DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; cooler; fresh north to northeast winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,551. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1899.—14 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
WITH
SATURDAY REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks under pressure.

Cash wheat, No 2 red, 73½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c; cash cotton, 7⅞c.

FOREIGN.—The censorship in South Africa is still so strict that little information is allowed to leak through concerning the movements of troops. Gen. Buller reports that Ladysmith is still holding out, and that the shells of the Boers have inflicted but little harm. In London there is a growing feeling that the campaign thus far has been mismanaged by the War Office The Duke of Cambridge, retired Commander in Chief of the British Army, yesterday criticised the policy in South Africa. A rumor has reached Amsterdam that a British regiment was decimated in the recent fighting near Ladysmith. More reinforcements for Gen. Buller have reached Cape Town. Francis B. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, is trying with other foreign representatives to prevent the impending bombardment of Puerto Cabello. Yesterday the session of the Senate in Paris was the scene of continued disorder. Owing to rough weather yesterday, the Campania was unable to land her passengers at Queenstown. The Shamrock, with the Erin, yesterday passed Fayal, in the Azores. The merchants at Barcelona still refuse to pay their taxes. The Spanish Government is about to send warships to the port. Reports of recent storms in Jamaica contain stories of extensive damage.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

It was rumored that Secretary of War Elihu Root would be nominated for Vice President next year.

The results of the official count in Kentucky have not been made known. No matter which candidate is declared elected, the Legislature will be called upon to decide the matter.

Lemuel E. Quigg held a long conference with Senator Platt, which is supposed to have related to the opposition to the former's leadership of the Republican Party.

Page 2.

A movement is on foot in Brooklyn to hold a mass meeting with the idea of bringing about the abolition of the two-fare system of the Rapid Transit Company.

Page 3.

The President yesterday appointed ex-Gov. Fifer of Illinois an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, to succeed W. J. Calhoun.

Wheaton's expedition, on landing at San Fabian, encountered the rebels in their trenches. Forty were captured, and several killed and wounded. The expedition on Wednesday moved east from Dagupan. Continued rains have made the roads practically impassable. Gen. Young captured another lot of rebel ammunition and munitions, and took San José with the cavalry on Wednesday. Major Bell, with eighteen other Americans, crept up behind a trench containing 100 Filipinos, of whom 20 were killed and wounded and 6 captured. The insurgents are intrenched before Bomban with cannon and a rapid-fire gun, but are short of ammunition.

Page 4.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip stated in Chicago yesterday that the Treasury Department would not buy bonds.

There have been eight cases of smallpox in Brooklyn recently, and there is some fear that the disease will spread.

Job E. Hedges has been designated as Deputy Attorney General to prosecute alleged violations of the election and primary laws in New York County.

Aaron C. Allen, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Elections, who was arrested election day on the charge of illegal registration, was held for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Pool in the West Side Police Court.

Page 5.

The daughter of the missing Rev. W. H. Dexter of Nyack called on Capt. McClusky yesterday and came away convinced that her father had met with foul play.

Page 7.

The one hundred and thirty-third anniversary of Rutgers College was celebrated.

Gen. McCoskry Butt filed his long-deferred charges against Major Gen. Roe. The Governor will secure an opinion in the matter from the Attorney General. The accusations are technical in character.

Page 8.

The Rev. Herman Warszawiak, restored to full communion in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, denies that he has demanded monetary damages, but admits that he has suggested the propriety of substantial compensation for injuries done him through the agency of acknowledged false charges.

Page 9.

The Princeton eleven will meet the Carlisle Indians on Manhattan Field to-day.

Justice Nash, in the Supreme Court, decided that Clark H. McDonald was illegally removed and John J. Quinn illegally appointed as Superintendent of the Speedway.

Page 10.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided that the New Amsterdam Gas Company need not show its books and records to a stockholder.

Page 14.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has reduced the bond of the contractor for the construction of the underground rapid-transit tunnel from $14,000,000 to $5,000,000. Justice Van Brunt dissents, on the ground that the smaller bond will not adequately protect the city.

In the report of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, presented to the Mayor yesterday, the Commissioners protest against the alleged injustice of the Raines law and the franchise tax law as in operation in the city, and declare that the time has arrived for radical revision of the State tax laws.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Railroads—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 12.

MR. ROOT FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Friends of the Secretary of War Think He May Be Nominated.

A rumor gained circulation yesterday that Elihu Root, Secretary of War, would be the nominee for Vice President next year on the ticket with President McKinley. Some of Mr. Root's friends said that they knew nothing of the report, except that they had heard such a rumor. It was said by others, however, that the matter had gone so far that an intimation had been made to the Secretary, and that he was not averse to the suggestion.

Republican politicians here seem to believe that the Vice Presidency will come to this State as a matter of course, and that it will go to Mr. Root or to some man of equal prominence in National affairs. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff has also been mentioned in connection with the Vice Presidency, but it is the opinion of the politicians that Mr. Root is a more likely candidate for the place. The Republican triumph in the State, outside of this city, adds to the probability, it is said, that a New York man will be the companion of Mr. McKinley on the Republican National ticket. As the organization regards the victory as a distinct organization triumph, in which the personality of Gov. Roosevelt and the influence of his friends counted heavily, it is thought likely that the Vice Presidency will be offered to a man satisfactory to and very friendly with the Governor.

New Train Service Between New York and Buffalo.

Taking effect November 19th, the Lehigh Valley Railroad will operate a new, magnificent train in each direction, daily, between New York and Buffalo, known as "The Exposition Express." These trains will leave New York at 8:00 P. M., arrive Buffalo 8:00 A. M. Leave Buffalo at 8:00 P. M., arrive New York 8:00 A. M.—Adv.

No Excess Fare

to Cleveland, St. Louis, or Cincinnati. Luxurious trains, fast time, superb service via New York Central, Lake Shore, Big Four.—Adv.

QUIGG OPPOSITION GROWS

Republican Enemies Organizing to End His Leadership.

HE CALLS ON SENATOR PLATT

Refuses to Talk After a Conference, Which, It Is Supposed, Related to the Hostility to Him.

Lemuel E. Quigg, President of the Republican County Committee, may have to face at the next meeting of the committee, if reports in Republican quarters are accurate, an indignant and well-organized opposition to his continuance in that office. It was said yesterday by several of the district leaders that a large majority of the thirty-five leaders were in favor of demanding his resignation on the ground that to his unpopularity was due the heaviness of Republican defeat in this county.

Opposition to Mr. Quigg's leadership has been making headway for some time. There has always been a considerable and influential faction inside the organization that has opposed his methods, and that wanted to place some one else at the helm of the party in this county. The only reason, it is said by those who have thus fought against Mr. Quigg as political manager, that the opposition has not succeeded long before this, is that Senator Platt has sustained Quigg in all of his actions, and now upholds him against the bulk of the local party.

It is recalled that at the Republican County Convention Abraham Gruber made a speech attacking Mr. Quigg's methods. The friends of Mr. Quigg say in reference to this, however, that Mr. Gruber has been working against the organization for some time, and against Mr. Quigg in particular, and that his opposition is not related to the recent losses suffered by the party in this county. Mr. Gruber is supposed to be leading the present attack on the President of the County Committee.

Last night Senator Platt and Mr. Quigg had a long conference in the Senator's room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It is believed at the request of Mr. Platt. The conference lasted for about two hours, and during the earlier part of it Chairman Odell of the State Committee was present. Afterward Mr. Odell left, and Mr. Platt and Mr. Quigg remained closeted together until a late hour. It was supposed that the opposition that had broken out against Mr. Quigg was the subject of the conference.

When Mr. Quigg came down stairs he was asked if he had anything to say in regard to the reports that he would be opposed by the district leaders, and asked to resign from the Presidency of the County Committee. He replied that he would not say anything whatever in regard to that matter.

It is understood, however, that Mr. Quigg has said to friends that he knew of no real opposition to him, and that not one of the district leaders was directly opposed to his leadership, or dissatisfied with his management of the campaign. He said, it is understood, that the reports were confined to the newspapers, and that neither the leaders nor Senator Platt had said that they would ask for his resignation, or that they were dissatisfied with the results of his leadership. Mr. Quigg's friends take the ground that the conduct of the campaign was upon lines mapped out by Senator Platt himself, aided by other counselors of the party. They say that Mr. Quigg does not assume responsibility for the plans or for their miscarriage.

It is also understood that Mr. Quigg said that he does not believe any of the rumors that Senator Platt is taking sides against him, and that he is sure that if the Senator had anything to say in criticism or censure of his course he would say it to him, and not to his enemies. The meeting of the County Committee, it is said Mr. Quigg has asserted, is the time and place for such criticism on the part of the leaders, and he will be prepared to face it there, if it is to come at all.

The next meeting of the County Committee will take place next Thursday night. At this meeting, it is said, a resolution will be introduced by Mr. Gruber that will bring the opposition to Quigg to a head. Its purport will be to take out of the hands of the President the selection of election officers, except by and with the consent of the district leaders. If this resolution is introduced it is thought that the question as to Mr. Quigg's further continuance in office as President of the committee will come up, and that the result may be a request or demand for his resignation.

Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, leader in the Fifth Assembly District, was asked at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night if he wanted to succeed Mr. Quigg as President of the County Committee.

"Not on your life," replied Mr. Van Cott. "There are too many dead County Committee Chairmen lying in the cemetery for me."

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Says a Witness Shall Not Indulge in Personalities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Industrial Commission spent considerable time to-day considering a statement which George Rice of Ohio had submitted at the request of the commission, forecasting what he expected to say on the stand. This statement, it is said, was severe in its reflection upon railroads, the Standard Oil Company, the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and also upon other Government officials. The commission finally directed Mr. Rice to eliminate certain portions of his testimony, and he probably will go on the stand to-morrow.

Vice Chairman Phillips, who, in the absence of Senator Kyle, is presiding over the sessions of the commission, said to-night regarding the statement proposed to be submitted by Mr. Rice that the commission had a right to demand that certain portions of it be eliminated.

"What we want," he continued, "are the facts in the case, and we can draw our own conclusions. Of course, we are willing that a man should state his beliefs on any subject within proper limits. Still, we do not care to make personalities matter of record. They do not belong there. We have argued the subject with Mr. Rice, and we believe he is now inclined to our opinion. We have a right to insist that the giving of evidence be governed by rules, and we are perfectly willing that a man shall make his testimony as strong as he pleases so long as he keeps within the bounds of reason."

SKULL KEPT A BULLET OUT.

Self-Inflicted Wound, However, Kills H. J. Bareham of Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 10.—Supervisor Henry J. Bareham died this afternoon at the Homeopathic Hospital, from the effects of a bullet wound, self-inflicted last Monday. He had been in an unconscious condition most of the time since his arrival at the hospital.

The bullet was removed, and the surgeons found that it had not penetrated the skull, but had flattened itself against the bone, which was driven inward against the brain, causing concussion, which finally resulted in death.

To Aid Oyster Industry.

TUCKERTON, N. J., Nov. 10.—Civil Engineer R. G. Pearson, with a party of surveyors, is here making a survey of Tuckerton Creek by order of the Government, with a view of estimating the cost of dredging the creek and its approaches. Congress provided for such survey at its last session, as the rapidly increasing oyster industry has made the deepening of the waterway an absolute necessity. Boats of sufficient size to carry on the oyster business are unable at present to use the creek except at high water.

New York Day at Philadelphia Exposition.

Monday, Nov. 13th.

Three dollars round trip, including admission to exposition; good to return until Nov. 22d, via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

Bensolyptus Tooth Powder

is very effective in removing all offensive odor of the breath. At all druggists.—Adv.

FRENCH CONSPIRACY CASES.

Witnesses Appearing in the Senate Create Disturbances — One Draws a Revolver—Counsel Argue.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—A description of the scenes at the Revolutionary Convention which Michelet has left us would give a fair idea of what happened in the Senate this afternoon on the arrival of about 100 additional witnesses who came to answer to their names. Pandemonium is not the word for it. The singing of the "Marseillaise," shouting "Down with the Jews!" "Vive Déroulède!" squabbling with one another, with the public in the galleries, with the President, this band of nondescript jokers rushed tumultuously into the Senate bent on mischief and fun. They belonged to all ranks of society. There were aristocrats in shiny silk hats and market porters with vast felt wideawakes peculiar to their calling, all animated, however, by the same spirit of devilment. Porters clamored for money, and the Senate Treasurer was compelled to distribute a few francs among them in order to keep them quiet. They said they had come from a long distance and were penniless.

One witness flourished a revolver, another, Georges Thiebaud, strutted triumphantly about in an overcoat which yesterday the ushers had tried to take from him.

Little tri-color bills bearing seditious inscriptions were pasted everywhere, even on the uniforms of the Republican Guard who were supposed to be keeping order, and one man managed to stick two bills with the words "Vive Déroulède!" and "Down with the Jews!" upon the coattails of Senator Ranc, a violent Dreyfusard.

President Fallières lost his head completely. He wrangled with Rochefort, with the Judges who took the prisoners' side and were encouraging the disorderliness of witnesses, with the lawyers, and with the public.

There never was such a scene in the Senate before. In one of the galleries a Dreyfusard Deputy struck an anti-Dreyfusard journalist a violent blow on the nose, and a duel will without doubt result. At the height of the tumult the youngest prisoner, a youth without a beard and under twenty, rose from his seat and, shaking his fist at the Senators of the Left, shouted, "Old rascals!"

At last, when the roll call was over, there was a bloodthirsty fight for coats and hats. The witnesses charged like company infantry into the street outside, and there a vast crowd took up the shouting and singing and made a notable demonstration which the police suppressed with difficulty.

The Senate made itself so ridiculous today that everybody hopes for a speedy termination of the proceedings.

When order was finally restored M. Fallières read the conclusions of counsel, who held that the Senate was incompetent to hear the case. The session was afterward suspended.

The session was resumed during the evening to hear further arguments of defending counsel, who submitted that the Senate is incompetent to try the conspiracy cases. The Senate then adjourned.

WAR ON IMPORTED MINERS.

British Columbia Strikers Want the Alien Labor Law Enforced.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 10.—The miners in the Slocan (British Columbia) district telegraphed the Premier a few days ago asking that the alien labor law be enforced against United States miners, who were said to be taking the places of Canadian miners, who are now on strike. When the alien labor law was passed it was directed against the United States because that country had put in force a similar law against Canada. The workmen who are now taking the places of British Columbia miners are said to be Europeans, and the point arises whether the act should be enforced against them, because they enter the country by way of the United States.

The trouble has arisen through the enforcement of the eight-hour day act. The mine owners refuse to pay the same wages for eight hours as for ten hours, which the miners ask. It is understood that the Minister of Justice will appoint a commission to look into the facts of the case.

TO LEND GUATEMALA MONEY.

Bankers Will Advance $15,000,000 at 1 Per Cent. Interest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The Post to-night states that a syndicate of American English, and German bankers has about perfected arrangements with the Government of Guatemala to advance to that country 15,000,000, relieving it of its debts and placing the country on a firm financial basis. Under the terms of the agreement the money will be loaned for a term of twenty-five or fifty years, and will draw interest at 1 per cent. In addition the syndicate will be allowed to control a certain percentage of the customs receipts of the different ports.

It is believed by those interested that this loan will have the effect of ending the nutry $15,000,000, relieving it of its debts and threatened to disrupt the country. There will be so much American, English, and German capital involved in the country that the three powers will necessarily be called upon to protect their interests, and it is believed the presence of a fleet of foreign warships will so overawe the revolutionists that the evils resulting therefrom will be obviated.

INDIANA GAS WELLS FAIL.

Five Towns in Northern Part of the State Abandoned Without Fuel.

KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 10.—Natural gas is rapidly failing in the northern part of the Indiana field. The Dieterich syndicate has given notice that it will abandon its plants in the smaller towns. Five towns in this county are left to freeze, and nearly 2,000 families will eat cold victuals and shiver over fireless stoves. Coal cannot be had at any price, and there is no wood in the region.

The syndicate controls the gas plants in over twenty cities and towns in various parts of the State. In Indianapolis, the syndicate has shut off all factories and hotels as well as public buildings, and there is a scarcity of gas expected throughout the State. The field pressure has fallen from 322 pounds in 1893 to 132 pounds to the square inch.

New York Day at the Philadelphia Export Exposition.

The Royal Blue Line announces that Monday, November 13th, has been designated as New York Day at the Philadelphia Exposition, and that a fare of $3.00 from New York to Philadelphia and return, including admission to the Exposition, has been made for this occasion. Tickets being good to go on any train on November 13th and for return on or before November 22d. Stations in New York, Central Railroad of New Jersey, foot of Liberty Street and South Ferry.—Adv.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE MOVING.

Reported in Europe that They Are Now Marching Toward the Frontier of Afghanistan.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger repeats the report that the Russians are marching toward the Afghan frontier.

The report referred to was embodied a few days ago in a brief dispatch from the St. Petersburg correspondent of a London daily, saying it was reported at the Czar's capital that the Russians had new designs upon Afghanistan. It is supposed that Russia may at this time be taking advantage of Great Britain's trouble in South Africa to begin her long-feared descent upon the northern frontier of India.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN AT ODDS.

Corea and Chinese Provinces Are the Bone of Contention.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"There is every indication of increased friction between Russia and Japan, owing to the latter's activity in Corea and the northeastern provinces of China."

BRYAN IN FILIPINO TRINITY.

Insurgent Journal Says He Should Be Pictured in History with Dr. Rizal and Aguinaldo.

MANILA, Nov. 10.—The insurgents held a celebration at Tarlac on Oct. 29 in honor of the anti-imperialists. The demonstration included a procession, religious services, and speeches by Aguinaldo and other officials.

The Independencia, in an editorial article eulogizing W. J. Bryan, says:

"Mr. Bryan should be pictured in Filipino history with equal glory with Dr. Rizal. Rizal, Bryan, and Aguinaldo are the glorious Trinity of our political redemption."

Nebraska Fusionists Rejoice.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 10.—Fusionists of Lincoln, with delegations from near-by towns, celebrated their victory of last Tuesday in a ratification at the State Capitol grounds to-night. A parade through the business streets preceded the speech making. Mr. Bryan's address was brief and one of congratulation to the fusion forces rather than a summary of election results and their prevalence, as was expected. National issues were hardly referred to. Gov. Poynter, ex-Gov. Holcomb, and other State officers spoke, each lauding Col. Bryan and giving him credit for the victory secured.

INHERITANCE TAX ASSAILED.

War Revenue Law to be Tested by Essex County Heirs.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Nov. 10.—George D. Sherman, a resident of Essex County, filed with the Clerk of the Federal Court in this city a petition against the United States of America to recover the sum of $8,500 paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue in his district as a legacy tax.

The principal ground on which the petition is made is alleged unconstitutionality of the war revenue law. Mr. Sherman is one of the heirs to an estate of over $1,000,000, and the tax was paid on his legacy.

MILK TRUST INCORPORATES.

Certificate for a $30,000,000 Company Is Filed in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 10.—New York City, Brooklyn, and Jersey City dealers today incorporated at Dover a gigantic milk trust under the name of The Pure Milk Company, with a capital of $30,000,000. With the articles of incorporation was a check for $4,500, the advance payment of the first year's tax under the laws of this State.

The agents of New Jersey corporation trusts and those of Delaware fought hard to secure this trust, but the Delaware people won out. The new trust is chartered to deal in milk and cream and all their products and bye-products.

TO OUST THE SALT TRUST.

Ohio's Attorney General Institutes Suit Against the Company.

POMEROY, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Suit was begun in the Circuit Court to-day by Attorney General Monnett to oust the National Salt Company, familiarly termed the "Salt Trust," incorporated under the laws of New York, on the ground that it has violated the Valentine anti-trust law, and has forfeited the right to do business in Ohio.

Suit was instituted also against the United Salt Company of Cleveland, it being alleged that this comapny has been merged into the the National Salt Company. The salt works at this place, which were purchased by the National Salt Company, have been closed, and the price of salt has been advanced 30 cents on the barrel.

MR. HOBART IMPROVES STEADILY

Reads a Paper Himself—Talk of a Presidential Visit.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 10.—There was another change for the better in Vice President Hobart's condition to-day. He was able to sit up in a chair in his room. He picked up a newspaper and read part of it, turning eventually to Mrs. Hobart and asking her to read for him.

Dr. Newton said this afternoon that the outlook was more hopeful than it had been at any time since his critical illness began, nearly two weeks ago. The Vice President took plenty of nourishment to-day, including chicken broth and beef tea. The family has hope of his recovery.

Nothing is known at the house of the report that President McKinley is to come to Paterson to visit Mr. Hobart. A visit from the President might draw a crowd about the house, and this would tend to excite Mr. Hobart. If the President should come unheralded, it is not thought the visit would do any harm.

EX-BANK CASHIER MISSING.

E. P. Deering of Portland, Me., Disappears.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 10.—Edward P. Deering, cashier and bookkeeper for Woodbury & Moulton, the banking house which recently assigned with liabilities of more than $500,000, has been missing since last Sunday. He left on the noon train that day for Boston, and, though efforts have been made to find him, all have been unavailing.

The assignees of the bank have been preparing a statement, but as yet no systematic examination of the books has been made. It is understood that Deering left home without notifying his wife. He took none of his personal belongings with him.

GIRLS WHO ESCAPED CAPTURED.

Alleged Cruel Treatment in Trenton Their Reason for Flight.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 10.—Florence Truax, aged nineteen years, of New Brunswick; Ella Wise, aged sixteen years, of Woodbury, and Jennie McFarland, aged nineteen years, of Paterson, all of whom escaped from the Girls' Industrial School at Trenton on Wednesday, were captured in this city last night.

J. H. Bloom of 833 Bridge Avenue, noticed the girls bareheaded and attired in the costume of some institution, and caused their arrest. They said they jumped from the window of the sewing room and walked from Trenton to Camden, and had had nothing to eat since they left the school.

The girls assign cruel treatment as a reason for leaving the institution, and further said that not one-half of the brutality had yet been told. They were taken back to Trenton this afternoon.

Thirteen Through Express Trains to Washington

Every week day (ten trains on Sundays) via Pennsylvania Railroad, the route of the "Congressional Limited," the costliest parlor-car train ever made. No extra fare; New York to Washington daily in five hours.—Adv.

KENTUCKY VOTES COUNTED

Results of the Official Tabulation Not Yet Known.

LEGISLATURE MUST DECIDE

A Contest Will Be Instituted Before It, No Matter Which Candidate Is Declared Elected.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 10.—The official count of the ballots cast on Tuesday was begun to-day througnout the State. In this city a large crowd gathered at the Court House. Representatives of all the parties were admitted by the Commissioners and the examination of the ballots proceeded in an orderly manner. Judging from the progress already made the official return will show no great variation from the unofficial figures which give Louisville and Jefferson Counties to the Republicans by a plurality of about 3,000. There was no change to-day in the claims of the party managers. The Democrats assert that Goebel will have a plurality of 5,000, while the nominee himself places it at 7,000. The Republicans claim Taylor is elected by a plurality of 4,000.

Reports received to-night by The Courier Journal from counties where the official count was completed to-day, show in most cases slight changes from the unofficial figures. In important instances, however, the changes favor the Republicans. Leslie County, in the Eleventh District, which was not included at all in the table last night, which gave Goebel a plurality of 971 in the State, is reported to-night as having given Taylor a plurality of 962 votes on the official count. Kenton County, which figured in last night's table with 2,493 plurality for Goebel, is reduced to about 2,100. Oldham County's Goebel plurality officially counted is instead of 185, as reported last night. In a number of counties there are slight changes, each candidate profiting.

Reports to The Commercial (Republican) up to midnight show gains of 561 for Goebel and 308 for Taylor, on changes from the unofficial returns. This leaves Taylor's plurality, according to The Commercial's advices, at 3,641. Reports to this paper from to-day's count cover 68 of the 119 counties in the State.

The Times (Goebel Democrat) has the following special from London, Ky.: "State Chairman A. W. Young of the Democratic Campaign Committee is at Barboursville seeking to have the entire vote of Knox County thrown out. Numbers of affidavits alleging fraud and irregularities are being filed with the county board. It is believed Taylor's majority will be considerably reduced, if the county is not thrown out entirely.

"Official returns from Clay reduce Taylor's majority to 907.

"No changes have been made by the Canvassing Board of Laurel County so far. Taylor's majority will remain 931, though the Democrats will file affidavits with the State Election Board, at Frankfort, next Tuesday, asking that three precincts be thrown out, which will reduce it."

The Times also has the following from Bardstown, Ky., concerning the count in progress there:

"A serious technical error in the vote may increase Goebel's Nelson County plurality to 1,886. In the official count it was discovered that in every precinct except one W. P. instead of W. S. Taylor was voted for, and the one precinct, New Hope, gives W. S. Taylor, the Republican candidate only 73, leaving the official vote as certified to by the two Democratic Commissioners as follows: Goebel, 1,959; W. S. Taylor, 73; William P. Taylor, 1,188. The Republican Commissioners refused to certify to these figures."

Feeling among the factions has been aggravated rather than allayed by the developments since Tuesday. Excited meetings are being held in many parts of the State to protest against frauds which it is alleged are contemplated by the leaders. Nothing short of the official count will determine the result, and it is a foregone conclusion that the announcement of that count will simply change the scene of conflict to the courts or the Legislature, where it will appear in the form of a contest.

The Western Union Telegraph Company to-day issued its last bulletin on the Kentucky election, saying that with complete returns from ninety-four counties and nearly complete from twenty-three others, Taylor's plurality is 1,382. The two counties not reported, Leslie and Martin, gave, in 1897, a Republican plurality of 1,135.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 10.—The Democratic State Campaign Committee, with a score of clerks, is busy to-night tabulating returns as telegraphed from the various canvassing boards. Several counties are still out, and in a number of those heard from to-day the county boards will meet again to-morrow to pass on contested ballots, which may materially affect the result.

The members of the committee claim that Goebel's vote was slightly increased by the official count to-day, and still claim his election by at least 4,000. The committee declines to give out the vote as received by it, and on which the claim of Goebel's election is based.

It is conceded on all hands here that the result will not be definitely ascertained for at least two days, and that, no matter which candidate may be declared elected, the Legislature will finally have to settle a contest which is certain to be instituted for possession of the office.

Buford Williams, Wingate Thompson, and Coleman Carr, prominent Democrats, have been arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal on warrants charging intimidation of colored voters on Tuesday. This makes a total of nine warrants of this kind granted by the Federal court, and it is understood that probably a hundred more will be issued.

MINORITY HOUSE LEADERSHIP.

Democratic Committee Will Settle It in Chicago Nov. 20.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—From out of the West friends of Congressman David A. De Armond are coming to Chicago Nov. 20 to engage in their first skirmish in the fight to land the Missourian in the position of leader of the Democratic minority in the House of Representatives. From the South friends of James D. Richardson of Tennessee will come to voice the claims of their candidate for the coveted position. The contest for the place will take place when members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee gather in Chicago, together with leading Democrats of the West and Central States, en route to Washington.

The candidacy of both Richardson and De Armond is conditioned, however, upon Bailey of Texas being out of the race. It is thought that Bailey has no desire to lead the Democratic minority, as it is said he will need all his time to look after his fight for the Senate against Horace R. Chilton.

Sam B. Cook, manager of the Democratic Ways and Means Committee, wrote to the Texan this morning inviting him to come to Chicago Nov. 20. Congressman Bailey's position, therefore will be definitely ascertained at that time.

Ex-Gov. William J. Stone and Champ Clark are among the backers of De Armond, who will be here for the meeting of the Executive Committee. J. N. Head of Tennesee, member of the committee, and Congressman H. D. Clayton of Alabama will be among those who will be in Chicago and who are reputed to be backing Congressman Richardson for the leadership.

L. Z. Leiter Begins a Foreclosure Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Levi Z. Lefter today began a foreclosure suit in the sum of $106,777 against property in Stony Island Avenue, near Jackson Park Terrace, owned by his nephew, T. Benton Leiter. The latter gave a note for $100,000, indorsed by his uncle, who had eventually to take it up and pay the interest on it.

A Marvel of Beauty and Excellence.

The "Pennsylvania Limited" via the Pennsylvania Railroad. It leaves New York (West 23d Street Station) every day at 9:55 A. M. for Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Stenographer and Ladies' Maid; stock reports by wire are some of its exclusive features.—Adv.

HARD FIGHT FOR A MINISTER.

New York and Baltimore Congregations Struggle for the Services of Dr. Babcock of Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—A public movement has been started in this city to prevail upon the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock to decline the call to the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York City. Prominent people of all the Protestant denominations as well as Presbyterians are interested in keeping him in Baltimore, as he is one of the most popular preachers in the city. His salary at the Brown Memorial Church here is $6,000. The New York call carries with it a salary of $12,000 and a parsonage.

The members of the Faculty of the Johns Hopkins University will call upon Dr. Babcock in a body to urge him to remain in Baltimore. The affair is developing into a battle, although a friendly one, between the Presbyterians of New York and those of Baltimore for the noted divine, who to-day said he was "all in a whirl" over the matter.

In his charactristic way Dr. Babcock talked of the contest over him, saying: "I've been keeping clear of this sort of thing for some time, and several times have been in mighty risky positions. All ties of residence, work, and affection bind me to Baltimore, and I will not think of severing any of them unless the gentlemen who are to consult with my congregation and me can satisfy us all that I could be of more real material service there on that 'firing line' than here in Baltimore, to whose people a life work has attached me.

"People write to me about the flattery of it all, but the honor is not a hill of beans beside the real thing. It should be clearly shown that a man can be of greater usefulness in another field before he ought to move."

Commenting on editorials in certain New York newspapers to the effect that the Episcopal Church is drawing off Presbyterian families, and that Presbyterianism shows a declining tendency in New York," Dr. Babcock said: "If many more editorials are written on the 'stony ground' I should find in New York, it will make me decide to go there right off.

"As for these discussions or claims that the Presbyterian Church is not what it used to be, such talk is the veriest rot."

Dr. Babcock further stated he had not yet reached a decision in the matter. It is, however, believed that he will accept the call.

THE WELCOME DISBARMENT.

Several Witnesses Testify that They Were Bribed by Supposed Agents of Senator Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 10.—Among the witnesses before the Supreme Court in the Welcome disbarment case to-day was Chaplain E. H. Warren of the House, who in reply to a question said:

"I went to Mr. Clark's room at the hotel in Helena last January during the Senatorial contest, and told him that I had heard a friend of mine say that he would change his vote from Mr. Conrad, the Daly candidate for Senator, to him, as Conrad could not be elected, and Mr. Clark was his second choice, for a consideration. Clark asked me how much he wanted. I told him that he said he would like to have $10,000. Clark said, 'I cannot do anything of the kind myself, but it will be all right.' I asked him if the gentleman should come up to see him. He said he would not see the gentleman personally, but it would be fixed.

"The next morning I met Mr. Clark in the lobby of the hotel, and he said, 'Tell the gentleman I want his vote, and I want it this morning.'"

Referring to an affidavit made by him relative to the bribery charges against Senator Clark, Speaker Stiff, a Daly man, acknowledged it was to be used in connection with a contest to be made in the United States Senate against seating Clark.

This frank admission created a decided sensation as showing the deep-seated nature of the political enmity between Clark and Daly, and that a most determined effort will be made to prevent Clark from being seated on the ground that his election was secured by corrupt methods.

State Treasurer Collins produced in court and identified the famous thirty thousand-dollar bills said by Whiteside to have been paid to him by Welcome to buy votes for Clark. Z. T. Cason, an attorney, swore Clark told him to offer Representative Marcy of Rosebud County, a Republican, $1,000 for his vote. State Senator Myers told how he had been paid $10,000 by Whiteside, purporting to come from Welcome, to vote for Clark.

State Auditor Poindexter swore that A. J. Steele, a Clark manager, told him the three votes from his home county were worth $50,000, and asked him if he could "line them up" for Clark. Replying in the affirmative, Steele paid him $5,000 for his services, but Poindexter, after accepting the money, did not attempt to sway the votes. Representative Sullivan of Phillipsburg deposed that he had several conferences with W. M. Bickford, another Clark manager, in regard to his vote. Bickford offered to buy his mine for $10,000 if he would vote for Clark, but this was declined.

Bickford then asked him what he would sell his vote outright for. Witness replied $20,000, but Bickford thought this too much, and offered him $15,000. Witness finally told Bickford he would not vote for Clark under any circumstances, saying he simply wanted indisputable evidence of the numerous bribery charges then in circulation.

COLUMBIA-CHICAGO DEBATE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—A challenge for an interuniversity debate was received from Columbia University to-day by Prof. C. H. Clark, head of the Department in Public Speaking at the University of Chicago.

Both Chicago and Columbia have won once, and it is probable that Columbia will insist on having the tie decided without arrangements for further annual contests, which Chicago wants.

Chicago men are already preparing for the Michigan debate.

KANSAS CITY'S ENOCH ARDEN.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 10.—With the marriage in this city next Monday of James Gilmer, a prominent business man of Kansas City, and Mrs. K. A. Ferron of St. Louis, there will end a story that rivals the tale of "Enoch Arden."

The persons named were married in Kansas twenty-six years ago. Gilmer had been a sailor. Soon after his marriage he secured the consent of his bride to one more voyage, and he started for San Francisco. His ship was wrecked off the coast of Africa, and Mrs. Gilmer heard that he was dead. Meanwhile a girl had been born. Mrs. Gilmer was apparently a widow, still young and pretty, and suitors soon appeared in the Kansas village. The struggle for existence was hard, and one day she promised her hand to a lifelong neighbor, named K. A. Ferron. A divorce on the ground of desertion was secured as a precaution that the story of "Enoch Arden" should not be repeated, and the marriage followed.

After a year Ferron died, and Mrs. Ferron was again left to her own resources. She removed to St. Louis, and engaged in dressmaking. Her daughter, now an actress, recently suggested correspondence with the War Department to ascertain the death of Gilmer, and it was learned that he was still alive and in Kansas City. A reunion was effected, and they will be married here on Monday next.

Gilmer was shipwrecked on an island three years. When he returned to Kansas he discovered his wife was living happily with her new husband, and he left her unnoticed and undisturbed.

The reunited pair will live in Kentucky.

New York Day at the National Export Exposition.

Pennsylvania Railroad will sel tickets to Philadelphia from New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, on Nov. 13th, good to return until Nov. 22d, including admission to the exposition, at the rate of $3 for the round trip.—Adv.

BRITISH BLUNDERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Feeling in London that the Campaign Has Been Muddled.

BLAME PLACED ON WAR OFFICE

Duke of Cambridge Attacks the Present Military Policy.

Necessity for Heavy Siege Guns Overlooked to the Last Moment—More Troops Arrive at Cape Town.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Complete silence has again fallen upon affairs in South Africa. The British public must perforce be content with the brief, stereotyped report which the censor allows to filter through from Cape Town. That this condition of things is no longer due to pressure of work or defective cables

ion announced yesterday by Lord Wolseley were issued this evening. The men will join between Nov. 12 and Nov. 20.

GEN. WHITE REPORTS ALL WELL.

Accuses Boers, However, of Firing on a Flag of Truce.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The British War Office has received from Gen. Buller the following dispatch:

"CAPE TOWN, Thursday Evening, Nov. 9.—Have received by pigeon post from Gen. White to-day the following:

"'The bombardment at long range by heavy guns continues daily. A few casualties are occurring, but no serious harm is being done.

"'The Boers sent in to-day a number of refugees from the Transvaal, under a flag of truce. A flag of truse from Ladysmith met them outside the pickets. When the party separated the Boer guns fired on it before it reached our pickets.

"'Major Gale of the Royal Engineers was wounded to-day while sending a message.

"'The intrenchments are daily growing stronger, and the supply of provisions is ample.'"

BOERS CAPTURE A CONVOY.

Six British Soldiers and a Quantity of Supplies Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The War Office this evening issued the following:

"From Buller, Cape Town, 12:40 p. m., by message from Buluwayo, dated Nov. 3.—A small convoy and escort under Spreckley, of Plimer's force, was attacked by Boers Nov. 2. Six men missing and lost convoy."

DENY VIOLATING RED CROSS.

British Claim to Have Struck an Ambulance by Mistake.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The War Office has issued the following: "A report having appeared in the South African papers that our artillery fired on the Geneva flag, Gen. Buller telegraphs the following account of the incident given to The Standard and Diggers' News by the Rev. Mr. Martens, a Dutch clergyman with the Boers: 'Directly after the first cannon shot the English thought our men were at the railway station and fired there. They were not, but one of the shots went through an ambulance. As soon as they found their mistake they ceased firing.'

"The ambulance, in accordance with the usages, should have been three miles from the field of battle, so the ambulance cannot claim the English broke the usages of civilized warfare, but I do not think the English would have fired on them had they known this. It was unintentional."

BRITISH AND GERMANS AGREE.

Right to Build Railroads in South Africa Is Defined.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The agreement signed in behalf of Germany and the British South Africa Company, binding the company not to continue its railroad to the west coast from Rhodesia south of the fourteenth degree, except from a point on the Anglo-German frontier, has been approved. Germany also will not construct a railroad north of the fourteenth degree to the west coact until the railroad is constructed south of that degree through German Southwest Africa.

Afterward Germany signed an agreement permitting Mr. Rhodes's Cape-to-Cairo telegraph line to be carried through German East Africa, in accordance with provisions recited in the Reichstag. The above agreement means that Germany intends that any westwardly extensions of the Rhodesian lines shall connect with the proposed lines in German East Africa, probably starting from Swakop, near Walfisch Bay, which will be a much nearer route from England to Rhodesia than via Cape Town.

Prince of Wales Reviews Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Wolseley reviewed three squadrons of the Household Cavalry at the Albany Barracks this afternoon, previous to their departure for South Africa. The Prince of Wales and his party were greeted with a royal salute. After the parade the Prince congratulated the troops. He said he was proud to be their honorary Colonel, was convinced that they would give a good account of themselves, and, he added, his heart would be with them across the sea. His Royal Highness also wished the soldiers a safe return.

Great Britain Places War Loan.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Tenders for £3,000,000 in Treasury bills, the first installment of the war fund, were opened to-day. The total of the applications amounted to £10,721,000. The issue was allotted as follows: £2,000,000 at six months and £1,000,000 at twelve months. The average rates per cent. were £3 18s. 3d. for the six-month bills, and £3 5s. 6d. for the twelve-month bills.

No Boers Found at Colenso.

ESTCOURT, Natal, Nov. 7.—An armored train which has returned from within half a mile of Colenso saw no sign of the Boers.

German Major to Join the Boers.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—It is asserted that Major von Reitzenstein, winner of the long-distance military ride from Berlin to Vienna, has gone to the Transvaal to join the Boers.

Belgian Government Warns Dr. Leyds.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Belgian Government, it is said, has warned Dr. Leyds, whose headquarters are in Brussels, that Belgium is a neutral country.

Mules Shipped to South Africa.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 10.—A special train of mules from the Kansas City stock yards started for New Orleans to-day, bound for the Transvaal. This is the second train-load of mules purchased in this market by the English Government. To-day's order is a "hurry" one and the train will try to make a record run.

Gen. Clark on the Transvaal War.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Andrew Clark, Royal Engineers, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He will sail for England on the Umbria to-day. The General has been here as a delegate to the International Commercial Congress in Philadelphia. "The results of the Congress," said the General, "have been most satisfactory. About the Transvaal war, I am content to leave that subject to the best judgment of the people of the United States, and I have no doubt what the verdict will be."

Nurses for the Hospital Ship Maine.

A number of nurses for the British hospital ship Maine, which is being fitted out by American women for service in South African waters, will leave this city for England on Sunday, in response to a cablegram sent to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid by Lady Randolph Churchill. The party will consist of five women nurses, in charge of Miss M. E. Hibbard. They will sail on the steamship Mesaba of the Atlantic Transport Line. The male nurses and physicians will sail some time next week.

Girls Arrested for Opening Letters.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 10.—Hattie Fritz and Anna Eslich, aged seventeen and fifteen, respectively, were arrested at their homes, in Luzerne Borough, to-day, charged with tampering with the United States mails. Miss Alice Aregood alleges that the two defendants got possession of a letter addressed to her and opened it by the steaming process. The girls were held in $500 bail each for trial in the United States Court.

Murderer Becker Hanged.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Albert August Becker, the German butcher who on Jan. 27 last murdered his wife, Rachel, and afterward chopped up and boiled the remains in order to dispose of them, was hanged in the county jail at 12:05 o'clock this afternoon. On the scaffold Becker protested his innocence and declared George Sutterlin, the father of his second wife, was the real murderer.

Senator Sanford's Large Estate.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Nov. 10.—The will of Senator W. E. Sanford was filed to-day for probate. He leaves an estate valued at $1,040,000, covering his property in Ontario and Manitoba. His Mexican mines and property in Chicago are not included. It all goes to his wife and family.

FUNSTON PRAISES HIS MEN.

Kansas General Says Most of the Credit for Fighting Belongs to the Soldiers Under Him.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 10.—Gens. Frederick Funston and Wilder Metcalf, Col. Little, and the staff of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment were brought into the city to-day by special train as guests of the Knife and Fork Club. They were met at the station by a large crowd and escorted to Convention Hall, where a public reception was given. To-night an elaborate banquet was held.

Gen. Funston spoke to the toast, "The Twentieth Kansas"; Gen. Metcalf to "On the Firing Line," and Col. Little to "Our Flag." Other toasts were responded to by D. Person, President of the Commercial Club, and Congressman G. P. Dolliver of Iowa. President Epperson's theme being "Make the Philippines a Good Place to Live In."

There probably were 7,000 persons in Convention Hall when Gen. Funston responded to the welcoming speeches. In the course of a brief speech the General said:

"I am not a hero. I don't feel like one. Just an officer is all I am, who has been very fortunate because the officers and men under him have never failed to follow when he went somewhere. I know that it has been my lot to receive the major portion of the honor that belongs to the men. I gave them three-fourths, and claim only a share of the rest. There were and are a great many officers and men in the Philippines who have done braver deeds—braver were never done—and whose names pass with no cheer.

"They never get into the papers. On the night of April 27, 1899, when Gen. MacArthur told me that the Grand River bridge would have to be taken, and I asked sixteen officers and men to go with me, where to be taken apparently meant certain death, fifty of them were eager to go. Since I returned to America I have heard not one word of Capt. O'Hara, who was one of the bravest and most efficient officers on the Orient. Numberless instances could be mentioned where bravery has not been applauded."

SAYS HE BOUGHT GREEN GOODS.

M. A. Perry of Avoca, Fla., Has Two Men Arrested.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 10.—M. A. Perry, a business man who claims to live at Avoca, Fla., is the complainant against two alleged green goods men arrested here this afternoon. Perry says that a gang of three men swindled him out of $700.

Neither of the men arrested had any money. Perry says he gave one of them a check for $700. He had been in correspondence with the gang, he alleges, for some time, and they met him in Philadelphia.

They went to New York City and there they told him that New York was a bad place in which to have money. They visited several small towns and finally stopped here, where the deal was consummated.

GIRLS' TRADE SCHOOL WANTED.

Women's Clubs Purpose to Found One in New York City.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 10.—The fourth and last day's session of the Federation of Women's Clubs was convened this morning, with Mrs. Helmuth, the President, in the chair. The wide subject of philanthropy was the first to come before the convention for discussion. "Aesthetics in Civics" was then taken up. Art galleries in museums was then treated. Current events was on the programme, but time forbade much talk and the session adjourned for luncheon.

At the afternoon session, under the head of "Unfinished Business," the subject of the State industrial school was taken up and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily commend the work of our committee on the State Industrial School;

Resolved, That we affirm our cordial support of the proposition to establish a trade school or schools for girls, where they may learn to become trained workers in trades especially adapted to women, and in every branch of domestic science;

Resolved, (a.) That we petition the Legislature of the State of New York to make an annual appropriation for a period of five years to establish in some crowded centre a model trade school for girls, which shall serve as an object lesson and come under the educational system of the State; or,

(b.) That the State Federation of Women's Clubs establish in New York City a model trade school for girls, which shall serve as an object lesson to the entire educational system of the State;

Resolved, That the necessary expense of the committee about to be appointed, including traveling, postage, printing, &c., shall be paid from the treasury of the Federation, subject to the discretion of the Executive Board.

The report of the tellers and Inspectors, together with the minutes of the convention by Secretary Mrs. Frank B. Church of Wellsville, were read and approved. The new members of the Executive Committee elected were Mrs. Samuel B. Larned of Syracuse, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden of New York City, Mrs. Dow of Jamestown, and Mrs. Townsend of Buffalo.

WANT DIAZ RE-ELECTED.

Foreigners in Mexico Will Express Their Preference.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 10.—The invitation to the foreign residents favorable to the re-election of President Diaz to take part in a great demonstration, under the auspices of the Liberal Party, is being enthusiastically received. The action of the foreigners will be confined to requesting the President to allow the Liberal Party to renominate him early in the coming year, and this is regarded as a legitimate display of preference by the foreign residents, who represent so much capital invested in all the leading branches of Mexican industry.

The hearty response of the foreigners of high standing is gratifying to the Mexican public sentiment. It is now said that the Conservative Party leaders, feeling that the best interests of the country demand the continuance of Gen. Diaz in office, will not make any nomination.

Ministers Mariscal and Limantour have returned.

Religious Marriage of Miss Diaz.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 10.—The religious marriage of President Diaz's daughter took place to-day at the private chapel of the Archbishop of Mexico, who officiated. The civil wedding took place yesterday. Only the immediate families of the contracting parties were present. The bride is a charming brunette, and was richly gowned. President Diaz never looked in more robust health. Many elegant and costly presents were received by the bride. The wedding was characterized by an entire absence of ostentation.

Hurt in Resisting His Teacher.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Nov. 10.—Irwin Donohue, eight years of age, a son of Thomas Donohue of this village, is suffering from a badly sprained ankle. The boy, it is alleged, received the injury while resisting Miss Foster, one of the teachers in the Glen Cove School, who was attempting to punish him. Mrs. Donohue says she will have Miss Foster arrested as soon as the boy is able to leave his bed and go to court. Miss Foster and Principal Payne refuse to discuss the matter. School Commissioner Cooley of Nassau County has had his attention called to the case, which probably will be investigated by the Board of Education.

Yellow Fever in Florida Cities.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 10.—The State Board of Health announces two cases and one death from yellow fever at Port Tampa City. A rigorous quarantine of the place and of the docks was at once instituted, and later dispatches this evening declare that no excitement exists, nor is there any indication of any exodus. Dr. Porter, State Health Officer, declares that, owing to the lateness of the season, there is no fear of any spread of the disease. The fever at Key West is dying out, and it is very mild at Miami, where there were no new cases to-day, but two deaths.

New German Consul General.

Karl Bünz, German Consul at Chicago, has arrived in the city, and is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria. He is to be Acting Consul General of the German Empire in the United States and as such will relieve Consul Ritschl, who has been Acting Consul General since the retirement of Consul General Feigel. Mr. Feigel, having reached the highest place in the German Consular service—Consul General at New York—retired, leaving room for promotions all through the service, and it is expected that Mr. Bünz will be made permanent Consul General.

WAR ON TWO-FARE SYSTEM

Citizens' Movement to Fight Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

SAY PROPERTY IS INJURED

Suburban Residents May Seek Other Homes—Statement of the Secretary Criticising Complainants.

The dissatisfaction of the residents of Bay Ridge over the double-fare system established by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to points beyond Sixty-fifth Street on the surface lines is increasing daily. A movement is already on foot to hold a mass meeting with the idea of bringing about, if possible, not only an abolition of the extra fare, but to obtain better time and better connections at transfer points. Many property owners of Bay Ridge, Fort Hamilton, and beyond stated yesterday that the new system is working great injury to values and that unless a change for the better is brought about soon the increase of population and consequent improvements will become seriously checked.

One resident pointed out that the Metropolitan Company drawing an arbitrary line at Forty-second Street on its Sixth Avenue cars and saying to the public, "You may ride for 5 cents to that point, but beyond it you must pay 5 cents more," would be about as unjust and inconsistent as the method the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Road is now employing.

Of the citizens who spoke in denunciatory terms yesterday, William Laemmel, who conducts a real estate business, a branch Post Office, and Western Union Telegraph station at Third Avenue, near Seventy-third Street, had this grievance to set forth:

"Mr. Rossiter's new system is an abomination. It is working a great injury to me and to the property owners down here by driving the inhabitants away and leaving vacant houses and stores after them. Some property owners have placed their houses in my hands to sell. My operator, who lives at Court and Nelson Streets, is going to leave me because she cannot afford to pay 20 cents in going to and from her work every day on the surface cars. Under the old system she could get a Court Street car right here at the door of the office and ride straight through for one fare to within a block of her home.

"I have to go to Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue every day in pursuance of my business, and it costs me 10 cents to ride that short distance by the surface cars. If I change to the elevated at Sixty-fifth Street in order to save the extra 5 cents, I am taken to Forty-sixth Street, and then I have to walk back three blocks to my destination. Tradesmen in Third Avenue above Sixty-fifth Street are losing business by this new system, and so are some of the big dry goods houses in Fulton Street.

"Mr. Rossiter says that nineteen minutes are saved by the transfer system to the elevated road, but this is hardly borne out by facts. People have to wait as much as fifteen minutes at times at the Sixty-fifth Street Station before a train starts, and on account of this many of the men who go to New York to business have to start as much earlier in order to make sure of arriving at their destinations on time."

Ex-Judge Otto Bonfield of Ovington Avenue, near Fourth Avenue, said: "I cannot see what benefit the movement has. Mr. Rossiter seems to start on the wrong track. He says, first, that the new scheme gives quicker service, and then that it attains that result by forcing people to take elevated trains in business hours when the trains were already congested and are the more so now. Facts don't bear out his statements. He says also that he gives more cars for passengers on short distances, but he forgets to say that they have to pay two fares. Old and feeble persons if they want to go from Sixty-seventh to Fifty-seventh Street have to pay two fares, or resort to the elevated road, walk down stairs at Fifty-eighth Street, and back one block.

"In Fort Hamilton the residents suffer more than we do. I cannot see where the benefit to the company comes in. They get an extra nickel, but if they drive the people out of here and prevent others from coming in by the bad service they furnish their revenues will be reduced."

Several shopkeepers yesterday inveighed strongly against the present policy of the road. They said that they hear a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed by their customers. A great many of these, so one business man said, complain that they lose much time coming home at night. The road is badly congested and the trains move so slowly that the scheduled running time seems to be thrown to the winds and the trains seem to get along as best they may.

A hotel proprietor at Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street complained of the long waits at that point. "Men, women, and children," said he, "are compelled to wait long in crowds on the platform. Sometimes during the day they wait from fifteen minutes to half an hour. After midnight Bay Ridge and Bath Beach residents have been compelled to wait from an hour to an hour and a half for a car."

When these complaints were brought to the attention of Secretary T. S. Williams last evening, in the absence of President Rossiter, he said that the company had more trouble with the residents of the Bay Ridge section than with those of any other locality on the lines of the company.

"They are not reasonable," said he, in answer to a question, "and, furthermore, we have no intention now of making another change in our transfer system. The whole matter was simply a question of doing the best thing possible for 95 per cent. of our patrons, or only 5 per cent. We resolved to stand by the 95 per cent. The 5 per cent. represent practically all of our suburban patrons, and of this small number the Bay Ridge people comprise about 1½ per cent.

"If they don't like to pay two fares they can take the elevated road. We inaugurated the new transfer system in order to give these people a quicker ride, with the consequent better accommodations. The trouble of walking up and down stairs at Sixty-fifth Street will be done away with eventually. We are now preparing plans for an inclined plane for the trolley cars or an elevator at the station. In four years, or since Mr. Rossiter and I came over here, the property out in that section has doubled, trebled, and quadrupled, and in face of that every suburban line out there has been run at a loss except in the Summer season. At the other three transfer points, matters are working smoothly, but these Bay Ridge people make a great deal of trouble."

STRIKERS PLACED UNDER BOND.

Police Apprehend Disaffected Employes of Cramps' Shipyards.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Three of the striking employes of Cramps' shipyard and Business Agent John J. Keegan of the International Association of Machinists and Frederick Counselman, Treasurer of the machinists' organization, to-day were arrested and held in $2,000 bail each, charged with inciting to riot. The strikers under arrest are Hugh Boyd, Thomas Wilson, and Joseph Melon. The direct cause of the arrests was the refusal of the men to move away from the vicinity of the shipyard when ordered to do so by the police. The strikers claim this move was made to offset the impending arrest of a Cramp Superintendent, for whom a warrant was issued last Tuesday.

Later in the day the yard Superintendent, Harry Mull, for whom the warrant was issued on the application of Hugh Boyd, one of the strikers arrested to-day, surrendered himself and was held in $500 bail for court. Mr. Mull was charged with assaulting Boyd.

Charles H. Cramp, President of the company, when discussing the situation to-day, said:

"We are extremely sorry for the turn affairs have taken, resulting in the arrest of these men. Some of them had been with us a long time, as had the men they represent. We have no disposition to be arbitrary in the course we have mapped out.

"For more than seventy years this concern has done business with its employes without the slightest interference from persons who, for various reasons, had quit work. Our pay roll contains the names of some 4,000 men, and these represent probably 20,000 people. We do not propose at this late day to be molested by outside influences. The course we have determined to pursue is dictated because of our belief in the broad principle that every employer of labor is more competent to judge of the conditions incident to his affairs than an outsider."

First Ohio Woman Doctor Dies.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Dr. Myra K. Merrick, the first woman who practiced medicine in Ohio, and one of the first who practiced in the entire country, died to-day at the age of seventy-four years.

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ELEVATED IN BATTERY PARK.

Time Allowance in Park Board's Removal Order Expires Soon—Russell Sage Denies Any Anxiety.

The time allotted by the Park Department as the period in which the Manhattan Railway Company must take its elevated structure out of Battery Park will expire next Friday. President Clausen's order to the company to remove the structure in six months' time was served on Feb. 17, and shortly before the six months were up the company got a three months' extension.

President Clausen based his order on an agreement entered into in 1876 between the Park Department and the New York Elevated Railway Company, predecessor of the Manhattan Railway Company, under which the corporation was allowed to use the park provided it would take its structure away from that portion of the city's property at any time on receiving six months' notice. Mr. Clausen said then that he gave the order because the company was enjoying a privilege in Battery Park without paying the city for it, and because the structure there was a nuisance and defaced the park. He could not be found last night, and it is still a matter of conjecture whether or not he will abide by his former resolution.

Russell Sage said yesterday: "I believe the company has rights in Battery Park, or it wouldn't remain there, and I don't think it will be forced out. We could get along without the use of Battery Park, but it would entail a great deal of inconvenience and the public would find fault. When this order was first served on us I thought it amounted to nothing but talk. We are not worrying about it now. We are simply continuing to give the public the best service we know how."

President Murphy of the Health Board yesterday cited the officers of the Manhattan Railway Company to appear before the Health Board on Wednesday and show cause why they should not make better arrangements for the ventilation of their cars and the safety of their running gear. The board, President Murphy says, has received many complaints about the alleged bad ventilation of the cars, and twelve Inspectors working on the matter have found an undesirable state of affairs. When Mr. Sage's attention was called to this citation last night he said the whole thing was absurd. "How can the ventilation be bad," said he, "with the doors flung open every few minutes at the stations? The main trouble is to keep the cars comfortable in Winter. As for the running gear and structure, they are stronger to-day than the day when they were first pronounced complete."

AQUEDUCT CLAIMS FIGHT.

Hearing Before Justice Bookstaver on the Bush Injunction.

The fight by Controller Coler against the payment of $700,000, for which Supreme Court Justice Scott, when he was Corporation Counsel, confessed judgment on behalf of the city to John O'Brien and Walston H. Brown, as receiver of the firm of Brown, Howard & Co., who were the contractors for the new Croton Aqueduct, was continued yesterday before Justice Bookstaver in the Supreme Court. The question arose on a motion to continue a temporary injunction obtained by Irving T. Bush, a Brooklyn taxpayer, restraining Controller Coler and the City of New York from paying the amount of the judgment, which has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

F. F. Kellogg, who appeared for Bush, asked for a stay to allow the Appellate Division of the Second Department to pass on an appeal which he had taken from Justice Dickey's ruling transferring the case from Kings to New York County. He said the Appellate Division would decide the matter in two weeks. L. Laflin Kellogg, who appeared for O'Brien and Brown, opposed the motion for a stay. Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles Blandy also opposed the motion, and said he desired the trial of the action in New York County.

Justice Bookstaver said he would hear arguments on the main question and would reserve his decision on the application for a stay. After hearing counsel on the subject of continuing the temporary injunction he reserved decision also on that question.

BOTT'S STOLEN STRADIVARIUS.

Appellate Division Affirms Flechter's Conviction of Receiving It.

Victor S. Flechter's conviction in the Court of General Sessions of the offense of having criminally received a violin, knowing it to have been stolen, was affirmed yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in an opinion by Justice Patterson, concurred in by Justices Rumsey and O'Brien. Justice Barrett gave a dissenting opinion, concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt.

The late Prof. Bott, who owned a Stradivarius violin worth $5,000, employed Flechter, a dealer in violins, as agent to sell it. Soon after negotiations for its purchase by Signor Nicolini had fallen through, the violin was stolen from its owner's apartments. Flechter undertook to aid in recovering it, and some months afterward, after Prof. Bott's death, and after Mrs. Bott had told Flechter that she intended to leave for Europe, he offered for sale a violin which he represented to be, and at another time not to be, a genuine Stradivarius, but his final assertion was that it was genuine. He was induced by a stratagem arranged by persons who suspected him, to take the instrument for inspection to a house in Gramercy Park, where Mrs. Bott was in waiting, and there, after a careful examination, she declared it to be her husband's violin.

Flechter, on leaving the house, was arrested with the violin in his possession. The Police Magistrate, on investigation of the charge, decided that the violin was not the one stolen from Mr. Bott, and it was restored to Flechter. On his trial, after indictment, Flechter exhibited a violin which he claimed was the instrument produced before the Magistrate. The prosecution admitted that that was not the professor's violin, but insisted that it was not the one taken from Flechter when arrested, and not the one produced in the police court.

Justice Patterson says the effect of the testimony on the trial upon one reading the record was to create not only a moral conviction that the defendant had in his possession the Bott violin, but also that the charge was proved to a legal certainty so far as that might result from weighing conflicting testimony. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that but for testimony improperly admitted the jury might have declined to convict.

Robert Nelson, Flechter's bondsman, surrendered him last night, and he was locked up in the Tenderloin Police Station.

To Discuss Mental Development.

Mental development from childhood to age will be discussed by the New York Society for Child Study and the Associate Alumnae of the Normal College to-day. At 2:30 o'clock there will be a meeting in the Normal College chapel. Prof. Edward H. Griggs, the first speaker, will discuss "The Child and the Race," and addresses will also be made by Prof. Charles H. Judd, Dr. E. L. Thorndyke, and others.

Mrs. F. H. Gaffney to Report.

Mrs. Fannie Humphreys Gaffney, President of the National Council of Women of the United States, will give a report of the International Council, which was held last June in London, England, before the Society for Political Study, at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, next Tuesday at 3 P. M.

Mrs. Kenney Granted a Decree.

Justice Wilmot M. Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted a decree of separation from her husband, Joseph J. Kenney, to Barbara Kenney, on the ground of cruel treatment. Kenney is an undertaker. He quarreled with another man regarding his wife in the lobby of the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, one evening about three weeks ago, causing a lively scene.

LODGE OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Are Charged with Doing an Illegal Insurance Business.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 10.—Three officers of the Peoria Lodge of the Order of Chosen Friends, N. C. Dimon, Mrs. Alice Norvell, and Mrs. Martha Tamplin, were arrested to-day charged with being officers of an illegal fraternal and beneficiary society, and as such with violating the Illinois statutes by doing an insurance business without having been authorized to do so by the State Superintendent of Insurance.

State Attorney Dailey says it is his opinion that the Grand Lodge of Illinois has been doing business illegally for some time, and that all the subordinate lodges and officers are liable under the statutes. The penalty is a fine of not less than $50 or more than $1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days or more than two years.

JEFFERSON DAVIS MONUMENT.

United Daughters of the Confederacy Become Responsible for It.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 10.—To-day J. Taylor Ellyson, President of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, appeared before the convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and presented the resolution adopted by the United Confederate Veterans, asking the United Daughters to assume the responsibility of raising a monument to the memory of President Jefferson Davis. The rules were suspended, Mr. Ellyson made a statement as to the funds already subscribed, and after a full discussion of the matter, the Daughters accepted the charge by an overwhelming majority.

The cornerstone of the proposed monument was laid in Monroe Park, in this city, in 1896, and it is designed that it shall be a memorial not only of Mr. Davis, but of the "lost cause." The monument fund now in the hands of the association and camps amounts to some $20,000.

The Daughters are at liberty to change the design that had been agreed upon.

ON THE WATCH FOR METEORS.

Yerkes Observatory Astronomers Will Try to Obtain Photographs.

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis., Nov. 10.—The astronomers of the Yerkes Observatory are already on the lookout for meteors, although none of the leonides is expected before Sunday morning. The twenty-four-inch reflecting telescope, which has just been completed in the instrument shop of the observatory, has been set up temporarily on the roof of the building. It is supplied with a temporary equatorial mounting, which has been tested and found to work satisfactorily.

Sixteen or eighteen photographic cameras are being prepared, varying in size from 2 to 6 inches. They are to be attached to the mounting of the telescope in such a way as to cover as much as possible of the sky where the meteors are expected to appear. It is hoped that a large number of meteor photographs will be secured, and the position of the radiant determined with greater accuracy than ever before.

Prof. Barnard considers from 2 to 5 o'clock in the morning of Nov. 15 the most favorable time for making observations of the meteors.

OPERATION ON A BUFFALO.

Zoological Garden Keepers Have a Lively Time in the Preliminaries.

Several buffaloes were sent Oct. 1 from the Good Night ranch, in Texas, to the Zoological Garden in Bronx Park. While being placed in the car, one of the leaders of the herd became obstreperous and attempted to kick the side of the car out. He was unsuccessful in this, but succeeded in producing three large abscesses on his right hind leg. These grew worse, and since the arrival of the buffalo he has been limping about the range in the park.

The attention of the keepers and the Director was called to this and it was determined to have an operation performed. Yesterday morning an arrangement of heavy joists was made, fitted with ropes and straps to hold the buffalo down. Loring J. Alden, the herdsman, then went after the buffalo. Though lame, the animal gave Alden a good chase, but finally he was lassoed. After that he plunged and reared and pawed the turf in a vicious manner and threatened all who approached him, while a large crowd watched the proceedings from a safe distance.

The keepers managed to get the buffalo wound up in the lariat and then they turned him on his back. He broke many straps and ropes and kicked some boards and rails so hard as to break them. Finally, after an exciting struggle, the buffalo was strapped down and tied. A 4 per cent. solution of cocaine was injected into the injured leg, and Dr. Edward M. Leavy and Dr. D. S. Johnson of the New York Veterinary Hospital probed the abcesses and then filled the cavities with antiseptic fluid. The animal was then released and allowed to roam around at will.

The buffalo appeared to be well pleased with the result of the operation and became more tractable.

Relative of Mrs. Cleveland Killed.

TEKEMAH, Neb., Nov. 10.—Arthur Bryant, the seventeen-year-old son of E. W. Bryant, a prominent citizen of this place, was crushed to death by a train to-night. The lad boarded the train on its arrival here and rode a short distance as the train pulled out. On attempting to alight he fell under the wheels. Mrs. Bryant, the mother of the unfortunate lad, is a cousin of Mrs. Grover Cleveland and a daughter of Miles Folsom, a prominent citizen of Omaha.

$50,000 Fire in Hartford City, Ind.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Nov. 10.—Fire to-day destroyed the Briscoe Block, entailing a loss of $50,000. The building was occupied by Lieber & Campbell, hardware; John Woods, groceries; J. L. Hoover, furniture; the Kentucky Liquor Company, C. E. Larrick, liquor dealer; the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Central Union Telephone Company.

Seventh Regiment Man Arrested.

Robert W. Butler, who said he was a member of the Seventh Regiment, twenty-six years old, and living at 139 West Ninety-third Street, was arrested last night on Park Row. Butler, with two marines, it is alleged, entered a cigar store at 81 Park Row, grabbed a handful of cigars, and, saying they were no good, crunched them up into smoking tobacco. When the proprietor remonstrated he says Butler hit him in the face, causing his nose to bleed.

British Universities Club Election.

The annual meeting of the British Schools and Universities Club was held at the Holland House on Thursday night. The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary showed the organization to be in a healthy condition. The election of officers resulted as follows: President—J. A. Irwin; Vice President—R. M. Stuart-Wortly; Treasurer—Norman S. Walker, Jr.; Secretary—Jerome Flannery.

Shot and Robbed by Masked Men.

DUNLAP, Tenn., Nov. 10.—R. M. Robinson, a merchant, was shot last night and robbed of $8,500 while returning to his home near here. Robinson and his brother were crossing the Cumberland Mountains. When half way over they were met by three masked men who shot their horses and fatally wounded R. M. Robinson. The victims were then bound and robbed.

MURDERED IN VIEW OF A CROWD

Husband Shoots His Wife Before 200 Men and Kills Himself.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Nov. 10.—George W. Kern, proprietor of the Hotel Mecca, shot and instantly killed his wife and himself this morning. The pair had not been living together for the past three months, owing to Kern's ill-treatment of his wife. Mrs. Kern was employed in a laundry, and when she boarded a trolley car at 6:30 o'clock this morning to go to her work, her husband followed her and stood on the rear platform, displaying a revolver.

When Mrs. Kern observed him she ran screaming out of the front door of the car, and sought the protection of about 200 wire mill employes, who had just finished work on the night shift. Kern hastened after her and twice pulled the trigger of the pistol, but the weapon failed to discharge. The husband then dragged his wife into his hotel, and, barricading the door with a chair, in full view of the crowd shot her dead.

The then ran into another room and there killed himself. Kern was thirty-eight years old and his wife twenty-nine years.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—E. Hollick, London; Theodore Bassett, Hatfield, England.

BUCKINGHAM—B. F. Clyde, Philadelphia; Prof. J. M. Taylor, Poughkeepsie; Adams Crocker, Fitchburg, Mass.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Sir Andrew Clark, Victoria, Australia; John A. Cockburn, South Australia; ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, Minnesota.

GRAND—J. B. Guthrie, United States Army; Lieut. Commander J. P. Lawrence, United States Navy; Admiral J. P. Entwistle, United States Navy (retired); Profs. L. W. Mackay and H. O. Thompson, Princeton; Miles Leonard, Binghamton.

HOFFMAN—Dr. W. J. Roseman, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—J. A. Gilman, Honolulu; Charles B. Tyler, Providence; Henry Lane Eno, Saugatuck, Conn., Isaac M. Jordan, Cincinnati.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild, Pelham, N. Y.; John Bancroft, Wilmington, Del.; George Worthington, Bishop of Nebraska.

MURRAY HILL—Isaac Bromley, New Haven; Paul Van Dyke, Princeton.

NETHERLAND—J. T. Atwood, Hudson, N. Y.; John J. Houghton, Philadelphia.

PARK AVENUE—President H. B. Frissell, Hampton University, Virginia; Judge J. K. Averill, Averill Park, N. Y.

PLAZA—John A. Roebling, Asheville, N. C.; F. R. Hazard, Syracuse.

STURTEVANT—T. A. Bearce, United States Army.

WALDORF—Solon L. Perrin, West Superior, Wis.; William Mackenzie, Toronto; E. H. Inman, Atlanta; J. C. Watson, Boston; James V. Scott, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Carey, laces and embroideries, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Wells, dress goods and silks; Hotel Imperial.

Long, Jonas Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Heltzman, domestics and linings, 51 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Lyles, Davis, Goodall & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; R. M. Goodall, notions, laces, and white goods, 80 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Crook, Record & Co., Paris, Texas; J. D. Crook, clothing and furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wilbur, J. A., & Son, Charleston, S. C.; J. S. Wilbur, dry goods and notions; Hoffman House.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. J. Whiteman, millinery, 45 Mercer Street; Everett House.

Stamper, H., Albany, N. Y.; hats, caps, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Mester-Newcomber Dry Goods Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; M. M. Newcomber, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. Donaldson, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; F. Blake, notions; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Strauss, domestics; Hotel Marlborough.

Weiller, E., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss K. Doherty, ladies' wear; Hotel Marlborough.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves, parasols, and laces; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Myers, Julius, Springfield, Ill.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Wile Brothers & Weil, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Wile, woolens and tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.

Wilhelm, C. M., Omaha, Neb.; carpets; Grand Hotel.

Fair, The, Chicago Ill.; D. G. Hartwell, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain; cooler; fresh north to northeast winds.

A disturbance which developed over the Lower Missouri Valley Thursday night was central last evening over Illinois, with lowest barometric pressure 29.74 inches at Davenport. The North Pacific Coast storm is approaching the coast north of the State of Washington, with lowest reported barometric pressure 29.66 inches at Seattle. The St. Lawrence Valley storm has disappeared

WHEATON ON THE MARCH

Entire Expedition Starts on the Road East from Dagupan.

DISLODGES THE REBEL FORCES

Captures Forty Filipinos, Killing and Wounding Others — All Roads Are Almost Impassable.

MANILA, Nov. 10.—The landing of the American troops at San Fabian on Tuesday was the most spectacular affair of the kind since Gen. Shafter's disembarkation at Daiquiri. The co-operation of the troops and the navy was complete. The gunboats maintained a terrific bombardment for an hour, while the troops rushed waist deep through the surf, under a heavy but badly aimed rifle fire from the insurgent trenches, and charged right and left, pouring volley after volley at the fleeing rebels.

Forty Filipinos were captured, mostly non-commissioned officers. Several insurgent dead and five wounded were found in a building which had suffered considerably from the bombardment. The town was well fortified. The sand dunes were revetted with bamboo, twenty feet thick, which afforded a fine cover.

When the transports arrived in the gulf they found the gunboats Princeton, Bennington, and others waiting. After consultation with Gen Wheaton, Commander Knox of the Princeton, and Commander Sheridan of the Bennington, anchored on the shallow two miles off shore. The gunboats formed a line inside the Helena, Callao, and Manila, close in shore.

With the first gun of the bombardment the small boats were filled rapidly, without confusion, by Major Cronite's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry and Capt. Buck's battalion of the Thirteenth Infantry. While the lines of boats moved shoreward, the gunboats poured the full force of their batteries into the trenches, soon forcing the insurgents to flee through the burrows dug back of the trenches. About two hundred men held their places until the keels of the boats grated on the shore, when their Mausers commenced to sing overhead.

The battalions formed in good order. Capt. Buck, with Pierce's and Patton's companies, pursued the insurgents on the left into the bamboo thickets. On the right was a frail foot bridge across the river, leading to the towns. Gen. Wheaton, personally commanding, ordered a charge across the bridge, and Capt. Howland of his staff led Coleman's and Elliott's companies of the Thirteenth, and Shields's company of the Thirty-third, who behaved splendidly under their first fire, into the town, which was found to be nearly deserted except by the aged, and some Spaniards who had hidden in the buffalo wallows, and who came shouting delightedly toward the Americans.

Two companies of the Thirty-third had a skirmish along the Dagupan Road with the retreating Filipinos. Major Shields of the staff, with his command, captured several insurgents.

The troops camped in the rain during the night, and in the morning Gen. Wheaton established his headquarters in a church, quartered his men in the houses, and sent the captured Filipinos beyond the outposts with orders not to return.

The expedition arrived off San Fabian Monday night, but the surf was too high to permit the landing of the troops in small boats.

Wednesday was devoted to reconnoisances. Major Logan went northward to Santo Tomas and burned the Filipino barracks. Capt. Buck's Thirteenth went to San Jacinto and disposed of small bands. Marsh's Thirty-third went toward Magdalen, on the Dagupan Road, and had several sharp fights with small parties. They killed eight men, brought in twenty prisoners, and had five men wounded.

The Santo Tomas Road seems to be the only possible means of retreat for a large body north f om Tarlac, and Gen. Wheaton commands it. The insurgents of this section are going to re-enforce Tarlac.

Gen. Wheaton reports, by the Bennington, that when the landing was made at San Fabian the insurgents encountered were 300 recruits who were on their way to Dagupan, where they expected the expedition to land. They retreated to the mountains. Twenty-eight Spanish prisoners were rescued.

The report of the landing at Lingayan was brought by the Commander of the Manila, who saw the fight. He got the geography mixed. When the Manila left, Gen. Wheaton with his entire force of 2,700 men was on his way east from Dagupan.

The inhabitants describe all the roads as practically impassable, and say they believe Aguinaldo has secreted a yacht in the River Longapo, near Subig, for use in his flight when he finds his capture is inevitable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Gen. Otis received to-day follows:

"Manila, Nov. 13.

"Report received yesterday concerning Wheaton's movements erroneous. He did land at San Fabian as directed, and drove bulk of enemy back in desired direction toward Dagupan. Operations completely successful in every particular."

OTHER TROOPS ADVANCING.

Heavy Rains Retard Progress—Young Captures More Munitions — 19 Americans Rout 100 Rebels.

MANILA, Nov. 10.—It has been raining hard throughout the week, handicapping Gens. Lawton and MacArthur. The transportation is the chief difficulty. In the advance Gen. Lawton depended on the river to get his supplies. The San Isidro River is fed by mountain streams, and is alternately too shallow for navigation or too swift. Two and three launches were necessary to pull the casco moving the supplies from San Isidro, and the mule trains moving supplies from San Isidro over the muddy roads made only two or three miles a day. The troops were on short rations much of the time. The only provisions the country yields are rice, a few chickens, and buffalo. The officers carry a supply of cash to pay the natives liberally for all they take. The highlands are cool and the health of the troops is good.

Gen. Young has captured another large share of insurgent ammunition and munitions of war, which they were obliged to leave in their hurried retreat. With his cavalry he also took San José on Wednesday. A small insurgent force stationed there retreated. The troops were ferried across the river to Cabanatuan on a raft. During the passage an accident occurred, by which a private of the Twenty-second Regiment was drowned.

Major Bell has been engaged in another daring exploit. While scouting with five officers and two men of the Thirty-sixth Infantry and Lieut. Hawkins and ten men of the Fourth Cavalry, he crept behind a trench containing 100 Filipinos, rode them down, and killed and wounded twenty men and captured six. He also brought back thirty Mausers.

Capt. Chynoweth and Lieuts. Davis, Van Horne, and Bradford, with two companies of the Seventeenth Regiment, reconnoitring northeast of Mabalacat, have attacked and routed a battalion of insurgents, killing twenty-nine of them. Three Americans were wounded.

Gen. MacArthur is bringing supplies from Angeles by the use of mules and carabou teams.

Reconnoissances along the front have discovered the insurgents strongly entrenched before Bamban, with several cannon and a rapid-fire gun, but they are short of ammunition.

Another attack has been made by the insurgents on Balinago, the rebels firing into the town for three hours, but doing no damage.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The War Department has received the following:

"Manila, Nov. 10.

"Gen. Lawton experiences some difficulties on account of continued unprecedented rains in that section of country; strong force put through on Aliaga route. Young captured yesterday considerable additional Cubanatuan arsenal property in transit north, among which 144 two-inch and 22 boxes 1.65-inch ammunition for Hotchkiss guns, 50 projectiles for five and eight inch breechloading rifle cannon, 2 boxes of granadas, considerable other ordnance property, 2 tons casting, and arsenal machinery in parts. He is meeting with opposition, but advance not much impeded thereby.

"MacArthur reconnoitring north of Mabalacat yesterday, Bell to left, Slavens's scouts directed to front, and Smith. Seventeenth Infantry, on Magalang and Concepcion road; Bell, Thirty-sixth, with five of his officers and two privates of his regiment mounted, one officer and ten men, Fourth Cavalry, struck 100 insurgents in mountains west of Mabalacat; charged, killing and wounding 19, captured 6, and 30 Mauser rifles; railroad from Angeles to Bamban destroyed. MacArthur will have 40,000 rations to front to-day, and will take up advance to Tarlac to-morrow.

"Wheaton reports 28 Spanish prisoners secured; 300 insurgent recruits escaped to mountains from enemy during battle of San Fabian; these recruits were en route to Dagupan. Wheaton says everything favorable to carrying out successfully his instructions, and that co-operation of navy complete. OTIS."

WASHINGTON GREATLY INTERESTED

War Department Considers Aguinaldo's Chances of Escape.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Great interest is felt in the War Department over Aguinaldo's sudden change of base northeastward from Tarlac to Bayombong, about 75 miles northeast. There are numerous spellings of the latter place, but the form given is the one most generally adhered to on the maps in possession of the War Department.

The most interesting feature of the new situation is that Aguinaldo has been forced out of the Tagalo country into a region to the north, where Tagalo is not spoken and where the mountains are filled with Negritos and other savage tribes who are hostile to the Tagalos. This is about the most mountainous and inaccessible part of the island.

To the south base of Carabello Mountain there is a narrow break in the mountain range, and within a few miles around the base of Carabello Mountain, on its northern slope, one strikes the head waters of the Magat, which is the beginning of the great river Cagayan, that flows northward 250 miles into the China Sea.

It is at the head waters of the Magat that Aguinaldo is now located. The way is open for him down the long stretch of the river to Aparri, at the mouth of the Cagayan, where it flows into the sea. This is one of the wildest but richest valleys in the island. It is believed that the River Cagayan is navigable for our tin-clad gunboats 150 miles from its mouth, and for cascoes much further. It is expected that as soon as Aguinaldo shows any disposition to move down the valley toward the China Sea, warships and gunboats will be sent around the northern end of the island to meet him and cut off his escape.

If it is his intention to escape from Luzon, he would naturally seek Aparri or some northern port, but the country around Carabello Mountain is such that he could probably stand off the whole American force in a game of hide and seek in the hills for the greater part of the coming season.

Secretary Root feels no concern over the transfer of Aguinaldo's base of operations to Bayombong. The Secretary said to-day that the move was distinctly retrograde and in the nature of a retreat after finding that his former base was untenable. Throughout the War Department the view prevails that Aguinaldo's move does not materially change the campaign plans, and that these will be pushed with unabated vigor.

ROUGH RIDERS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Former Artillerist Is Organizing a Regiment in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—A cavalry regiment, to be known as the Illinois Rough Riders, is being formed here by Capt. J. G. Clarke, who served as First Lieutenant in the Eighth United States Artillery, after service in the civil war, and acted as Captain in the Commissary Department during the late Spanish war.

Capt. Clarke claims to have enough men enlisted already to form one troop, and has five more troops in sight. It is planned to ultimately tender the regiment to the Government for service in the Philippines, Capt. Clarke believing that thousands of cavalrymen will be needed in the islands before the war is brought to a conclusion. Each man is to equip himself.

It is claimed that members of two former troops of the First Illinois Cavalry have promised to join the new regiment. The greater part of the men who have enlisted have seen active service.

MINERALS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Becker Says a Rush to Get Them Would Be Disappointing.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—In a report to the Interior Department on the geology of the Philippine Islands, Mr. Becker of the Geological Survey gives some interesting information regarding the mineral resources of the group. Mr. Becker says while gold exists in both Luzon and Mindanao. It is comparable rather to that of the Carolinas and Virginia than to the Western gold fields of the United States, and a rush to the Philippine fields, he predicts, would result in disappointment. The report says:

"The copper deposits of Lepanto seem rich and extensive, but very expensive roads will have to be made to render them available. The high quality of some of the iron ores of Luzon is beyond question, but the lignite of the islands is not adapted to iron smelting. The so-called coal is a good lignite. Its heating effect is from two-thirds to three-quarters of that of the best steaming coal. There are great quantities of this fuel, and much of it probably could be delivered at a profit on vessels at $2.50 Mexican per ton."

Philippines' Limited Mail Delivery.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Postmaster General Smith has been notified by Director of Posts Vaille at Manila that large numbers of circular letters from business firms in the States are being addressed to the Philippine provinces, and that under present conditions it is a waste of time and money to send mail for points outside of Manila, Cavite, Iloilo, Cebu, Jolo, and the Negros islands.

Domestic Postage in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—It was decided at the Cabinet meeting to-day to establish domestic postage in the Philippines, as it has been established in Puerto Rico and Cuba.

The Hooker Cannot Be Saved.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The War Department to-day received a dispatch from Gen. Otis stating that hope of saving the transport Hooker had been abandoned. Her supplies will be taken off and the hulk then will be sold at auction at Manila. The vessel was worth about $150,000.

Condemned Soldiers May Escape Death

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The four soldiers who were sentenced to death at Manila now stand an excellent chance to save their lives. Irregularities have been discovered in the proceedings of the courts-martial, which will require correction in the first instance at Manila, if indeed they do not bar the death sentence entirely.

Relief for Spanish Prisoners.

MANILA, Nov. 10.—Gen. Otis and the Spanish and British Consuls have made arrangements in accordance with which the British cruiser Peacock is to take 20,000 rations and clothing to the Spanish prisoners in the Albay and Camarines Provinces.

The Oregon Arrives at Manila.

MANILA, Nov. 10.—The battleship Oregon has arrived here from Hongkong.

Effects of War in Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—Señor Capote's report gives 137 municipalities now existing in the island. He finds that 282 towns and hamlets were destroyed during the war, and that the approximate population of Cuba is 1,317,082, less by 314,605 than it was in 1887.

Col. Wagner Goes to Manila.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 10.—Col. Arthur T. Wagner, Adjutant General of the Department of Dakota, will leave to-morrow for the Philippines, where he has been detailed for active service. He will go by way of San Francisco and Honolulu.

WORK ON NAVAL VESSELS.

Admiral Hichborn Reports on the Progress in Construction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Admiral Hichborn, Chief Constructor of the Navy, has caused to be prepared a statement of the work on naval vessels now building, from which it appears that the battleship Kearsarge, at Newport News, is advanced toward completion 97 per cent.; the Kentucky, at the same place, 95 per cent., and the Illinois 71 per cent. The Alabama, at Cramps', stands at 91 per cent., and the Maine, at the same place, at 15 per cent. The Wisconsin and Ohio, at the Union Iron Works, are reported at 79 and 70 per cent., respectively, while work on the Missouri has just begun at Newport News.

The sheathed cruiser Albany, building at Armstrong's, is nearly finished, her percentage being 94, and the Navy Department must soon make arrangements for her delivery. The four monitors Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, and Wyoming are set down at 4 per cent., 30 per cent., 17 per cent., and 24 per cent., respectively. The Dahlgren and the Craven lead the list of torpedo boats with a percentage of 98, with the Goldsborough at Wolffe & Sewicker's next in advancement, at 93 per cent.

The thirty boats remaining vary in condition from 85 per cent. all the way down to 3 per cent. No work has been done on the submarine boat Plunger for a long time past, and she stands at 85 per cent.

New Quartermaster for New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Col. James Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army, has been relieved from further duty in the office of the Quartermaster General of the army and ordered to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Brooklyn has sailed from Port Said for Suez, en route to Manila.

The Solace has dropped down from Mare Island to San Francisco to prepare for another trip to Manila.

The Lancaster has arrived at Pointe A Pitre, Guadeloupe.

The Caesar and Uncas have arrived at San Juan.

The Monocacy has arrived at Chin Kiang.

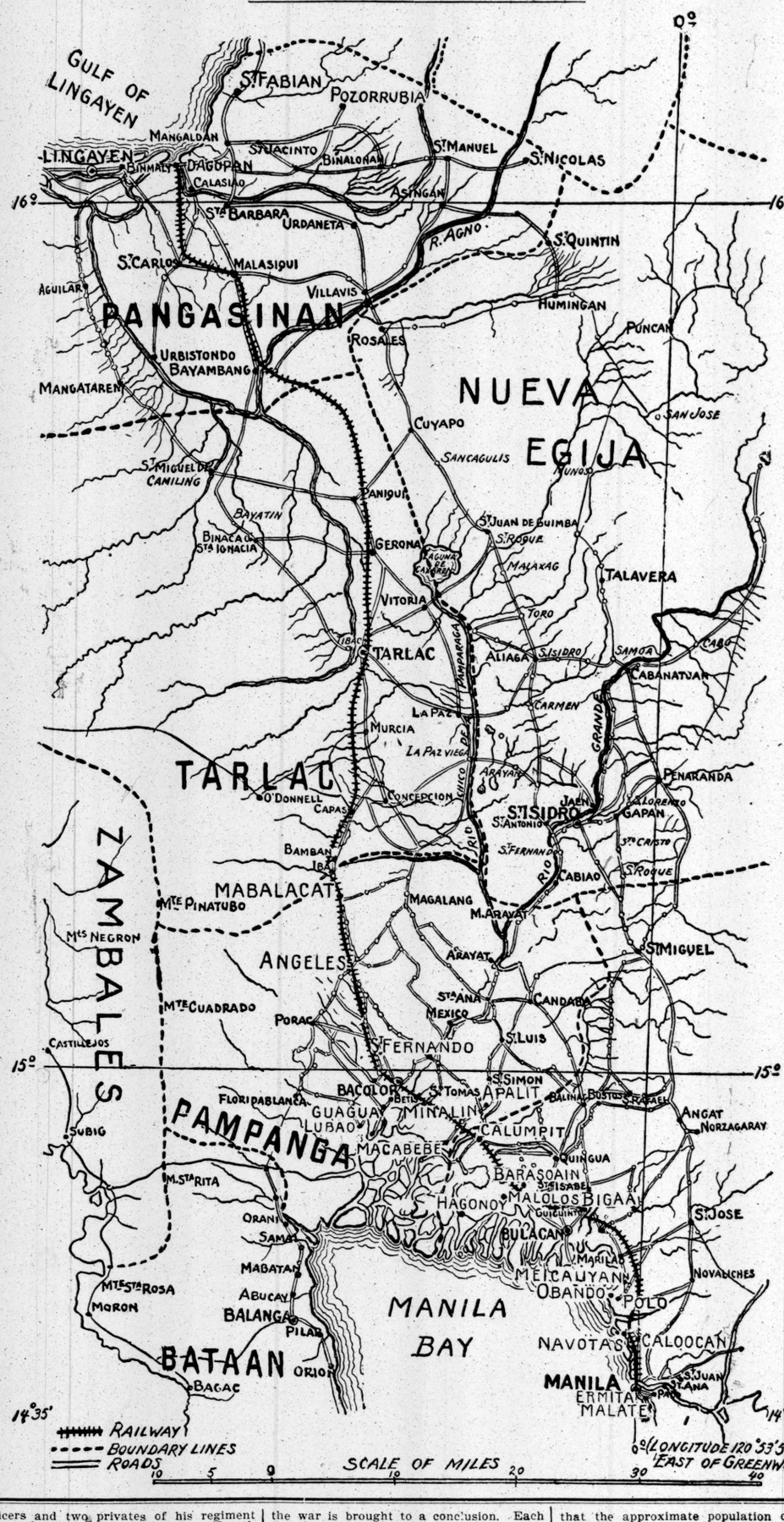
Leather Men Lose $75,000 by Fire.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—A fire broke out in the leather district of Woburn at 8:15 o'clock this morning, and the entire tanning plant of Beggs & Cobb, valued at $75,000, was burned. The loss is covered by insurance. About eighty men were employed in the factory, and it was with difficulty that those in the upper stories escaped. After the fire, when a roll call of the employes of the factory was taken, it was found that one of them, Paul Pardeau, was missing. It was decided to make a search of the ruins as soon as they have cooled sufficiently.

Schoolmasters' Club to Meet.

The Schoolmasters' Club will hold its November meeting at the St. Denis Hotel this evening. The Rev. Almon Gunnison will be the chief speaker. The annual election of officers will also take place.

PRESENT FIELD OF OPERATIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LUZON.



MASONIC DEGREES FOR SCHLEY

Admiral Is Made a Knight Templar and a Knight of Malta by the Washington Commandery.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley to-night received the orders which made him a Knight Templar and a Knight of Malta. The degrees were conferred upon Admiral Schley by the officers of Columbia Commandery, No. 2, District of Columbia, in the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage of Knights Templars of this jurisdiction and of the jurisdictions of many States. The Grand Commander of the District of Columbia and his Council were present as a body.

On account of the fact that Admiral Schley will depart in a few days to assume command of the South Atlantic station, the illustrious Order of the Red Cross and the Orders of the Temple and Malta were all conferred upon him at the conclave to-night, the work being done under special dispensation from the Grand Commandery of this jurisdiction.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies Admiral Schley was accorded an informal reception, at which hundreds of Knights greeted him as a member of the order.

TO HAVE THE CHICAGO READY.

Cruiser Will Receive Rear Admiral Schley on Saturday.

The authorities at the Brooklyn Navy Yard received orders from Washington yesterday to have the cruiser Chicago in readiness to leave the yard on Friday next.

The Chicago, which was the flagship of Rear Admiral Howison when he commanded the South Atlantic Squadron, is to fly the flag of Rear Admiral Schley, the successor of Howison, in that command, next Saturday at Tompkinsville.

No sailing orders for the Chicago have been received, but it is believed that the destination of the cruiser is South African waters.

FIFER SUCCEEDS W. J. CALHOUN

President Appoints ex-Governor of Illinois an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The President has appointed ex-Gov. Joseph W. Fifer of Illinois a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, vice W. J. Calhoun, resigned.

Mr. Fifer is a Virginian by birth. He was born in 1842 at Stanton. His parents were Germans. Politically, his father was a Henry Clay Whig, his occupation being that of a bricklayer, a trade in which the son served an apprenticeship. Of his humble start in life the son was never ashamed.

When he was a mere boy his parents removed to Missouri, where his mother died. The family then returned to Virginia, but, becoming dissatisfied, started for the West once more, settling this time in Dry Grove Township, in McLean County, Ill. For some time Joseph worked in his father's brickyard, but one day he chanced to hear a lawyer at Bloomington deliver an argument before a jury, and young Fifer resolved that he, too, would move juries by his eloquence, a determination which he made good in later years.

About this time the civil war came on, and Joseph and his brother George walked barefoot to Bloomington, where they enlisted as privates. Mr. Fifer acquired the designation of "Private Joe," which he always carried. At Jackson, Miss., his name appeared among the list of the fatally wounded, but his strong constitution pulled him through.

True to his determination, at the close of the war "Private Joe" set about acquiring a legal education. Supporting himself by cutting timber from a small tract of land he owned, and with the assistance of a small amount of money which he saved as a soldier, he was graduated in 1868 from the Wesleyan University. The next year he was a practicing lawyer in Bloomington.

His political career began in 1872, when he was elected Corporation Counsel. The following year he was elected State's Attorney, a position which he held for eight successive years. In 1880 he was elected to the State Senate, where he sat during four sessions.

In 1888 he received the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois, defeating John M. Palmer, his Democratic opponent, by 12,547 votes. At the expiration of a four years' term he stood for re-election, but was defeated by John P. Altgeld by 22,838 votes.

Since then he had practiced law at Bloomington, Ill.

CUSTOMS EMPLOYES PUNISHED.

Attaches of the New York Appraiser's Office Guilty of Insubordination.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Assistant Secretary Spalding to-day took action in the cases of the employes of the Appraiser's Office of New York, against whom charges of insubordination, neglect of duty, &c., had been preferred by the Appraiser.

In the case of William C. Jacobs, examiner of sugars, a suspension for four months is ordered. The resignation of Charles L. Keyes is accepted and Stephen W. Bassett, a clerk, is ordered transferred to some other department. In the case of Daniel J. Mahoney, Peter Twambly, and James O'Donnell, the Assistant Secretary administers a reprimand.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE GRATIFIED.

Thanks the American Press and Public for Their Kindness.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, has been very much touched by the many kind notices which have appeared in the United States press on the subject of his elevation to the peerage. He wishes to take the earliest opportunity, after his return to the United States to express his grateful appreciation of the manner in which, not only those with whom he has been brought into official and private relations but the American public generally have received the news of the honor conferred upon him.

Lord Pauncefote would wish also to convey to those to whom he has not been able to offer his thanks personally his cordial acknowledgments of their friendly sentiments and of the congratulations they have been good enough to offer to him on this occasion.

INCREASE IN POST OFFICES.

Number in the United States Is Now an Even 75,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General John L. Bristow in his annual report to-day announces that during the past fiscal year 14,604 Postmasters were appointed, 13,523 being fourth-class Postmasters and the remainder Presidential. Concerning the policy of removals, the report says:

The policy of former Administrations of removing fourth-class Postmasters for political reasons, regardless of length of service, resulted in the changing of Postmasters in all of the important fourth-class offices early in those Administrations. The four years term of the great majority of fourth-class Postmasters therefore expired early in this Administration, which accounts for the greatly decreased number of appointments made during the fiscal year as compared with the preceding one. Special attention to disciplinary measures and the general improvement of the service has therefore been permitted.

There were 2,935 Post Offices established and 1,505 discontinued. At the close of the year the total number of Post Offices in the country was an even 75,000.

Registered mail lost averaged 1 piece in every 25,980 handled. There were 1,679 postal arrests during the year, including 119 Postmasters, 31 Assistant Postmasters, 41 Post Office clerks, 21 railway postal clerks, 34 letter carriers, and 361 Post Office burglars. Of all these, 659 were convicted and 629 cases are still pending in the courts.

Suspected of Killing Two Men.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Nov. 10.—The mangled remains of two men were found to-day on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks near Latrobe, Penn. A third man, who refuses to identify himself, is held by the authorities. He says the men were killed by a freight train, but his strange manner has caused suspicions that there may have been foul play. One of the men killed was identified as William Cahose, aged forty years, of New York. His companion is unknown.

G. W. Sauer's $30,000 Verdict Reversed

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision reversing a judgment obtained against the city by George W. Sauer for $30,000, and ordering a new trial. The suit was for damages to the plaintiff's property on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, caused by the erection of the iron viaduct over that street. The court holds that the evidence as to the value of the property was not of the kind contemplated by the law.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	A. M. 6:43	P. M. Sun sets 4.46	A. M. Moon sets 12:01

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook 1:44	Gov. Isl'd 2:05	H. Gate 4:01
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook 2:04	Gov. Isl'd 2:25	H. Gate 4:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Chateau Yquem, Naples	.....	.....
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patricio, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Grecian Prince, La Plata	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Talisman, Guadalupe, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, NOV. 12.

Mesaba, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 14.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontebelle, St. Thomas	12:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	2:30 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australasian colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco.) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 28 and up to Nov. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, Australia, (except West Australia and closed mails for New Zealand,) and Fiji Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $12 for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $25, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 11.

British King, Antwerp, Oct. 21.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 8.
Cuvier, Liverpool, Oct. 28.
Francisco, Hull, Oct. 23.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Nov. 2.
Genesee, London, Oct. 23.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Oct. 30.
Hildur, Curacao, Nov. 2.
King Bleddyn, Gibraltar, Oct. 24.
Lucania, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Montcalm, London, Oct. 30.
New York, Southampton, Nov. 4.
Ontario, Hull, Oct. 28.
Orwell, Gibraltar, Oct. 28.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Oct. 28.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Nov. 9.
Wooloomooloo, Havre, Oct. 26.

SUNDAY, NOV. 12.

La Gascogne, Havre, Nov. 4.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 5.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Nov. 2.

MONDAY, NOV. 13.

El Norte, New Orleans, Nov. 7.
Manitou, London, Nov. 3.

TUESDAY, NOV. 14.

Alleghany, Port Limon, Nov. 7.
Georgic, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Kentucky, Dartmouth, Nov. 1.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Nov. 8
Wells City, Swansea, Oct. 31.
Westernland, Antwerp, Nov. 4.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15.

Allianca, Colon, Nov. 8.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Nov. 10.
Majestic, Liverpool, Nov. 8.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Nov. 3.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, Nov. 1.
Thornley, Hamburg, Nov. 1.
Werra, Gibraltar, Nov. 5.

THURSDAY, NOV. 16.

European, London, Nov. 4.
Nethergate, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Nov. 4.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Nov. 8.
Pisa, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.
Saale, Bremen, Nov. 7.

Arrived.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans Nov. 4, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Nov. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Wadsworth, Glasgow Oct. 2 and Moville 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:58 P. M.

SS Origen, (Nor.,) Hegge, Montego Bay, &c., Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

U. S. transport Buford, Mastens, Havana Nov. 6, with passengers and discharged and furloughed soldiers to U. S. Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 4:33 P. M.

Bark Ringborne, (Nor.,) Hansen, Darien, Ga., 32 ds., with timber to order—vessel to master.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 10, 9:30 P. M., north, light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Rabat, (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Arkadia, for San Juan, &c.
SS Henry L. Gaw, for Baltimore.
United States transport Kilpatrick, for Cuba.

Notice to Mariners.

HOUSATONIC RIVER BREAKWATER EEACON LIGHT.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Nov. 20, 1899, a fixed red lantern light will be established, about 13-16 mile north-northeasterly from Stratford Point Lighthouse, on the outer (southeasterly) end of the breakwater extending out from Poconic or Milford Point, easterly side of the mouth of the Housatonic River, northerly side of Long Island Sound. The focal plane of the light will be 20 feet above mean high water. The lantern from which the light will be shown will be placed on a small shelf on top of a red post with a red ladder attached. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 115 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, North, 41° 09' (53"); Longitude, West, 73° 05' (54"). This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 64, No. 298, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 79.

CAPE FEAR RIVER ENTRANCE BUOYAGE.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the buoyage at the entrance to this river has been disarranged by the gale of Oct. 30, 1899. Mariners are cautioned not to depend too closely upon the buoys. The position of the buoys will be verified as soon as practicable. This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 10.

Miscellaneous.

SS Origen, (Nor.,) Capt. Hegge, which arr. here yesterday, reports: Nov. 5, at Castle Island saw a steamer with two masts and one funnel ashore, also a small schooner. A steamer with three masts and funnel in afted part of vessel was assisting the schooner.

Bark Ringborne, bound to Hamburg, put into this port yesterday leaking, for a survey of repairs. Reports Oct. 31 to Nov. 2, in the Gulf Stream, experienced a hurricane from east and southeast with a tremendous heavy sea, in which vessel labored and strained badly, causing her to spring a leak. Bore up for this port for surveying and repairs.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 5:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 8:25 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Drummond, (Br.,) Capt. Chubb, sld. from Calcutta for New York Nov. 9.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from London for New York Nov. 9.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, (from New York,) sld. from Plymouth for Hamburg to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, sld. from Stettin for New York Nov. 7.

SS Trojan, (Br.,) Capt. Torkildsen, from New York and Halifax via Santander, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

SS King Bleddyn, (Br.,) Capt. Liddle, (from Catacola,) sld. from St. Michael's for New York Oct. 29.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Ohio, (B...) Capt. Hadaway, from New York for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, from New York via Madeira and Venice, arr. at Trieste Nov. 7.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York Nov. 8.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from New York, arr. at Naples Nov. 9.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York for Marseilles, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, from New York, arr. at Havre at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York, arr. at Genoa at noon to-day.

SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York, arr. at Para Nov. 8.

German Ship Captain Kills Himself.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 10.—The German ship Comet, which has just arrived here from Hamburg, reports that on Aug. 31, when four days out, Capt. Kruckman, master, committed suicide by blowing his head off with a musket. A few days previous to the ship's departure the Captain's wife died, and he became despondent. Capt. Kruckman was buried at sea.

House Furnishing

The largest and choicest collection of High Grade Goods ever offered in the United States for furnishing the home. It includes a full line of

Crockery,
China and Glass,
Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware,
Refrigerators, Pantry Cold Chests,
Nursery Food and Water Coolers,
Pantry, Bath, Hall, Cellar and Stable Furniture,
Willow Ware Brushes.
Fire Screens and Fenders,
Coal Scuttles and Vases,
Fire Irons and Brasses.

Goods carefully packed and delivered free at stations within 100 miles of New York.

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful

The Wanamaker Store

New Shoes for Men

AT $2.30 INSTEAD OF $3.50

TWENTY-ONE hundred and fourteen pairs—the round-up of one of the New York wholesale houses after filling its fall orders. And very good orders they were—coming in large part from stores classed as "swell." Yet every shoe has a lie on it, being stamped "hand-sewed." No such thing—better for not being. Shall we explain that? No machine can equal hand-work carefully done; but, on the other hand, no machine can slight work as badly as a man can—if he tries. For safety's sake it is best to buy shoes, at $3.50 or under, that are welted by that almost human Goodyear machine—for it neither lies nor slights.

These are the sorts—

Black Box calf---leather lined, double soles.
Black kidskin, leather lined, double soles.
Winter russet, drill or leather lined, double soles.
High-cut skating or shooting shoes---double soles (not many of these), black and tan.
Black waxed calfskin---stout soles, medium toes.
Patent leather dress shoes, single sole, lace.

All new, stylish, and in winter weight—all the usual sizes to start with.

There are some **Boys' Shoes**, as well—

400 pairs inmannish style, though with the safe spring-heels—8½ to 13, at 80c instead of $1.25.
320 pairs Boys' Shoes with heels, satin-finish oil leather, durable and good-looking, sizes 13 to 5½, at $1 instead of $1.50.

All on sale in the Shoe Store Annex—Fifth Floor.

Outer Wraps for Big Girls and Little

When we are wrong and find it out—we change. Do you? It isn't easy—it takes more stamina to turn than to stick.

Your theories about dressing the children, and your notions of where to go for the garments, may possibly be wrong. You cannot be sure until you look around. This is funny advertising, you think?—that it will tend to unsettle our trade and start them looking farther? That's just it, except that no trade is *ours* or *belongs* to any other store. Folks used to stay by the store where mother dealt, and the storekeeper came to speak of "our Mrs. Jones." Nowadays men and women are not owned. This store is filled with people who like its goods and the way it sells them, and with people who come just to enjoy its beauty and to find out about it.

The collection of Outer Wraps is fine—the selection varied enough to meet properly diversified tastes—wraps for babe's first wear and for all the stages of childhood and girlhood.

Reefers for girls of 4 to 14 at $4 to $16.50. This is one lot—

Reefers of soft curly boucle, choice of several colorings, double-breasted; high neck; storm collar; pretty cape, scalloped and bound with velveteen, $6.50. Much the same garment without the charming little cape, at $4.

Gretchens, $10 to $26, for girls of 6 to 12. Here is a hint of them—

At $15—Of kersey, double-breasted, double and very stylish cape; storm collar; finished with bands of black satin stitched with yellow silk. Royal blue and green. Rich, warm garments.

Misses' Jackets, for ages 14 to 18, are $8.50 to $25. One of the very pretty styles is this—

Box-coat jacket of double-faced covert cloth; double-breasted; large pearl buttons showing; strap seams; patch pockets; velvet collar. Dressy. $13.50.

There is much to be said of Newmarkets for young women and of the Golf Capes for girls of 8 to 16, but the story is long enough for to-day. There are particularly attractive golf capes at $12.

Second floor.

Rich Fur Garments

Is our position clear to you? That we sell diamonds and rare silks and furs—each as intelligently as though we had just a jewelry store or a silk store or a fur store? Do you realize that the most famous paper maker has no mill and does not make paper? But he has the power to control and the output to sell—a great paper maker stands at the vat and another at the rolls.

The fur stock is ample and rich—and varied to all the tangents of safety. The scarf at a few dollars is right and worthy; the more important pieces at hundreds of dollars are correct.

English Box Coat of Russian Sable, $1.200.
Driving Coat of eastern mink, $750.
Coat of broadtail, beautiful moire effect, $500.
Collarette of Hudson Bay sable, $350.
Second Floor, Broadway.

Special-Bargain Books Books that should be in every Library. Good serviceable half-Russia bindings, at far less than the published price.

Encyclopedia Britannica
With American Supplement. 30 volumes, cloth, $28.50; published at $60. Why so cheap? Binders' blunder — margins are irregular; looked almost as though the books need be destroyed. Yet there isn't really a hurt that hurts.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary
Containing memoirs of the eminent persons of all ages and countries. By Joseph Thomas, M. D., LL.D. 2 vols., 8vo; half-Russia, $15; our price, $7.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World
A complete pronouncing Gazetteer or Geographical Dictionary of the World, containing notices of over 125,000 places, with recent and authentic information respecting the Countries, Islands, Rivers, Mountains, Cities, Towns, etc., in every portion of the globe. Originally edited by Joseph Thomas, M.D., LL.D. 2 vols., 8vo; half-Russia, $15; our price, $7.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Bags for Opera Glasses The opening theatre season, the Horse Show close upon us—and these to meet the call. Dainty bags, silk brocades, figured satins and bright Persian velvets made in Empire fashion—with draw-ribbons and crocheted rings. Strange how those old styles come back. Pretty figured satins, too, satin-lined, with smart heavy gilt spring-frames. And black bags, silk or satin, in distinguished models.

Black bags are $1.50 to $2.50.
Colored bags are $2 to $3.25.
Broadway.

Men's Fancy Shirts Percale and madras—with cuffs, fast or loose—$1.50 quality at 75c. Wish we could find another bargain as good.

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Three New Candies New, fresh, pure, wholesome—the Wanamaker candy qualities. Three kinds at

20c a pound.

Butter Tablets, made of New Orleans molasses, best sugar and best butter; six flavors.
Caramels—nut centers in some of them; three flavors.
Chocolate-covered Cocoanut Eclairs; light, delicate.

Basement.

Men's Shirts to Order A fastidious dresser says that if Wanamaker's chief shirt maker was in London he'd be Knighted—and the honor would be won on skill and its successful application. He'll make shirts as carefully for you as for the man we've quoted.

Some men order one on trial—and almost invariably come for the rest of the set—six or twelve.

White shirts may cost you $18 a dozen or $12 a piece—same man's make.

We can talk it over better when you call.

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Men's Scarfs He had eighteen hundred left, counting what he made up from remnants—two-thirds of the lot are 50c values; the rest are very excellent 25c sorts. We bought them in a lump—new as can be. Choose to-day

at twenty-five cents

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Tailored Suits for Girls It has been harder work to get juvenile styles and making correct than it has been to get a high degree of excellence in women's tailoring. The successes of this season are widely appreciated.

It takes bigger stocks since so many have come to depend on us, and lots that once were big enough are now remnants—and, hence, today we group the twos and threes from various lots at $13 to $16 and mark each suit

ten dollars

Brand new. Sizes for girls of 8 to the miss of 18.

Second floor.

Clothing for Boys Some of the most particular men in New York get their clothing here—because we suit them thoroughly. Same careful organization has charge of the Boys' Clothing. It is tailor-shop clothing—stylish and staunch. Always all-wool.

Sailor Suits, blue cheviot, with extra trousers, $4. For ages, 3 to 12.
Finer, of blue serge, no extra trousers, $5—we could get $6.50 just as easily.

Jacket Suits for boys of 7 to 16, start at $3.85—at this price, suits of fancy or plain blue cheviot.

But the Overcoats are most interesting just now. Some of frieze, Oxford gray or blue, $4.50. For ages 4 to 16. Others up to $14.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Fifth Floor Dress Goods Bargain

Camel's-hair homespun—not all wool yet resembling the $1.50 pure quality. We have several thousand yards in pretty color mixtures, 36 in. wide, to sell at 25c a yard.

Here is a group of other attractive offerings on the Fifth floor—

Corsets
Some at 75c—Sonnet Corsets. They are of stromg jean, stripped with sateen; long waist, low bust; white, drab, black; sizes 18 to 30. Value $1.25. And C. P. Corsets; short; low bust; short gored hips; trimmed with lace and ribbon; pink and blue; sizes 18 to 24; $1.25, though regularly $1.75.

Stockings
Women's and children's. For the former, stockings of fast black cotton, medium weight, fine gauge and elastic; sizes 8 to 9½; 3 pairs for 50c—moderately priced at 25c a pair.
For children, stockings of fast black cotton, narrow ribbed; durable, elastic; extra strong knees, heels and toes; 3 pairs for 25c—should be 12½c a pair.

Ruffled Cushions
We're free to say they are made from remnants—that's why we can sell them at 25c. Mostly of art-drapery stuffs; all filled with fluffy cotton. For the lounge and cozy corner.

Books
Large lots of good books for old and young at wonderfully little prices. Excellent choice among works on history and literature and best fiction at 25c a volume—published at $1 and $1.50. Recent copyright fiction at 50c instead of $1.25 and $1.50. Various historical works for children at 15c, though publishers' original price was $1.

Women's Knit Underwear
Ribbed cotton, winter weight, vest and drawers, at 25c a garment; well made and finished and neatly trimmed, and worth at least 38c each.

Ribbons
A lot at prices a third less than usual. Good quality in the best colors. 2 7-8 in. to 4 3-8 in. wide. 12c to 18c yd.

Lamps
Pottery vase lamps in pretty decorations, $2.75 for choice of several excellent designs, including globe. Values $5 to $6.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TAKES GARDINER'S PLACE

Job E. Hedges the Prosecutor of Election Law Violations.

AS DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Three Grand Juries to be in Session at Once in New York County—Cases for Investigation.

On Nov. 20 the extraordinary condition will be presented of three Grand Juries sitting at once in New York County for the investigation of crimes or alleged crimes. No such extreme measure was ever resorted to heretofore. Indeed, a like condition was legally impossible under the old Constitution of the State.

Two of these Grand Juries have been called especially for the investigation of registration and election frauds, one by the District Attorney, the other by the Governor. The usual Grand Jury for the month is in session, but its duties in the peculiar circumstances are confined to the consideration of the ordinary grist of criminal offenses.

Under orders from Gov. Roosevelt, the intervention of the Attorney General of the State has made a third Grand Jury necessary, after the District Attorney's effort to forestall such action by the Governor was rendered futile. Attorney General Davies will not appear personally to prosecute the expected cases in this county, but he will be represented by deputy. Job E. Hedges, who was private secretary to Mayor Strong, yesterday announced his designation as Special Deputy Attorney General, to District Attorney Gardiner. In presenting himself to the District Attorney, Mr. Hedges submitted his credentials. These credentials, which were filed yesterday with the Secretary of State, are as follows:

State of New York,
Attorney General's Office,
Albany, Nov. 9, 1899.

Job E. Hedges:

Sir: Having been, in pursuance of Sections 52 and 57 of the executive law, required by His Excellency, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, to attend in person or by representative before the trial term of the Supreme Court, now being held by the Hon. Edgar L. Fursman, Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Grand Jury in attendance at said Court, and also the Court of General Sessions and the Grand Jury in attendance thereat, both of said courts being held in the Criminal Court Building in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and also any other court taking cognizance of alleged violations of the primary and election laws, and of any other crimes or misdemeanors committed in connection with such alleged violations in the County of New York, I hereby appoint and assign you Deputy Attorney General for the purpose of managing and conducting any criminal action or proceeding touching any alleged violations of the primary or election laws in the said County of New York during the months of September, October, and November, 1899, or any other crimes or misdemeanors committed in connection with such alleged violations. Yours very truly,

J. C. DAVIES, Attorney General.

District Attorney Gardiner received Mr. Hedges politely, and a few minutes later the two went together before the Special Grand Jury now sitting.

The designation of Mr. Hedges as Special Deputy Attorney General was the result of charges made by John C. Sheehan, Tammany leader of the Ninth Assembly District, that frauds were committed at the last primary election, and charges from the Thirty-fourth Assembly District that similar frauds were committed there. Deputy Attorney General Coyne came here to investigate the charges, and on his report Gov. Roosevelt ordered a special Grand Jury to consider them, and Supreme Court Justice Werner of Rochester was assigned to preside.

On the motion of District Attorney Gardiner, however, a special Grand Jury for the county was impaneled before Justice Fursman of the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch, to hear precisely the same class of cases contemplated for the action of the Werner Grand Jury. It is probable now, according to Mr. Hedges, that the Gardiner Special Grand Jury will hear cases of primary and election law violations, while the Werner, or Governor's, inquisition will be devoted to hunting bigger game than the common colonizer or repeater.

"On behalf of the Attorney General," said Mr. Hedges yesterday, "I shall prosecute the alleged violations of the primary election law in the Ninth and Thirty-fourth Districts, and other election law violations. These cases are to be considered by the special Grand Jury sworn in by Justice Fursman and called by District Attorney Gardiner. At present there are no indictments—only complaints—but in the investigation of these complaints I shall personally advise the Grand Jury."

"The Gardiner jury?" Mr. Hedges was asked.

"Yes, the Gardiner special Grand Jury if you desire so to distinguish it."

"Then, what is to become of the body ordered by the Governor to be impaneled?"

"That Grand Jury will be sworn in and instructed by Justice Werner on Nov. 20. It will devote itself to special matters. What those matters are, I am not now at liberty to state."

"Are they in connection with the election?"

"Well, in a measure, yes: but it is too early now to discuss that subject."

Mr. Hedges and Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh went to Albany on Thursday and conferred with the State authorities. It was on the recommendation of Superintendent McCullagh and Gov. Roosevelt that Mr. Hedges was appointed. Superintendent McCullagh said yesterday that he did not know how many violations of the election laws would be considered by the Grand Juries. He had presented a mass of testimony to the Attorney General, he said, but was in ignorance as to the strength of the various cases.

District Attorney Gardiner said that he would give Mr. Hedges every assistance in his power. Assistant District Attorney Unger, who usually has charge of the cases before Grand Juries and draws the indictments, said there were only fourteen election cases before the Special Grand Jury, and these were withdrawn yesterday at the request of the Special Deputy Attorney General, who desired to look over the charges. Altogether, Col. Gardiner thought, there would be from 60 to 100 cases of election law violations before the Special Grand Jury. He declined to say whether or not he thought the action of the Governor and Attorney General was dictated by politics.

"The law gives the Attorney General the power," said the District Attorney, "to go into any county and take charge by deputy of election cases. He has seen fit to use that power in this county at this time, and I shall give his representative every facility my office affords."

The law under which the Governor and Attorney General have acted was passed last year. Section 57 is as follows:

Whenever the Governor shall advise the Attorney General that he has reason to doubt whether in any county the law relating to crimes against the elective franchise is properly enforced the Attorney General shall require from the District Attorney forthwith to make to the Attorney General a report of all prosecutions and complaints within his county during the year then last past for offenses under Title 5 of the Penal Code and of the action thereon.

If such county shall be one of the counties included within the metropolitan elections district described in Chapter 676 of the Laws of 1898, the Attorney General may require from the State Superintendent and it shall be that officer's duty forthwith to make a report of all prosecutions within such county during the year then last past, for such offenses, upon complaints made by said Superintendent or his Deputy Superintendent of Elections, and the action had thereon. If such county be one of the counties included within the metropolitan elections district, the Attorney General may, wherever he deems it advisable, if so directed by the Governor, assign one of his deputies to act as counsel for the State Superintendent of Elections to take charge of prosecutions arising in such county under said Title 5 of the Penal Code. Such deputy shall represent the people of this State in all such prosecutions when directed by the Attorney General or requested by the State Superintendent of Elections to appear therein.

Assistant District Attorney Unger said he expected Mr. Hedges would be prepared to present the cases now in hand to the Grand Jury next Wednesday.

ELECTIONS CLERK ALLEN HELD.

Magistrate Pool Convinced that He Registered Illegally.

Aaron C. Allen, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Elections, who was arrested election day on the charge of illegal registration, was held in $500 bail yesterday by Magistrate Pool in the West Side Police Court. The bail was furnished by George Gordon of 100 West Eightieth Street. Mr. Allen was represented by Vernon M. Davis, while George C. Austen appeared for the prosecution, representing the Republican County Committee.

Several witnesses appeared for the prosecution, but none for the defense. The agent for the house at 159 West Eightieth Street, in which Mr. Allen lives, testified that he rented the apartments to Mrs. Lillian J. Jacques, with whom the defendant boards, Oct. 7. A truckman testified that he moved Mrs. Jacques's household goods into the place on Oct. 11.

Magistrate Pool said that it had been held that having a residence meant being settled in a place. The law required that a man must have a residence in an election district for thirty days prior to the election in order to vote. The evidence in this case, the Magistrate held, did not show that the defendant had complied with the law, and he was compelled to hold him for the Grand Jury.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN COURT.

Judge Thomas Talks to the Grand Jury on McCullagh's Charges.

Judge Edward B. Thomas, in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, in charging the Grand Jury for November, laid particular stress upon the letter issued recently by Superintendent of Elections McCullagh relative to alleged frauds in naturalization. He told the jury that Superintendent McCullagh should have an opportunity of appearing before that body and giving evidence as to the commission of fraud.

Judge Thomas said that an error had been made in stating that 5,000 naturalization papers had been issued in Brooklyn this year. The number granted, he said, was fully 1,600 less than that. He charged the jury to make this question of fraud its particular business, assuring the members that the Court would gladly receive information upon which prosecutions could be based.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT EVIDENCE.

Talk About Alleged Frauds in the Mazet-Stewart Contest.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—Senator Elsberg and Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows of New York were at the Capitol to-day, and for some time were in consultation behind closed doors with Attorney General Davies. Both refused to disclose the object of their visit, but it is rumored that they submitted additional evidence to the Attorney General for the consideration of the Grand Jury which will be drawn to serve at the extraordinary term of the Supreme Court appointed by the Governor to convene Nov. 20 to try election fraud cases in New York County.

The new evidence, it is said, was collected in the Nineteenth New York District, where Assemblyman Mazet met defeat at the hands of Perez M. Stewart, the Tammany and Citizens' Union nominee.

MR. WALTON'S NEW OFFICE.

It Cost Him $6,255.87 to Become Sheriff—Vacancy for Another.

It cost William Walton, Sheriff-elect of Kings County, $6,255.87 to be elected to an office which pays its incumbent from $60,000 to $70,000 a year. Mr. Walton filed an account of his election expenses yesterday. He paid $4,000 to the County Campaign Committee, $100 to the Campaign Committee of the Tenth Assembly District, $347.50 for advertising, and $285 for postage. Carriage hire and other expenses make up the total named.

The election of Mr. Walton as Sheriff will cause a vacancy in his present office—that of Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies. Mr. Walton will not retire from the office until the first of the year, but already there are half a dozen candidates for the place in the field. William R. McGuire is mentioned as Mr. Walton's probable successor. Mr. McGuire is the Democratic leader of the Sixth Assembly District.

Justice Barrett Had No Expenses.

Supreme Court Justice George C. Barrett, who was re-elected on Tuesday, his name appearing on the Tammany, Republican, and Citizens' Union tickets, filed a certificate yesterday in the County Clerk's office, showing that he had no election expenses.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE CALL.

Meeting Will Probably Be Held Dec. 13 or 14 at Washington.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Senator Hanna stated to-day that a call would be issued within a few days for the meeting of the National Republican Committee at Washington. The meeting will probably be held on Dec. 13 or 14, although the exact date will not be decided upon until next week.

The committee at that meeting will choose the date and place for holding the next National Convention. There are two vacancies on the committee, and these will be filled at the forthcoming session.

COUNT IN STEUBEN IS MIXED.

Six Ballots in Question That May Change Entire Result.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 10.—The attention of Republicans in Steuben County is fixed on the Inspectors stationed at Dansville. The Democratic Inspectors have thrown out six ballots that they claim are marked, and the Republican Inspectors refuse to sign the returns.

On election day six threshers who had been at work all morning in the field cast their ballots, which were badly soiled. The ballots were Republican, and being plainly marked, caused the Democratic Inspectors to reject them.

These six votes control the entire county, for if allowed the Republicans will elect a Supervisor by a majority of 2. If they are thrown out, the Democratic candidate will be elected by a majority of 4. If the former is elected the Republican Party will have a majority of 1 in the board, and if the Democratic Supervisor is elected the Democrats will have a majority of 1.

It is not pretended by the Democrats that the six farmers intended to mark their votes, but the fact that they did mark their votes in such a manner as to be easily distinguished, even if by accident, makes them void.

FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Five Washington Men Arrested—Capitol Police Officer Involved.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 10.—As the result of an investigation five men, all residents of Washington, D. C., arrested on Tuesday, were to-day held in bail for court on the charge of repeating, impersonating election officers and making fraudulent returns. The defendants are John F. Sheehan, R. M. Drinkert, William Cook, Harry McCabe, and George Kirkland. All but one are said to be in Government employ.

It developed that Kirklard had been employed by a newspaper to enter the conspiracy. He was the principal witness today. The testimony involved several prominent Republican politicians in this city, and a Lieutenant of Capitol police at Washington.

Kirkland testified that on Tuesday morning he and William H. Cook went to the House of Deputy Coroner Samuel Salter, accompanied by Lieut. Joseph G. Rodgers of the Capitol police. Lieut. Rodgers, Kirkland declared, was in charge of the party when it left Washington. At Salter's house they met the Deputy Coroner and John Silverman, one of the Election Inspectors. Continuing, the witness said:

"Salter handed us a number of ballots folded and sealed, and told us they were to go in the box as soon as we got to the polling place. On our arrival there Silverman and Cook unlocked the boxes and we put the ballots in. There were about 200, I judge." He added that 124 votes were actually cast in the thirteenth division of the Seventh Ward, and that the number returned was 337.

Counsel for the prosecution announced that in view of the evidence he would ask for warrants for several others who had been implicated, and that he would demand the extradition of Lieut. Rodgers.

A Mixed-Ale Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—The prize ballot voted in Albany City at the recent election was deposited in the Fourth Ward. The elector had placed his cross in the circle under the fountain, the emblem of the Prohibition Party, and then went across the ballot and made a cross in front of the name of Emil C. Rosche, Republican candidate for City Treasurer. Mr. Rosche is a bottler of ales and beer.

Official Canvass in Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 10.—The official canvass of the vote in Canton, President McKinley's home city, and in Stark County, was completed to-night. The returns for the city show an increased Republican plurality of 317, as compared with Bushnell's vote in 1897, and a decrease of 120 compared with McKinley for President in 1896. The county shows an increased Republican plurality of 982 as compared with 1897, and of 676 as compared with 1896.

TREASURY NOT TO BUY BONDS.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip Says the Stringency in New York Is Due to Stock Speculation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who arrived in Chicago to-day for a week's visit with his family, says that the Treasury Department has no intention of buying $100,000,000 of bonds for the relief of the money stringency felt by stock speculators in New York, and that there has been no organized demand upon the department for such form of assistance. He says that if the stringency were due to other causes than stock speculation and manipulation of interest rates on the Stock Exchange, some measures of relief might be considered.

"It is true that money is tight in New York," said Mr. Vanderlip, "call loans being made at from 20 to 30 per cent., but the situation is not so serious as has been reported. The discussion over the advisability of the Treasury buying $100,000,000 bonds has been theoretical, for the department is not going to make any such purchase. It might at some time in the future, for we now have a cash balance of over $200,000,000.

"Nothing can be done now to ease the money market, except to deposit the internal revenue receipts with the National banks, but there is little probability of that kind of action being taken, for we have $83,000,000 in deposits subject to call.

"The fact is we have experienced no serious demand for buying bonds, and that there is no organized movement to impress the Treasury Department with the necessity for doing so. The stringency complained of in New York is felt more in stock speculation than elsewhere, and the money market is manipulated more or less on the Stock Exchange. People borrow $500,000 at a high rate and then say they do not want the money, but are willing to pay the interest.

As a consequence of this practice a large amount of money is locked up, merely for the purpose of preventing others from using it. The Treasury Department recognizes the situation in New York, but it is not going to help out the speculative element of that city by purchasing bonds. If we thought the stringency was due entirely to other causes there might be some measures considered for the relief of the market."

MAY REFUND BOND ISSUES.

Cabinet Discusses the Substitution of Low Rate Securities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The question of the purchase of United States bonds by the Government was under discussion in the Cabinet for nearly an hour to-day. Secretary Gage explained the situation fully, and it now appears to be settled that no purchases will be made for the present at least. Although the Secretary has not expressed his views on the subject for publication, it is known that he, with other Treasury officials, is considering the question of refunding the 4 and 5 per cents. into long-term bonds, bearing 2 per cent. interest.

This action would necessitate Congressional authorization, but whether the Secretary will recommend such legislation is not known.

SING SING PRISON INQUIRY.

Convicts Can Be Employed for Many Years—The Food Good.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The commission which is investigating the prison system of the State held its final session here to-day, and then went to New York City. It will next take up Auburn Prison.

The investigation this morning was of the system of separating the prisoners here. It was explained to the commission that the only basis for the grading A, B, C, and D was the number of times a man had been convicted. First-termers were in Class A, two-termers in B, three-termers in C, and all convicted four times or more were in D. Warden Johnson said it prevented the men who were not confirmed criminals from associating with criminals.

Dr. Irvine, the prison physician, testified that the sanitary condition of the prison was not as good as it might be, and that the ventilation was poor in the main building. The death rate, however, was very low.

The industrial situation in the prison was then taken up. It was shown that 200 men were engaged in stonecutting, and that 100 more could be used if they could be taught. It would be possible to establish a school for bricklaying and stonecutting, and in the construction of new buildings and needed repairs and new work one-half of the prison population could be kept constantly employed for years. The prison diet was pronounced excellent.

BROOKLYN SMALLPOX SCARE.

The residents of the Hill section of Brooklyn experienced a scare yesterday, when it became known that a case of smallpox had been discovered at 58 Downing Street. The victim of the disease is Mary Loftus, a negress, employed as a servant at the address named. She was removed to North Brother Island.

The woman is a sister of a negro who was employed by a Fulton Street dental firm to give out handbills in front of its place in the shopping centre of Brooklyn. This negro had variola for two weeks before the Health Department knew of it, and all that time he continued at his work of giving out bills to the shoppers who thronged by him. He communicated the disease to his relatives, and Mary Loftus is the eighth victim.

Miss Loftus, ignorant of the fact that she had contracted the disease, moved about the neighborhood where she was employed, conversing with other servants, and visiting the shops. No one knows just who came in contact with her, and doctors are in great demand in the neighborhood. The Health Department is maintaining a careful watch to prevent further spread of the disease.

WOMAN FATALLY HURT BY CAB.

Driver Attempts to Escape—Complaints of Reckless Driving.

An unidentified woman about fifty years of age was knocked down by a cab at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street last night, and her skull was fractured. She was taken, unconscious, to the New York Hospital, and Dr. Nesbitt, who had charge of the ambulance, expressed the opinion that she would die.

The woman is small, about 120 pounds in weight, and has gray hair; she wore a black skirt, black shirt waist, a black silk cape, black straw hat, and had a plain gold ring on her right hand. She carried a dress pattern.

The cabman, Thomas Lynch, forty years old, of 252 West Thirty-third Street, tried to make his escape, but he was pursued to Thirty-sixth Street by Policeman Beck and arrested. A large crowd saw the accident, and Lynch's effort to get away might have fared ill but for the protection of several policemen.

Lynch says his horse took fright at an elevated train and took the bit. He says he tried with all his strength to stop the animal. He alleges he did not try to get away, as the police charge, but that his horse was running away. Lynch was driving from the Waldorf-Astoria, and he ran over the woman as he turned into Broadway going up town. The woman was crossing Broadway as if she intended to get an up-town Sixth Avenue car in front of the Broadway Tabernacle.

Pedestrians who have business in that locality have recently made numerous complaints at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station of what they call the "recklessness" of the Broadway cab drivers. The police say the cabmen must use greater caution, and that they will arrest all who show signs of recklessness.

Solo Singer's Damages, $200.

Miss Dora Hasselbrock of 424 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, who was injured on Sept. 26, 1898, while a passenger on a trolley car of the North Hudson County Electric Railway, brought suit against the company for $10,000. The case was tried in the Circuit Court at Jersey City yesterday. Miss Hasselbrock testified that she was a solo singer in St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church in Manhattan, but was obliged to give up her position because she could no longer march in the processional and other ceremonials of the church. She admitted that her injury did not interfere with her singing, but said it was difficult to secure a position in Baptist, Methodist or other Protestant churches where music was not so much considered as in Episcopal or Catholic churches. The jury gave Miss Hasselbrock $200.

All cars transfer to Greater New York's Greatest Store.

Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

SPECIAL

Infants' Complete Outfit, 36 pieces, for $7.94.

This is the age of combinations. Here's where you can put your "Trust" as being the *Best* bargain ever offered in little tots' clothes. While price seems contradictory they are good enough for anybody. They are high quality and the fact that Bloomingdale sells about one-fourth less than any elsewhere store is attributable to the low prices.

4	Night Slips, of fine cambric, 26c	1.04
1	Dress, fine cambric, yoke of tucks and insertion	49
1	Dress, fine nainsook yoke of tucks and embroidery	67
1	Christening Dress, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery	1.69
2	Flannel Skirts, 29c.	58
1	Embroidered Flannel Skirt	98
1	Cambric Skirt, with embroidered ruffle	49
3	Cambric Shirts, with Val. lace, 12c.	36
3	Flannel Bands, 13c.	39
3	pairs Bootees, 12c.	36
1	set Diapers, 10c.	71
6	Bibs	18
36	pieces for	$7.94

Second Floor, Front, Centre.

If you want to pay more of course we have as good as money can buy. The values here gauges the money saving prices throughout the Department.

Good Ideas
are the only ideas worked into our
$20 SUITS
(TO ORDER.)

Our ideas are all that pertain to perfect clothing—but our prices are based on materials and workmanship only—our ideas are free to our customers.

Nicoll.
771 Broadway, 145-147 Bowery.

"Cluett"
25 CENTS EACH
ELISKA
CLUETT, PEABODY & Co. MAKERS

The Best Breakfast Food,
ALL GROCERS

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc., cured by
ESPIC'S CIGARETTES, or POWDER
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"
HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA · RICH CUT GLASS
ALL PRICES LESS THAN ELSEWHERE. 50-54 West 22d St. WESTERN GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

DESKS
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 Fulton St. N. Y.

CREMO
ONLY ONE 5¢ CIGAR

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N.Y.
6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

SAYS FATHER IS MURDERED

The Rev. W. H. Dexter's Daughter Sees Capt. McClusky.

POLICE THEORY IS DIFFERENT

Claim the Nyack Clergyman Had Business Troubles—Wife Has No Explanation of the Mystery.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of the Rev. William Hart Dexter, Principal of the New York Naval Academy, at Nyack, deepens, in spite of the efforts of eight of Capt. McClusky's detectives to gather clues that would lead to the solution of the matter.

Although it has been proved that Mr. Dexter was not seen after he went to the dock of the New Haven Steamboat Company on Thursday, Nov. 3, in time to catch the midnight boat, and in spite, also, of the fact that his Masonic charm and stateroom key were found on Water Street south of the pier from which the New Haven boats start, Capt. McClusky yesterday persisted in his statement that Mr. Dexter had not met with any foul play. "There is nothing in the story that Dexter may have been sandbagged and robbed," said Capt. McClusky.

It was learned that Capt. McClusky bases his statement on a discovery made by his men, to the effect that Mr. Dexter was in financial difficulties and that he had some time ago tried to borrow $3,500 from Elmer A. Darling, the proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the security of his life insurance policy.

The detectives claimed to have learned that this loan was refused and that the refusal made Mr. Dexter very downcast. It was also alleged that Mr. Darling had told the police that the clergyman had acted in an irrational manner.

"If there is anything to be said about this matter," said Mr. Darling yesterday, when questioned in relation to the circumstances, "it would be just as well to get the matter straight, and the police have no right to make it in that shape as authentic. It is true that Mr. Dexter, whom I have known for some years, but not intimately, asked me more than a year ago to allow him to draw on me to the extent of $2,500, and said that he would give policies on his life as security.

"It was purely a business proposal, and I declined it. That was all there was to that matter. I saw Mr. Dexter here on Thursday last, and he appeared all right. I asked him how his school was getting on, and he said that he was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, he having opened it only when the season had progressed somewhat, and so he was not able to do any advertising.

"He appeared in good spirits, and I imagine that had he been in any financial straits he would have told me of them. I, of course, have no theory as to his disappearance, but from what I know of the man and the circumstances surrounding his disappearance I should think the foul play theory the most tenable."

Absolutely no foundation could be found for a story yesterday to the effect that Mr. Dexter had been taken in by a confidence man in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, who took him to a gambling house up town, where he won a considerable amount of money on the night of his disappearance. The hotel employes absolutely deny that they gave any such information to any one. They claim that they do not know Mr. Dexter.

Miss Dexter, the daughter of the missing man, called yesterday at Police Headquarters and inquired of the detectives if they had any clues. She was referred to Capt. McClusky. That he did not impress the young woman with his views was evidenced by the statement she made after she left the Detective Bureau, that she was convinced her father had met with foul play.

The police of the Old Slip Station also incline to that theory. Sandbagging is not an infrequent occurrence along the river front, and the mute evidence of the Masonic badge and key shows that the clergyman must have wandered south after he left the steamboat wharf. There are many small lanes and alleys in the vicinity which are the rendezvous of unsavory gangs, and it is into the hands of the latter that Mr. Dexter may have fallen.

It was said yesterday that unless there is some development soon a systematic dragging of the river about the piers in the locality where Mr. Dexter was last seen will be resorted to.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 10.—While no tidings have been received of missing Dr. Dexter, the clergyman who disappeared from this place, the case has excited increased interest.

People here who are acquainted with him believe he has been murdered. It cannot be learned, through careful inquiry, that Dr. Dexter had any financial troubles in this place. His school was as yet very small, but an intimate friend said to-day that Dr. Dexter told him he would be satisfield if he succeeded in building up a good school in a year or two.

When Mrs. Dexter was asked to-day whether there was a possibility that her husband had been drinking, she said: "No, my husband never drank liquor since I married him, twenty-three years ago. His ideas upon the subject of drink were very pronounced. He has always both preached and practiced temperance, and I don't believe he would take to drinking now."

Among the references shown by Dr. Dexter when he came to Nyack were letters from Anson Judd Upson, Chancellor of the Regents of the State of New York; Dr. Horace Briggs, Buffalo; E. A. Darling, proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and Merrill E. Gates, ex-President of Amherst College.

SAYS THUGS GOT OVER $2,000.

Jordan Reports Robbery at Cherry and Catharine Streets.

Samuel K. Jordan of 46 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, who says he is a brother-in-law of Charles E. Borden, Vice President and manager of the Union Selling Company, which is affiliated with the National Cordage Trust Company, reported to Police Headquarters last night that he had been assaulted and robbed.

Jordan says that he returned from Baltimore Tuesday evening, arriving in this city at a late hour, and went into the saloon at Cherry and Catharine Streets. He left the saloon and was assaulted on the sidewalk by five men, who used brass knuckles and a club. Jordan says he was robbed of a gold watch and chain, $7 in cash, and certificates of stock in the National Cordage Trust valued at $2,000.

Explosion in a Lawyer's House.

A steam pipe in the basement of the four-story dwelling at 46 West Seventy-fifth Street, the home of Edward F. Hassey, a lawyer, exploded last night while the family was at the theatre, and only two servants were at home. One of the latter, frightened by the escaping steam which filled the house, ran to the window and cried fire at the top of her voice. A citizen turned in a fire alarm, and Engine Company No. 40 responded quickly. Assistant Foreman Hauck went into the basement and turned off the steam, and there was no further trouble. The loss is trivial.

Leaps from Running Train; Will Die.

HASTINGS, Neb., Nov. 10.—K. F. Larned of Poland, N. Y., probably will dies as the result of a leap taken to-day from a Burlington passenger train near Harvard. He is badly hurt about the head and one shoulder is dislocated. Mr. Larned, who was accompanied by his wife and child, was on his way to Haigler, Neb., to visit his brother. It is supposed Larned suddenly became insane, for he gave a scream and leaped through the window.

Georgia Volunteers in Disgrace.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 10.—Privates Berlin, Bowen, Hurst, Baird, and Kelley of the Fifth Regiment, Georgia Volunteers, were discharged to-day from the service of the State by Gov. Candler for the good of the service. The men are charged with looting a small store and barber's shop at Hamlet, N. C., on the return of the regiment from New York, where it had been participating in the Dewey celebration.

Woman Fell to Death from a Window.

Mrs. Margaret Simpson, seventy years of age, residing with relatives at 338 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, was picked up in front of the house this morning about 1:30 o'clock in a dying condition. She was taken into the house and an ambulance was sent for, but the woman was dead when it arrived. It is supposed that in a fit of delirium she either jumped or fell out of a second-story window. She had been ill for some time.

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COLUMBIA LEAGUE BOWLING.

Empire and Belvidere Clubs Divide the Honors.

The Empires and Belvideres divided honors in the Columbia League last night.

The Belvideres defeated the Mephistos in the first game and the Empires scored a victory over the Mephistos in the second game. The meeting between the Empires and Belvideres in the final game aroused much enthusiasm, the Belvideres winning in the last frame by 13 pins. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Belvidere—Potts, 171; Newkirk, 149; Hunken, 166; Lockwood, 167; Hill, 133. Total, 787.
Mephisto—Spear, 143; Wertheim, 156; H. Apple, 181; Vogel, 117; M. Apple, 160. Total, 757.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Shiman, 164; Howell, 132; Williamson, 204; Young, 151; Arnold, 191. Total, 842.
Mephisto—Spear, 160; Wertheim, 135; H. Apple, 162; Vogel, 159; M. Apple, 148. Total, 764.

THIRD GAME.

Belvidere—Potts, 179; Newkirk, 179; Hunken, 144; Lockwood, 142; Hill, 181. Total, 825.
Empire—Shiman, 182; Howell, 160; Williamson, 159; Young, 165; Arnold, 143. Total, 812.

RIVERDALE'S DOUBLE VICTORY.

Defeat the Boulevard and the Standard Bowling Teams.

The Riverdales scored a double victory in the Harlem League at the Palace Alleys last night, defeating the Boulevards and Standards. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Standard.	S.	S. B.	Sc'e.	Boulevard.	S.	S. B.	Sc'e.
Deiderick	2	7	1 179	Howard	4	3	3 174
Tobin	4	4	2 190	Graves	0	7	3 144
Holt	3	4	3 170	G. Vetter	2	5	3 156
Wells	4	4	2 179	Wanderer	3	3	4 150
Wyman	3	6	1 181	H. Vetter	2	5	3 151
Total	16	25	9 899	Total	11	23	16 775

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale.	S.	S. B.	Sc'e.	Boulevard.	S.	S. B.	Sc'e.
Monahan	2	3	5 136	Howard	2	5	3 148
Golle	6	1	3 186	Graves	1	7	2 106
Brower	4	4	2 180	G. Vetter	3	5	2 171
H. Ebling	5	4	1 193	Wanderer	3	2	1 147
E. Ebling	3	4	3 179	H. Vetter	2	6	2 169
Total	20	16	14 874	Total	11	25	14 801

THIRD GAME.

Riverdale.	S.	S. B.	Sc'e.	Standard.	S.	S. B.	Sc'e.
Monahan	4	5	1 194	Olsson	3	3	4 159
Golle	1	7	2 166	Tobin	3	6	1 183
Brower	2	7	1 178	Holt	1	5	4 141
H. Ebling	4	5	1 192	Wells	4	3	3 172
E. Ebling	4	5	1 186	Deiderick	2	6	2 175
Total	15	29	6 916	Total	13	23	14 830

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Maier of the Spartans Leads for the High Score.

Maier of the Spartans took the lead for the highest score prize in the American National tournament at the Germania alleys last night, rolling up a total of 269.

In this game the Spartans defeated the Morningsides by nearly 100 pins. The Morningsides rolled up the best team score of the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

M'ningside.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc'e.	Spartan.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc'e.
Armstrong	1	4	5	136	Wingenfeld	4	4	2	189
Clinch	5	3	2	181	Metzen	2	4	4	145
Eiche	5	4	1	194	Weatberg	4	6	0	204
Demmler	4	5	1	185	Conlon	4	3	3	164
Klingelhoffer	3	5	2	178	Maier	8	2	0	269
Total	18	21	11	874	Total	22	19	9	971

SECOND GAME.

Oriental.	S.	S. B.	Sc'e.	Morningside.	S.	S. B.	Sc'e.
Mitchell	4	5	1 204	Clinch	4	3	3 173
Schultz	3	5	2 174	Armstrong	4	4	2 181
Oest	3	4	3 170	Eicke	2	6	0 192
Vogel	4	5	1 192	Demmler	6	3	1 218
Gilhaus	2	5	3 159	Dingelhoffer	7	2	1 227
Total	16	24	10 899	Total	23	20	7 991

THIRD GAME.

Oriental.	S.	S. B.	Sc'e.	Spartan.	S.	S. B.	Sc'e.
Mitchell	3	6	1 182	Wingenfeld	5	4	1 209
Schultz	6	2	2 212	Matzen	4	5	1 199
Oest	2	4	4 149	Wisberg	3	4	3 169
Vogel	3	5	2 178	Conlon	9	7	0 195
Gilhaus	4	4	2 175	Maier	5	3	2 182
Total	18	21	11 886	Total	20	23	7 936

ROYAL ARCANUM TOURNAMENT.

Lenox Council Team Wins Two Games in the Contest.

The Lenox Council team, which consists of members of the New York Athletic Club, won two games in the Royal Arcanum tournament at the Tennis Club alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lenox.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc'e.	Stanley.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc'e.
Carter	2	5	3	159	Finke	2	6	2	179
Howland	3	3	4	161	Majory	2	2	6	109
Fallon	2	3	6	126	Schoenkeln	0	8	4	136
Bell	2	0	2	167	Wahlers	2	6	2	167
Clute	2	8	0	189	Eckhardt	0	3	7	86
Total	11	24	15	802	Total	6	23	21	668

SECOND GAME.

Our No. 2.	S.	S. B.	Sc'e.	Stanley.	S.	S. B.	Sc'e.
Schiff	1	2	7	115	Finke	0	2	8	106
Wenderoth	2	2	6	134	Majory	2	4	4	140
Wragge	4	4	2	173	Eenhardt	1	1	8	95
Schenke	2	7	1	176	Schoenlein	1	6	3	160
Coleman	1	2	7	114	Wahlers	2	6	2	169
Total	10	17	23	712	Total	6	19	25	670

THIRD GAME.

Lenox	S.	S. B.	Sc'e.	Our No. 2.	S.	S. B.	Sc'e.
Carter	1	6	3	157	Wenderoth	1	2	7	116
Howland	3	3	4	151	Schiff	4	2	4	146
Fallon	2	4	4	138	Wragge	4	4	2	182
Bell	3	6	1	194	Schenke	2	4	4	159
Clute	2	5	3	156	Coleman	1	6	3	160
Total	11	24	15	796	Total	12	18	20	763

Arlington National Tournament.

In the Arlington National tournament last night the Bleeckers easily outplayed the Linwood and Manhattan teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lindwood—Daley, 164; Trindale, 176; Courtney, 113; Hardman, 121; Kennedy, 133. Total, 707.
Bleecker—Beam, 125; Nahmens, 152; Bonneau, 175; Rosenberg, 193; Ritter, 165. Total, 870.

SECOND GAME.

Manhattan—Wiltse, 134; Turner, 113; Thode, 175; P. Steinmetz, 154; H. Witt, 119. Total, 695.
Linwood—Kennedy, 102; Tindale, 126; Breiman, 165; Hardman 163; Daley, 177. Total, 733.

THIRD GAME.

Manhattan—Wiltse, 143; Turner, 132; Thode, 103; Steinmetz, 126; Witt 133. Total, 637.
Bleecker—Beam 153; Nahmens, 166; Bonneau, 177; Rosenberg, 149; Ritter, 186. Total, 831.

National League Bowling Match.

The Corinthians' work was the feature of last night's series in the National League at Starr's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Phoenix—Pearse, 134; McLean, 171; Lawrence, 133; Buckbee, 196; Bolrath, 152. Total, 786.
Corinthian—Walter, 156; Baker, 171; Landman, 159; Holden, 192; Schaeffer, 177. Total, 865.

SECOND GAME.

Imperial—Cordes, 202; Wolf, 181; Rothermel, 178; Longhead, 213; Jackson, 164. Total, 938.
Phoenix—Pearse, 179; McLean, 158; Lawrence, 181; Buckbee, 143; Bolrath, 172. Total, 833.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—Walter, 189; Baker, 191; Landman, 168; Holden, 192; Schaeffer, 200. Total, 940.
Imperial—Cordes, 180; Wolf, 159; Rothermel, 183; Longhead, 115; Jackson, 178. Total, 805.

Arcade Head-Pin Tournament.

The second team of the Fidelia Bowling Club came within eight pins of reaching the 500 mark in the Arcade Head Pin tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fidelia No. 1—Wagner, 77; Kibbell, 88; Kester, 99; Foege, 102; Amann, 76. Total, 442.

SECOND GAME.

Fidelia No. 2—Heester, 94; Hoofman, 92; Wanamaker, 88; Gerdes, 108; S. Timm, 110. Total, 492.

THIRD GAME.

Germania—W. Sauer, 91; L. Sauer, 107; Clouss, 58; Chesterfield, 63; C. Sauer, 99. Total, 416.

Tournament Games To-day.

Wholesale Drug Trade Association—Seabury & Johnson, National Lead Company, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, General Chemical Company, Merck & Co., Parke, Davis & Co.

CUSHION CARROM MATCH ENDS.

McLaughlin Wins the Series After a Close Contest.

Edward McLaughlin of Philadelphia won from Thomas Gallagher of Chicago in the 1,000 point cushion carrom match for a purse of $250, which was terminated at Maurice Daly's Academy last night after five consecutive nights of play.

The final game was closely contested, McLaughlin scoring his 200 points in the seventieth inning, leaving Gallagher, who had led up to the sixty-fourth inning, with a score of 192. The scores by innings of last night's game follow:

McLaughlin—0 1 15 0 1 9 0 0 6 9 0 4 1 4 1 5 2 0 3 6 0 0 0 6 3 3 1 0 10 3 1 0 1 1 4 0 6 2 5 2 1 2 4 3 5 1 0 1 7 6 0 0 3 0 1 0 1 4 1 4 4 1 2 1 1 0 14 1 4 1. Total, 200. Average, 2 60-70. High runs, 15, 14, 12.

Gallagher—8 9 0 0 2 0 0 0 6 5 0 0 4 4 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 18 4 2 0 3 28 1 0 4 3 2 5 0 1 5 0 3 0 1 4 2 8 6 1 0 1 3 1 0 1 0 1 2 1 0 14 0 3 0 1 4 2 0 0 3. Total, 194. Average, 2 56-69. High runs, 14, 14, 18, 28.

The total score of tournament by games follows:

McLaughlin .....200 200 192 152 200—Total, 944
Gallagher .....143 187 200 200 194—Total, 924

AMATEURS ADOPT A STANDARD.

National Billiard Association Adheres to the Racquet Club Rule.

A meeting of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

The committee that was appointed at the organization meeting two weeks ago to draw up a rule defining an amateur reported favorably on the old Racquet Club rule, and it was adopted.

An amateur, according to this rule, is one who has never competed in a tournament open for all, or who has during no period of his life taught billiards or been a proprietor of or been employed in a billiard room, or who has received any pecuniary benefit from games.

When President Oddie put the suggestion of the committee before the meeting for debate there was some objection to the last part of the rule as it excludes manufacturers of tables. Mr. Cowles explained that there is always an intimate relation between manufacturers and the professionals. It had been deemed best to make the association strictly exclude any one who had connection with the professional players.

The new association intends to organize branches all over the United States. The parent branch now has thirty-five members, many of them crack amateurs. Charles W. Miner of the University Club was elected Secretary.

HEDGES-SEAMAN HORSE SALE.

Good Prices Realized at the Evening Bidding.

A large crowd attended Hedges, Seaman & Co.'s sale of trotters and pacers at the American Horse Exchange yesterday. The horses sold in the morning and afternoon were all either young or inferior, and no noteworthy prices were realized. In the evening there were some very superior animals disposed of at good prices. The best sales were:

Eagle Flanagan, (2:07¼,) b. g., trotter, by Eagle Bird-Lady Flanagan, by Hambletonian; Scott Hudson, Lexington, Ky. $2,100
Dr. Bill and Tuxedo, ch. gs, trotters; John W. Craven, Troy, N. Y. 1,900
Derby Princess, (2:08¾,) blk. m., trotter, by Charles Derby-Princess, by Administrator; Ira Ryerson, Goshen, N. Y. 800
Venora, (2:15¼,) b. m., pacer, by Tennessee Wilkes-Vilette, by Brown Hal; Dr. H. D. Gill, New York. 1,575

SULLIVAN-BERNSTEIN DRAW.

"Dave" Sullivan of Boston and "Joe" Bernstein of this city fought twenty-five rounds to a draw at the Broadway Athletic Club last night.

As the men had fought three times before without the superiority of either being demonstrated, interest in the fight was great. The weight of the men was announced as 123 pounds each.

In the last four rounds the Boston boy had Bernstein going, but had lost so much blood that he lacked the strength to deliver a decisive blow.

During the latter part of the fight Bernstein lay on Sullivan continually and showed that he was in trouble. However, Sullivan had received a great deal of punishment, and the decision of Referee "Charley" White was not an unpopular one. The betting on the fight was heavy.

The Sullivan-Bernstein mill was preceded by a twelve-round go between "Billy" Smith and "Lou" Myers, lightweights, of this city. Both men were on their feet at the end of the twelve rounds, and the fight was declared a draw.

Intercity Amateur Billiard Match.

The intercity and interclub amateur billiard tournament will be held at Slosson's billiard rooms from Nov. 13 to 21. The game will be the fourteen-inch balk line, with two shots in and the "anchor nurse" barred. The trophy will be $1,000. The handicaps will be as follows: J. Byron Stark, Class B champion, 300; F. Poggenburg, champion Greater New York, 300; Arthur R. Townsend, 280; F. A. Keeney, Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, 280; W. J. Arnold, 220; A. Muldaur, 220.

Yacht Utowana's Foreign Cruise.

The auxiliary steam yacht Utowana, owned by Allison V. Armour, is now at the Erie Basin dismantling for the Winter. She has just returned from a European cruise, in which her owner had Jordan L. Watt, Jr., and his wife as guests. The Utowana met Col. O. H. Payne's yacht Aphrodite near Amsterdam and Howard Gould's Niagara in the Kiel Canal.

International Chess Challenge.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Regarding the American challenge to the Oxford and Cambridge Chess Clubs, which arrived at Cambridge yesterday, the university officials say they have no doubt of its acceptance, but, they add, the matter will not be officially decided for a fortnight.

Pencoyd Workman Injured.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—Charles Olsen, a Swede, aged thirty-five years, of Pencoyd, Penn., employed on the work of constructing the Maiden Lane Bridge, was injured yesterday, perhaps fatally. Olsen was ordered by the foreman to remove a keg of nails which was on the track in the way of an approaching engine. He carried out the order, but to save himself from being run over was forced to jump from the trestlework into the river, sustaining internal injuries.

August C. Ernst Released.

August C. Ernst, son of the woman found asphyxiated Thursday at 341 Sixth Street, was last night released from the East Fifth Street Station by order of Coroner Bausch. An autopsy was held on the body of the woman and no trace of poison was found. Ernst declared his detention outrageous. Philip Ernst, the husband of the dead woman, who was found unconscious in the room with his wife, died in Bellevue Hospital last night.

WHERE NOT TO DIE.

From The London Times.

Miss E. S. Whalley writes from the Via Sant' Antonio, Pisa: "In the interest of English people traveling in Italy, I beg permission through your columns to warn them against the extortions of the Hotel Minerva, Pisa. To this end I beg to make public the following details of the treatment of which I have been the victim: On Sept. 7 last I was traveling from a villa in Tuscany back to Viareggio, having the care of an aged and beloved friend, who on our arrival at Pisa was too much fatigued to proceed further. Consequently, intending to rest the night, we stopped at the Minerva Hotel close to the railway station, in order to escape the opening of luggage at the gate if we entered the city. In the night my dear friend became very ill. The doctor was sent for, and he found her suffering from congestion of the brain and heart disease. She succumbed to these maladies in less than twenty-four hours from the time we had entered the hotel. The landlady of the hotel brought forward a claim for 1,700 lire (£68) for damages on the occasion of a death in the house. I, of course, refused to pay, and after much angry discussion she consented to take 1,100 lire, (£44 English,) which unfortunately I paid her. I was alone, and, there being no English Consul here, I had no one to ask advice of. Had I known how to act, and applied to the head of the police, the iniquitous demand would have been rejected, as in the case of my friend's death, according to the medical certificate, there was not the vestige of any infection. I am informed that in the case of typhus or other infectious diseases the compensation awarded is 500 lire or £20, and in the present instance half that sum alone could be claimed. The landlady refuses to refund any part of the money extorted. Public opinion is unanimous in condemning her."

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JOHN WANAMAKER
New York

MARK TWAIN'S BOYHOOD.

His Absent-Minded Father Accused of Leaving Him Behind When He Removed His Family.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Mrs. J. W. Greening, Mark Twain's first cousin, and the close companion of his childhood days, lives in Palmyra, Mo. They were born within a few weeks of each other in the little village of Florida, Monroe County, and for years were fast friends and playmates. Mark's father and Judge John Quarrells, Mrs. Greening's father, married sisters, the Misses Martha and Jane Lampton, and the two families moved together from Tennessee to Monroe County in 1835, when Clemens and Quarrells engaged in the general mercantile business. In November of the same year the two children were born, in houses within a stone's throw of each other. When Mark was three years of age his father moved his family to Hannibal, but until he was large enough to set type in The Hannibal Journal office, most of the famous humorist's time was spent with his uncle on his Monroe County farm, where he had moved after retiring from the mercantile business at Florida.

Mrs. Greening lives with her husband, a railroad man, in a comfortable little home. She is a retiring, pleasant-faced little woman, and strongly resembles her Aunt Jane, Mark's mother, a handsome crayon portrait of whom adorns the wall of the cozy little parlor. On the table in the same room is a collection of photographs of various members of the family, among them a recent one of her famous cousin, on the back of which is written in the humorist's bold chirography, "To Puss, from Cousin Sam." "Puss" is Mrs. Greening's girlhood nickname, and in family circles she still bears it.

That Mark has not forgotten his boyhood playmate and favorite cousin is evidenced by the fact that regularly every month she receives a substantial check from him, at intervals a letter, and occasionally a new photograph. The checks have been coming with monthly regularity for many years, excepting a brief period when the publishing house in which he was heavily interested failed, and Clemens was financially embarrassed.

"Sam doesn't write very often now," said Mrs. Greening recently. "We used to keep up a regular correspondence, though, except when he was writing a book, and until that was finished the only news any of the family heard from him was through his wife. During these periods he quit writing letters altogether, and his best friends couldn't get a word from him directly."

Mrs. Greening relates many interesting anecdotes of her childhood days and is very fond of talking of her illustrious cousin. When a boy Mark was inclined to be rather delicate, and for this reason his father permitted him to spend much of his time, especially during the Summer, on his uncle's farm. The two cousins spent their days together fishing and romping over the farm, and the friendship of these days has not been obliterated by the years that have wrinkled the brows and frosted the heads of both.

"Sam was always full of his fun," said Mrs. Greening. "He could play more pranks and escape with less punishment than any boy I ever knew. He was always so frank and good natured that everybody liked him, and while they all knew he was full of mischief they made great allowances for him, and where most boys would have suffered severely for similar offenses Sam usually went free. When a boy he was a victim of somnambulism, and a close watch had to be kept on him to keep him from meeting with some mishap. He was frequently found wandering around the house or yard in his sleep, and on several occasions had narrow escapes from serious falls. Sam had the family characteristic of absent-mindedness, but it was not nearly so strongly developed in him as it was in his father or his brother Orion.

"Speaking of absent-mindedness," continued Mrs. Greening, "reminds me of how Uncle John forgot to take Sam along when he moved to Hannibal. The household goods had all been loaded in one wagon, and after it had started the family all piled into another wagon. After Uncle John had nailed up the doors and windows of the deserted house he mounted the seat, clucked to the horses, and drove off, leaving little Sam making mud pies on the opposite side of the house. A half hour later my grandfather, Wharton Lampton, father of the Rev. E. J. Lampton, formerly pastor of the Christian Church in Palmyra, came riding along and found Sam busily engaged in his culinary work. He appreciated the situation, and, lifting the boy up in front of him, rode after the movers, and when he had traveled seven or eight miles caught up with them. So busy were they contemplating what was then considered a long journey and making plans for their future that the absence of the to-be 'Mark Twain' had not been noticed. The matter was taken as a huge joke by all concerned, Sam included, and the journey resumed.

"To those who didn't know the Clemens family this may seem a little overdrawn, but it is absolutely true. Orion, the eldest son, inherited a large legacy of forgetfulness from his father and grandfather, and when he married was guilty of a more absurd trick than the one just related. He was living at the time in Keokuk, Iowa, and went to Muscatine for his wife. The river was frozen over, and Orion and his wife were to go to Keokuk by stage. The next morning after the marriage Orion left his wife in their room at the hotel while he went out to make arrangements about the trip. When the stage drove up, Orion, forgetting all about what he had gone to Muscatine for, calmly took his seat in the vehicle and was a mile out of town before he remembered he was married. The driver good-naturedly turned back, but it took Orion all the way to Keokuk to explain the matter to his wife. A great deal has been written about Sam and his family, but I don't remember to have seen the above stories in print, and they are too good to keep," concluded Mrs. Greening, with a quiet little chuckle.

"I have seen it stated in the newspapers," said Mrs. Greening, resuming her conversation with reference to the Florida history of the Clemens family, "that the house in which Sam was born had been recently torn down, and the regret was expressed that it had not been preserved. This is a mistake, as the house is still standing, and is in much better shape than when Sam first saw it. It is now owned and occupied by Mr. John Goss, a merchant of Florida, and he has converted it into a neat and rather modern-looking residence. The Clemens family did live for a time in the house which the rel

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RAPID TRANSIT AGAIN.

There is an incredible vitality in the project of an underground rapid transit road for the City of New York. It has died a dozen deaths. The Legislature has killed it many times, the Court of Appeals once, the Appellate Division once, Tammany more than once, and its own managers and special custodians not a few times. Yet here it stands once more before us, hale and lusty, seemingly nearer than ever before to realization, with many old obstacles surmounted and many new friends won.

The voters at the polls have removed the debt limit obstacle. The Appellate Division, in its clemency, has ruled that the fatal fifteen-million-dollar bond, which in a sterner moment it had said should be exacted as the condition of its consent, may now be reduced to five millions, a perfectly manageable amount.

Chief Justice VAN BRUNT is still apprehensive that the exhausted contractor may lay down his great burden when he has completed the tunnel and refuse to equip and operate the road out of his own money. We are glad the associates of the learned Chief Justice did not share his gloomy views of the future of this city or assent to his conjectures about possible great changes in the nature of man in this community.

When the tunnel has been completed with the city's money nothing but some annihilating disaster to New York can prevent the privilege of operating a railroad in it from taking on such a value that the competition for it would be eager and responsible; and only a contractor who had determined to enter a monastery would refrain from grasping it with both hands.

Controller COLER says that the debt limit amendment and the reduction of the bond "insure to the city the con- tion of the tunnel railway system." C less thousands will mourn if he shall prove to be in the wrong about that.

WHAT IS BRYAN GOING TO TALK ABOUT?

Mr. BRYAN is not without honor in AGUINALDO'S country. At Tarlac the other day, while that town was still the capital of the insurgent chieftain, they held a celebration in honor of the American anti-imperialists. There was a procession, with religious services and some speeches by insurgent officers, including one from AGUINALDO himself. The newspaper Independencia singles out BRYAN for special eulogy as the foremost of all the allies of AGUINALDO in this country. "Mr. BRYAN," it says, "should be pictured in Filipino history with equal glory with Dr. RIZAL. RIZAL, BRYAN, and AGUINALDO are the glorious trinity of our political redemption."

This would help BRYAN next year if he were going to run as the Tagalog candidate for President of the Philippine Republic. But will it help him here, where he and his friends are planning to make him the candidate of the Populists and the Bryanite part of the Democratic Party? The American people have just repudiated anti-imperialism. It was an express, emphatic, and unmistakable repudiation. Even in Massachusetts, the centre of anti-imperialist pamphleteering and the home of ATKINSON, BOUTWELL, and NORTON, Mr. PARSONS, who ran for the State Senate in the Franklin-Hampshire district on the platform of opposition to the Administration's policy in the Philippines, was beaten. There could be no fairer local test; and this verdict from the Connecticut River Valley was re-echoed from every State in the Union where an election was held, save only from Nebraska, BRYAN'S State, which he carried, and he had made anti-imperialist speeches all over it. But the adjoining State of Iowa, peopled by men of like origin, like habits, and, until Populism raised its head, of like political views, heartily sustained the Administration by an old-fashioned Republican majority.

We judge, therefore, that evidence of BRYAN'S growth in popular favor at Tarlac will tend to do him political harm in the United States of America. In short, he must drop the issue of anti-imperialism and drop it at once. It is better for him by dropping it to confess that he took it up as a political trick to catch votes than to persist in flaunting it before a people who have just declared themselves the other way. A fresh exposure of his shallowness and insincerity can do him no possible harm. Continued posing as the purveyor of aid and comfort to the armed enemies of his Government would do him such great and various harm that even the political kindergartners about him will have sense enough to stop him if he attempts it.

Of the anti-trust issue he can make nothing. It does not interest the multitude, it does not attract the voters. There remain only the old issue of the free coinage of silver and the Populist and Socialist principles of the Chicago platform. Is there anything else left for BRYAN to talk about? Can he or any of his friends point to any fresh subject, any new issue, which he can discuss before the people in making his appeal for their confidence and their votes next year? There is none, there will be none, unless it unexpectedly comes into being within the twelvemonth.

What an appalling outlook for a Presidential candidate! A candidate once defeated is always put forward a second time against the protests and misgivings of a large element of the party. But to nominate for a second canvass a candidate who has encountered defeat not only in the great contest for the Presidency, but in all the bye-elections and off years in which he has had the temerity to make an issue of himself and his ambitions, this is surely the politics of the nursery or of the madhouse. And when the decisive and final test of the ballot box has stripped him of all the newer articles of his professed creed and has shut him up to the old issues upon which he has already gone to defeat and which have been rendered absolutely deadly by the progress of fortunate events in the country, how can language describe the fatuousness of the man and his managers in stubbornly insisting that he must be the nominee because he has carried his own State?

It passes all understanding how men can so misread the political history of this country and the present sentiments of its people.

AUTOMOBILES IN THE PARKS.

It is difficult to imagine an application more devoid of merit than that which has been made to the Park Commission to exclude automobiles from the public parks. How very short must be the memories of the applicants, to say nothing about the defectiveness of their reading, that they should not know that theirs is precisely the sort of opposition which has greeted every attempt to improve the means of locomotion, and has been in each successive instance defeated, to the ultimate satisfaction even of the remonstrants themselves?

It is within a short memory that an attempt was made to exclude bicycles from the parks, and upon the same ground upon which it is now proposed to exclude automobiles. It was urged that they would scare horses. And, indeed, when bicycles were as scarce as automobiles now are, they did scare horses, and simply by reason of their strangeness. A horse which should now shy at a bicycle would incur the contempt of all other horses for being too green to go at large. There is not a village in the United States in which a horse has not been familiarized with the sight of a bicycle, and in which his shying at one would not be recognized at once as a mere piece of affectation.

The old ladies of both sexes and of every age who are alarmed at the effect of automobiles on their horses may be commended to imitate the example of the most eminent of living old ladies. It was announced weeks ago that Queen VICTORIA'S carriage horses had been subjected to a course of special training to accustom them to the sight and sound of the automobile in all its varieties and in all its moods and tenses. That is a very proper and obvious precaution, which every owner of skittish horses ought to take, even if he does not mean to drive them in the Park at all. For a skittish horse can no more escape the automobile in the street than in the Park, and at present not so much, since automobiles are provisionally kept out of the parks, whereas they roam all streets freely. A horse once made familiar with the automobile will first endure and then pity his rival. People who will not take the trouble to educate their horses should at least have the grace not to make the ignorance of their horses a matter of public complaint.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

There is no doubt that "the times that try men's souls" exhibit the British soul to particular advantage. In spite of the immense experience of Lord SALISBURY, an experience which Mr. HARRISON said, the other day, that no living statesman could pretend to rival, even though Mr. HARRISON might have excepted Signor CRISPI, there has been nothing like the occasion which confronted him at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Thursday. The banquet is one of the occasions on which it is by custom obligatory upon the head of the Government for the time being to make as explicit a deliverance as circumstances will admit of the programme of his Ministry. The Queen's speech itself is not more carefully scanned and read between the lines than this unofficial but none the less binding declaration.

Lord SALISBURY had a particularly difficult task because his last formal declaration had been couched in a tone which would have been flippant on this occasion. In his remarks in the House of Lords on the speech from the throne he had, in effect, though not in terms, belittled the seriousness of the war in South Africa. That was no longer possible in the face of a military disaster such as has not befallen the British arms in his time. Two British battalions and a British battery had been captured and the situation of a beleaguered British army was such as to compel the gravest apprehensions for its safety. Nothing could have been more unsuitable to such an occasion, and nothing more repugnant to the feelings of the nation, than a display of that "chaff" in which Lord SALISBURY so delights and of which he is such a master. The same fact which has led him so often to adopt a light way of speaking upon serious subjects led him on this occasion to take a tone of the utmost gravity and sincerity, and in effect to give his countrymen a picture of the situation which was not at all rose-colored, but which yet gave every ray of light which relieved the shadows.

His apology for the apparent backwardness of the preparations for the war which his Government had plainly invited and tempted was one of the most interesting parts of his speech. We believe that the explanation is to be accepted. He did not descend to the disingenuousness of pretending that the issue raised between the British Empire and the Transvaal Republic could have been decided except by war, nor to the childishness of blaming the Boers for making the most of their temporary advantage by declaring war instead of waiting to have it declared against them. As to that, indeed, events have already fully justified the Boers. For, whatever measure of success we accord to their resistance thus far, it is evident that it would have been very much less if they had waited to have a war made upon them until the British preparations for making it had been completed. Lord SALISBURY'S point is that nothing was to be gained, even after the controversy had evidently passed out of the diplomatic stage, by hurrying the military preparations, since whenever these became formidable, the Boers would have done precisely what they did do and have used their own advantage. In a Government under which no extensive military preparations can be concealed from the public, nor consequently from the enemy, this is a very relevant consideration, even though it may not have occurred to anybody until after the event, and even though the British preparations were in fact made use of in a vain attempt to frighten the Boers into submission. We may freely agree that to that attempt, if it was in fact made, the Prime Minister was no party.

But the main source of comfort that Lord SALISBURY finds in a situation which certainly needs all the comfort which can be brought to it, is the sympathy and support of Germany and the United States. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say, in the support of the Government of Germany and of the people of the United States. For the public opinion of Germany, to judge it by its recognized organs, is no more friendly to England than the public opinion of France. It is only the German Government which sees its account in favoring good relations with England. In this country, on the other hand, there is undoubtedly a preponderance of sympathy with England. This sympathy is in great part due to the attitude of Great Britain during our war with Spain, so distinctly in opposition to the attitude of Europe, but it is also and still more largely due to the perception that the cause of Great Britain is the cause of modern civilization. And this perception may coexist with the perception that the official procedures of Great Britain, which have not been under the immediate direction of Lord SALISBURY, were calculated to put her superficially in the wrong in a matter in which she was fundamentally in the right. At any rate we are with whoever is trying to advance and modernize any backward portion of the world. Great Britain has done more toward the fulfillment of that purpose than all the other nations of the earth combined. And that is her real and ultimate mission in South Africa.

THE FRENCH "COMPLOT."

If a French audience disapprove of an actor or a play they make a continuance of the performance impossible by a "demonstration." Very seldom they show their resentment through quiet disdain or sheer indifference. Occasionally they do so, however. They are showing it now in regard to the trial of the conspirators that has just begun before the Senate sitting as a High Court of Justice. The explanation for their unusual demeanor is to be found in the fact that the "complot"—most of the Paris papers print the word with quotation marks—grew out of the dangerous condition of unrest that prevailed in France while DREYFUS was seeking justice. The cause célèbre absorbed all minds. Business stagnated. The French finally realized that a "demonstration" may be a very expensive thing. This is why they absolutely refuse to interest themselves in the "complot." Their fear is even greater than their resentment.

In the meantime the task of the prosecution has become as paradoxical as it is thankless. No student of French contemporary history doubts for a moment that the Duc d'Orléans really intended last Spring to overthrow the Republican Government, and no person of intelligence doubts either that the leaders of the "patriotic" leagues and the anti-Semitic clubs arranged to do the dirty part of the job for him. But it is quite another thing to prove all this. The attempt of the prosecution to establish the connection between the Bourbon-Orléanist pretender and M. DEROULEDE, the Nationalist leader, and M. GUERIN, the leader of the anti-Semites, is beset with difficulties.

The preliminary examination has revealed a mass of trivial and insignificant evidence against the Royalist leaders, the existence of which was quite as reprehensible as the forged documents in the Dreyfus dossier. Fortunately the presence of this suspicious evidence cannot be charged to the present Government. In preparing the case for the High Court the danger of including forged evidence in the dossier became awfully apparent. The greatest discrimination had to be employed, and the result has been that the tri-party case has been considerably weakened if not turned into an absurdity, and the number of Royalist defendants has been cut down to half a dozen. In fact, nobody now believes that the Duke's friends will be seriously tried. Possibly it is just as well that this should be so. A farce-comedy would certainly be better than an attempted tragedy with documents similar to those that secured the first conviction of DREYFUS. The present Government is aware of this, and it knows as well as thirty-five millions of French people know that Orléanism is no longer a factor in French politics. The howls of the aristocratic mob at Auteuil last Spring proclaimed its ridiculous passing. Even cartoonists no longer consider it a paying subject.

But with MM. DEROULEDE and GUERIN it is altogether a different matter. They and their followers have become great nuisances, who lacked the opportunity to become something more. There is abundant proof of their guilt. The former, on the day of President FAURE'S funeral, attempted to incite Gen. ROGET to a military coup d'état. The latter for several weeks was arrayed in armed opposition to the authorities on the ramparts of "Fort" Chabrol. To be sure, a sympathetic jury has once acquitted DEROULEDE of the charge of inciting soldiers to revolt, but that was hardly the real question at issue. And GUERIN and his Jew-baiting friends were allowed to repose in "Fort" Chabrol until they were starved out. Still, the High Court should not forget that behind the ridiculous aspect of these two men there is the avowed intention to commit high treason. They should be dealt with accordingly, unless, indeed, a competent lunacy commission should decide that they were irresponsible. In either case they should be deposited where they can no longer disturb the public peace.

Whatever happens, however, it may be taken for granted that the Government will pursue the same dignified course of rehabilitating the good name of France that has characterized its actions in the last few months and that the outcome of the "complot" will find the wholesome influence of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry unimpaired. Particularly trying have been the problems that have confronted it. It has met them all with prudence, strength, and justice. Soon it may fall a victim to the imbecility and ingratitude of the Deputies, but it will have at least chronicled the most worthy page in the history of the Third Republic.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Much trouble and loss have been caused of late in Chicago by "sympathetic" strikes in the building trades, and by the determined efforts of the unions to prevent their members from doing more than a strictly limited amount of work each day. The architects and contractors of the city, in consequence, are seriously contemplating, or at least seriously discussing, a general suspension of building operations, to begin Jan. 1 and last until assurances of a change of policy are given by the union officials. A prominent member of the Central Council of Contractors is quoted as saying: "The abuses have grown to a point where they are intolerable. Several days ago a business agent of one of the unions went to a building on the West Side and ordered twenty men to quit work because they had performed too much labor in the time specified. He said he wanted the job to catch up with the men, and a lay-off would be necessary. The men were sent home for a day and a half, with pay, and it cost the contractor $120. The unions claims there is not enough work for all their men, so they limit the amount of labor each man is to perform to supply the deficiency." The situation is an alarming one, for if the action under consideration is taken a very large number of men will be thrown into enforced idleness, and the growth and prosperity of the city will suffer for a prolonged period. The contractors have the support and sympathy of the architects, and their combined strength is probably sufficient to carry out their purpose if they choose.

—In an army raised like that of the United States there are naturally included a considerable number of men with the ability and the inclination to study their own emotions and behavior in the environment of active warfare, and to record the results of their observation as a contribution to scientific knowledge. One such student is Col. METCALF of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment. In the course of the many engagements in which that active organization took part, what impressed him most was the utter obliviousness of himself and his companions to everything except the work directly in hand—to advance as fast as possible and to fire as often as possible. Of one particularly severe battle he says: "During the entire fight I did not see a single Filipino, dead or alive, and I didn't see one of our men fall. When it was over and we returned, we counted the bodies of thirty-one dead Filipinos which I must have walked over during the advance. And the men on the firing line become so oblivious to everything except the loading and firing of their guns that they do not hear a command shouted in their very ears. Fifty times at least I have had to take hold of men and shake them to attract attention." The Colonel's conclusion is that a peculiar kind of excitement or exaltation comes over the soldier after he gets to fighting, and that his condition of mind has no parallel in any other occupation. The madness of battle has been noticed before, of course, but until a comparatively recent date it has generally been ascribed to the racial or personal equation rather than to the effect of a special influence on the average or normal man.

—Mr. CARNEGIE'S assertion that "the best people" of this country and England are vehemently and unalterably opposed to the war which each of those countries is carrying on, is, to speak well within bounds, a little irritating. The eminent ironmaster, like everybody else, has a perfect right to his own opinion about the propriety of fighting Boers and Filipinos, but isn't it begging the whole question for him to bestow upon those who agree with him—and apparently just because they agree with him—a title so exalted? What Mr. CARNEGIE in effect says is this: "I and all other wise and virtuous people are sure that these wars had their origin in evil motives and are continued for the gratification of base ambitions." Yet he has no exclusive knowledge of the facts in either case, and his views are rejected by a considerable majority of Englishmen and Americans. That, it must be admitted, is not proof of Mr. CARNEGIE'S inaccuracy with regard to the "best people" and their beliefs, but it does explain why, as already remarked, his statements are just a little irritating. And, by the way, who were the "best people" in the American Colonies when the Revolution began? The Tories had no doubt whatever on the subject. And where were the Bishops and other great and good folks when the question of reforming the British Parliament came up, what sentiments prevailed among the "best people" of England after that memorable contest ended in their utter defeat? It is well, on the whole, to be cautious in such matters, and for each generation to let the next one decide the identity of its "best people." Immediate judgment is so very often erroneous.

—Evidences of doubt and discontent appear vaguely in the comments made by The Christian Advocate on what it calls "Another Victory for Admiral DEWEY." Naturally, our esteemed Methodist contemporary says nothing unkind—the day for that passed long ago—but it cannot refrain from intimating that in certain circumstances there are vast possibilities. It sees now, for instance, that "the pre-eminence of the Catholic hierarchy in the procession in DEWEY'S honor in Washington, and the profound deference shown to them, may have had an ecclesiastical as well as a patriotic impulse." And that is to see a good deal. Then it enters boldly into the domain of uncertainty. We read: "Whether he will Romanize or his bride will Protestantize, or whether absolute religious freedom will prevail under the Admiral's benignant reign, only time will show. If 'love laughs at locks,' it often laughs at creeds. If the Admiral is a High Churchman, the step would be short; but his bride, like another Roman Catholic asked to apostatize, might say with truth and propriety that she 'preferred the simplicity of her own Church.'" Appearing where it does, one must assume that this is all right, and as tactful as tasteful, but from another source than an esteemed Methodist contemporary we might have said—but it must be all right.

—A queer story is told by The Lincoln (Neb.) Journal of how misfortune of its own accord turned into good luck for a Nebraska farmer. He was a man from Missouri who had invested his all in a big wheat field in Buffalo County, and then by means of a mortgage on his land he raised $700 with which to raise wheat. "It happened to be a poor year for wheat, and the stand was not very good. Concluding that it wasn't worth harvesting, he pulled up his stakes and went back to Missouri, leaving the farm to fight the mortgage all by itself. The farm was equal to the occasion. The wheat ripened, fell down, and deposited the seed in the soil again. Next Spring the wheat began to grow lustily. Some of the neighbors were honest enough to write about it down to the fugitive in Missouri, and he got interested enough to come back and take a look. Then he stopped and harvested his voluntary crop. He sold it for enough to pay off the mortgage and the rest of his debts, and had a tidy little surplus over, with which he moved his family back, and now declares there is no State like Nebraska." Well he might. He would wait long for a similar happening anywhere else. Possibly he would wait long for it to happen again in Nebraska. We would scorn to doubt that it did happen once and there.

PERSONAL NOTES.

It is said a man in Atlanta, Ga., has sent to Admiral Dewey an autograph letter from Admiral Farragut, in which he wrote: "That young Dewey is a very promising chap."

* * *

The Hon. Hannis Taylor of Mobile, formerly United States Minister to Spain, has many friends favoring his nomination for Congress next Fall by the Democrats of the First District of Alabama.

* * *

Chief Dennis J. Swenie of the Chicago Fire Department has fought fire there for fifty years. He entered the service Dec. 3, 1849. He merits a rest, but does not want one. He has always been efficient and still is so.

* * *

Secretary John D. Long is again credited with saying that he doesn't want to be Vice President; that public office no longer has any attractions for him, and he longs to get back to Massachusetts, where his personal interests are, and to be with his family.

* * *

Nathaniel Hawthorne appreciated his publisher, James T. Fields. "Somehow or other," he once wrote to him, "you smote the rock of public sympathy in my behalf, and a stream gushed forth in sufficient quantity to quench my thirst, though not to drown me."

* * *

Chief Justice John A. Peters of the Supreme Court of Maine is about to resign his office because of increasing years. A member of the State bar, congratulating him upon his pre-eminent services, says: "It is superb, especially for great Americans, to be living in our age. It is a satisfaction and a glory for them to be a part of it."

* * *

Quartermaster Rudolph Mehrtens, who steered Dewey's flagship Olympia on that eventful May Day morning into Manila Bay, is going home to Charleston, S. C., and is to be welcomed heartily by the citizens, the festivities including a ball at German Artillery Hall on Thursday evening, at which a testimonial will be given to him.

* * *

Edward F. Rudderow and Horace S. Derrick, business partners, married twin sisters, Anna L. Anders and Rose F. Anders, in Camden, N. J., the other day. The brides were dressed alike and look very much alike, and those of the guests who were not intimately acquainted with them found much difficulty in steering their congratulations aright.

* * *

Reuben F. Kolb seems to be again coming into prominence in Alabama as a possible candidate for Governor of the State. He ran for that office some ten years ago as an independent candidate and failed, but if he should again make the race it would be as the regular nominee of the Democratic Party. As it is, he advises all his former followers to return to the Democrats and take part in the primaries.

VOTING IN IGNORANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You hit the nail on the head to-day in the matter of the amendments to the Constitution. For one, I had never seen or heard of the amendments till the ballot was put in my hands. Can it be possible that an honest and intelligent vote of the citizens was desired, when no effort was made to give a clear idea of what the changes really mean? Can it be possible that those seeking such changes are so inapt politicians that they forgot all about the importance of informing the voters beforehand? Or are the facts as stated to me by one of the gentlemen presiding at the polling place where I voted? In answer to my statement that I could not intelligently vote for or against the proposed amendments as the matter was presented, no opportunity being afforded to look at the Constitution as it now is, he replied that it looked as if those interested in the changes were a little fearful of the defeat of the proposed amendments, had probably notified enough of their friends how to vote, and that the great majority would have to vote at random, or as I voted—blank. He added that the amendments would go through.

It is hardly necessary to say that it is not wise. I am glad you called attention to the matter. Such blind work is wrong.

Newburg, Nov. 8, 1899. J. B. GREEN.

Did Not Vote Either Way.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for your editorial on "Aids to Intelligent Voting," and hope that it may be heeded by those in authority hereafter.

I went to the polls yesterday and found that four amendments were to be voted on. I read the captions on the ballots, which were utterly unintelligible to me; I found just outside of the balloting place a copy of the amendments posted, but across its face was posted a notice to voters, so that I could not read it if I would.

I did not feel that I dared vote for that of which I was ignorant, and thus stultifying my intelligence, the result being that I left the balloting booth without voting for any of the amendments.

Such a summary as you suggest would have been sufficient to have enabled me to vote.

EDWIN S. HOFFMAN,
Rector Christ Church.

Hornellsville, Nov. 8, 1899.

THE SLOOP SPRAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am honored by a criticism from an old salt in THE TIMES of Nov. 7. It is possible that things occurred on the voyage of the Spray inexplicable to some mariners even of vast experience, and I can only regret not having met them before the articles referred to in The Century Magazine were written, so that I might have taken them on a sail in the Spray to demonstrate her prowess. As the matter stands, it is now out of my power to further elucidate. I am not aware that the charge of boasting may be laid at my gangway. But while I claim to be only the poorest of Anglo-Saxon sailors, I will say that possibly there are better men, even in our merchant marine, than your navigating officer has yet met.

Thanking the same kind mariner for his thought of the story, may I venture to call his attention to the Spray herself, now in Winter quarters at Erie Basin dry docks, South Brooklyn?

This unpretentious sloop, built by one pair of hands, after circumnavigating the globe, is sound and snug and tight. She does not leak a drop. This would be called a great story by some; nevertheless it is a hard fact.

The story of the voyage is constructed on the same seaworthy lines; that is, it remains waterproof, which your navigating officer will discover, I trust, if only he exercise to the end that patience necessary on a voyage around the world.

JOSHUA SLOCUM.

New York, Nov. 8, 1899.

SPRINKLING CARTS AND DUST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Sillaga's" objections to the sprinkling cart in your issues of Oct. 26 and Nov. 5 do not seem to fit with the following facts:

After the heaviest and most protracted wet spells, a single clear and breezy day suffices to produce suffocating clouds of dust on at least one of New York's many macadamized streets which happens to be in front of the writer's house. These oft-recurring miniature siroccos make the watering carts so welcome as to disprove your correspondent's charge of unpopularity. Had not your correspondent shown his lack of the sense of humor by imputing to another (!) a tendency to "jump to conclusions," one might suspect a lurking joke in the proposition to use the broom on thoroughfares about as easy to sweep as a cornfield!

On our side street (paved with graite blocks) the conditions, while different, are quite as bad in their way as those in front of us. Long usage, only, makes the noisy and hopelessly dirty Belgian pavement sufferable. While it may, of course, be swept, after a fashion, its innumerable ruts and cracks, especially those in the direction of travel, catch and retain so many impurities as to invest the entire street surface with some of the objectionable characteristics of an open sewer.

The instance cited by "Sillaga" of a piece of pavement kept clean by frequent hand sprinkling and sweeping excellently illustrates the present writer's contention that the problem is simply and explicitly one of proper pavement.

Under a system of exclusively asphalt or like paving, such as seen in cities like Washington, Philadelphia, and Buffalo, the dirt is reduced to a comparatively small residue of organic waste whose value for purposes of fertilization more than recoups the expense of its removal.

But modern science has better fertilizing expedients than the roundabout and unhygienic one of the use of the streets of a metropolitan city for its laboratory, and will find means of curtailing, if it cannot wholly suppress, this small but objectionable residuum of city dust.

As in all such cases, prevention is far better than cure, and in the present case prevention is, happily, unquestionably practicable. The writer, of course, means prevention of dust, with its resultant mud. He looks to an increased employment of water on the streets, especially in the hotter months, but not necessarily by draughts on the city's drinking water. On the contrary, he regards such use of it in sea-girt Manhattan as an act of economic folly.

Your two correspondents would seem to agree in purpose and to differ only in methods. One would lay the axe to the root of the trouble by preventing dust. The other is chiefly distressed at seeing that dust get wet! Both object to noise and to needless waste of the city's drinkig water, but respectively suggest totally disparent and incompatible remedies, to wit: one would use sea water, the other would suppress the sprinkling cart.

GEORGE HENRY KNIGHT.

New York Nov. 8, 1899.

DUST OF THE CITY STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few Sundays ago THE NEW YORK TIMES published a short article headed "Dust Laid by Oil." It was stated therein that on several railroads the obnoxious dust nuisance had been abated by the use of a preparation of crude oil.

It occurred to me that if this can be done on railroads running through the open country, it might also be utilized by the roads in the city, where the dust is not only annoying and possibly injurious to those who ride in the cars, but also to people passing through or living on the streets through which the cars run.

In addition to the ordinary dust of city streets, composed of particles of granite, coal, iron, animal excrements, and similar dangerous and filthy matter, the city railroad companies sprinkle or scatter fine gravel on the rails of their roads, and this gravel, after it has been crushed and ground to a fine, penetrating dust, is, by the whirl resulting from the rapid motion of the car, blown all over the passengers, those compelled to stand on the rear platform, or sitting near the rear door, of course, getting the lion's share of the nuisance.

In the warm seasons, when the streets are thoroughly sprinkled with water, this dust is usually sufficiently saturated to become harmless, but in Winter, when, unfortunately, the sprinkling of the streets has to be stopped, the dust flies freely, and so has every chance to spread throat and lung diseases. Therefore, I should think that if oil rationally used will lay the less objectionable dust on railway beds, it should be employed on our city streets without delay.

Until this is done the sprinkling of the streets with water should not be stopped, or curtailed, but, on the contrary, should be kept up as long as the weather permits, notwithstanding the wail of those bicycle riders, who, with their wonted modesty, would stop the sprinkling altogether and deliver us over wholly to the disease-spreading dust nuisance.

If the dust of the streets is so obnoxious and dangerous as it is, how much more dangerous is the dust of our sidewalks? If the sprinkling of oil should prove effective to lay the dust of our streets, how would a good coat of tar do for our sidewalks? This would at least compel our "ladies" to wear short skirts, which they evidently will not do except they are forced to it. Advice, reasoning, appeals to their better sense, seem to be of no avail to abolish this beastly nuisance of the trailing skirt.

F. C. THEO. KRUGER.

New York, Nov. 9, 1899.

A WAY TO GET CHEAP COAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not time for the American people on the Atlantic Coast to enter a protest against a high duty on coal? Thousands probably millions, are compelled to pay a big price for fuel simply because coal dealers cannot import it and make a fair profit on account of our Dingley law, which protects this huge infant in Pennsylvania from its Nova Scotia brother. In this city factories will have to cease doing business because they cannot get coal, as there are not enough cars to bring it to them, and because so much is being shipped to the West.

I believe it was the late David A. Wells who referred to this coal question. He said even if foreign coal could be sold at a lower figure than ours, it could only be practically done on this side of the Alleghanies, as the cost of transportation from tide water to the western points would bring up the price to the level of the home article. Thus, the West would be a market for United States coal, while the East would have the privilege of buying where it could buy the cheapest.

Just think of the numerous fine harbors we have, and yet not a ship carrying foreign coal enters them, while we are suffering from the heavy prices imposed just because the railroads lack cars to carry fuel fo rus.

How long are the American people going to be hoodwinked by the few mammon worshippers? If Senator Hanna's subsidy bill is passed by the coming Congress he would better present another bill to take down the bars, for if we are to have a merchant marine worthy of the name, it will not only have to carry our exports, but fetch back our imports. But if we wish to increase the latter in proportion to the former, which we will have to do in order to support a merchant marine, then we must take off our high duties and put low ones in their places. Give us a sound revenue tariff. The babies have grown up.

JAMES E. LARMER, JR.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 9, 1899.

Answered the Complaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to say in justice to the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company that I made a complaint to the office by letter, of so trivial a matter as this, that the conductor of a car refused to heed the signal given by electric button to stop his car, because he did not see the passenger who signaled. A courteous reply was received from the Superintendent thanking me for the complaint, and saying that the conductor would be reprimanded and disciplined; that conductors are required to heed the signal. Let other passengers complain when they have occasion.

J. N. P.

New York, Nov. 7, 1899.

WASHINGTON ETIQUETTE.

From The Boston Post.

"One of the most radical differences between Washington and New England etiquette," said Mrs. J. H. Walker of Worcester, "will be discovered by the wife of a new member at the very beginning of her residence in the capital. The way in which she builds up a calling list is unique and entirely different from the way she would do it at home. The wife of every new member has the privilege of calling first on whomever she wishes to become acquainted with. If she waits for wives of other members to call on her she will wait in vain.

"I think this is a very good arrangement. It enables the newcomers to select their own friends. Representatives' wives also call first on the wives of the Senators, the Cabinet ladies, and the lady of the White House. Their calls are returned either by card or in person; the President's wife, of course, makes no calls, and is not expected even to return cards; the Cabinet ladies send cards, but seldom return calls personally; Senators' wives are at liberty to call or send cards, while when it comes to the wives of the Representatives it is considered the best form for them to call in person upon the newcomers who have called upon them.

"It is seldom that some acknowledgment of a first call is not made. Though the wife of a newcomer may not be desired as an acquaintance, it would not be in keeping with Washington etiquette to slight her by neglecting to acknowledge her visit.

"With the wife of the new-coming Senator the same social rules obtain. She calls first upon the wives of senior Senators, upon the Cabinet ladies, and at the White House. But she is not expected to call upon the ladies of the Representatives' families without first being called on by them.

"Last Winter, when I was in Washington, there was a discussion as to whether the wives of the Senators or of the diplomats should take precedence in this social scale. It had been the custom for the wives of the Senators to take precedence over the wives of diplomats, but after Sir Julian Pauncefote was created Ambassador a question arose. Sir Julian himself felt that the increased dignity of his rank called for greater discrimination. Whether the dispute has been finally settled or not I do not know."

"But who settles questions of this sort?" Mrs. Walker was asked, "and how has this system grown up?"

Mrs. Walker replied that the system had built itself up; that it had been a growth, keeping pace with the demands of society. There is a manual of Congressional etiquette, she said, and this is of great assistance to the newcomers, who have few friends in the capital who are able to tell them the ways of the Washington world.

"The wives of the Representatives usually receive on Tuesday afternoons," went on Mrs. Walker. "The Cabinet ladies receive on Wednesday, and the wives of Senators on Thursday. This is not always true, however. In some cases the ladies receive by streets. All those living on certain streets will receive on the same day. When a lady wishes to call on other ladies whose reception day comes the same day of the week as her own she omits her own reception day for a week or two. Usually she publishes this in the papers, so that no one need be disappointed in not finding her at home. This putting notices in the paper of reception days is quite a favorite custom.

"By no means all of the wives of Congressmen go into society. Whether one wishes to or not is quite a matter of taste and temperament. A woman can live quietly in Washington, having her own friends of course, but mingling very little in general society. There have been notable instances when the wives of very high officials, who might be leaders, have preferred a quiet and domestic life. These have attended a few official receptions and have given the receptions required of their positions. Otherwise, they have kept as much as possible out of the social rush."

Mrs. Walker was asked if the costumes worn by the women in Washington were more elaborate than those worn in New York or Boston.

"I think not," was the reply. "At the public receptions given at the White House and at some of the other official residences, everybody goes, and, of course, there is a great variety in dress, there being some very ordinary gowns. At the more exclusive functions there are often very elegant costumes. Many beautiful décolleté gowns are worn, but it is in equally good taste to wear high-neck gowns. They are acceptable almost anywhere."

"Is there much entertaining done on Sunday, Mrs. Walker?" asked the reporter.

"If so," was the reply, "I did not know of it. Very likely, in diplomatic circles, there may be dinners or other social functions given on Sundays, but among the Americans, I should say that Sunday is very well kept. The Washington churches, of which there are a large number, are very well filled on Sunday quite as much as anywhere else."

NUGGETS.

As to Poets.

"Do you think ridicule crushes poets?"

"No; it inspires the good poets to do better and the bad poets to do worse."—Chicago Record.

His Silence Explained.

He—I always say what I think.

She—Oh! Then that must be the reason that you often sit around for an hour at a time without saying a word.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Beyond Doubt.

"Who was the scientist who made the discovery that baldness is a sign of intellect?"

"I don't know his name. All I know is that he was bald."—Indianapolis Journal.

Thrift.

"Mamma, where shall I take this broken breastpin to be mended? To Glaspy's?"

"Not at all, child. Mr. Glaspy has done two or three little 'thank you' jobs for us lately. He'd tuck on the price this time. Take it to Mugger's."—Chicago Tribune.

At the Rural Hotel.

"You charge me $2 for a supper consisting only of 'possum?" said the guest at the backwoods hotel.

"Well," replied the landlord, "as fur as market prices go, it ain't wuth it; but that wuz a mighty fat 'possum, stranger, an' he wuz so blamed hard to ketch!"—Atlanta Constitution.

SHE SMILED AT ME.

From The Baltimore American.

She smiled at me, as I passed her by,
With a smile half-impudent, half-shy,
And I turned and saw her twinkling eye—
She smiled at me.

She smiled at me and her eyes were bright;
They danced and twinkled with pure delight,
And I carried the smile from noon till night—
She smiled at me.

'Twas none of your bold, impertinent smiles
That speak of a willful woman's wiles,
But the sunny smile that a heart beguiles—
She smiled at me.

And all through the day, in memory
Her smile and its dimple I still could see.
It brightened my daily drudgery—
She smiled at me.

That night, when my coat on a chair I laid,
Pinned to the tail was a card, which prayed:
"Please Kick Me Hard." That's why the maid
Had smiled at me.

GEN. BUTT FILES CHARGES

Gov. Roosevelt Receives the Accusations Against Gen. Roe.

ARE TECHNICAL IN CHARACTER

The Governor Will Get an Opinion from the Attorney General — The Charges in Detail.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day received the charges preferred by Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt of the Fifth Brigade, New York City, against his superior, Major Gen. Roe, commanding the State National Guard. The Governor refused to make known the text of the charges, saying that he would first secure an opinion from the Attorney General.

A high military officer in the State is quoted as saying that even if the charges prove to be technically correct the importance attached to them is so trifling that a court-martial would be unnecessary under the circumstances.

Adjt. Gen. Andrews conferred with the Governor this morning concerning the charges. He refused to talk about the matter and referred all who approached him on the subject to the Governor.

In the charges as a whole Gen. Butt resents what he considers official slights and violations of the Military Code, and running all through them is the suggestion that the action is taken to prevent further encroachment on the prerogatives and rights of brigade commanders. The charges are the outgrowth of the Dewey Day parade, when Gen. Roe assigned various commands to the different armories.

The charges are three in number, with several specifications. Charge 1 alleges violation of Section 143, Military Code, which provides that armories shall be used only by troops and cadet corps of organizations of the National Guard and Naval Militia, and for such other military purposes as may be approved by the Adjutant General. This section of the Code was slightly amended last Winter, so as to compel a bond to be given by the outside organizations using the armories to insure against any damage to State property. In claiming that this section was violated it is understood that Gen. Butt lays stress upon the fact that Gen. Roe quartered bodies of troops not belonging to the New York Guard in the armory of the Twelfth Regiment without the order of the Governor, and without the consent of the commanding officer of the brigade and the Colonel of the regiment, and that also the bond required by the military laws was not furnished. The date of these alleged infractions of the Code is Sept. 28.

Another specification in the first charge goes more into detail and refers to the assignment of troops of the up-State organizations in the armories of the First Brigade. These were the First Regiment to the First Battery armory, the Second Regiment to the Twenty-second's armory, and the Seventy-fourth Regiment to the Ninth's armory. These assignments, it is said, are held by Gen. Butt to have been made without order of the Governor, permission of the brigade commander or without the filing of the bond.

The principal specification of the second charge is that Gen. Roe took upon himself the authority of the Governor in sending the Pennsylvania regiment to the armory of the Twelfth Regiment. The section of the Code dealing with such a case is that which treats of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," and it is understood that this is the form of the second charge.

In assigning the Ninth Pennsylvania and the Washington Light Infantry to the Twelfth Regiment armory by orders issued Sept. 28, which are on file in Col. Dyer's headquarters, the order was sent direct to the Colonel without having passed through brigade headquarters. If Gen. Roe had no authority for this action his conduct would fall under that section of the Code which deals with "unofficer-like and unmilitary conduct," and it appears that this is the nature of the third charge.

Gen. Butt refused to discuss the charges yesterday on the ground that he was forbidden by military regulations to do so. Of the rumor that he might resign in the event of the charges not being allowed, he said with a smile: "I won't resign now and don't expect to for twenty-five years."

Col. Alexander S. Bacon, who is supposed to be associated with Gen. Butt in pressing the matter, at his home, 297 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening said that he knew nothing more about the charges having reached Gov. Roosevelt than what he had read in the public prints. "I do not know whether I am Gen. Butt's counsel in the matter, or not," he added, "I have certainly never received a fee."

Col. Bacon said that he would not feel at liberty to talk about the matter and flatly contradicted a published report that he had forecast the Governor's action by saying that he would disallow the charges, and that other action would then follow, the impression conveyed being that Gen. Butt would resign. "Such a thought never occurred to me," he said, "and I do not believe Gen. Butt has any thought of leaving the National Guard. I suppose the report was made up because it is known that I am not in sympathy with Gen. Roe's manipulations.

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

Third Season Opens—A Follower of Jameson to Speak.

The third lecture season of the People's Institute opened in Cooper Union Hall last evening before an audience which comfortably filled the large hall. Chairman Charles Sprague Smith reviewed the work of the institute for the past year, and promised that the work of the institute for the forthcoming year would surpass that of all others in its history. A paper on "The Meaning of Patriotism" was read by Guy Carlton Lee, Professor of History in Johns Hopkins University and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Society of the Spanish-American War.

At the People's Club, 9 Seventh Street, an adjunct of the People's Institute, Dr. Henry A. Wolff will lecture to-morrow afternoon on "The Transvaal Situation." Dr. Wolff was one of Jameson's raiders. To-morrow evening at the same place Prof. J. B. Clark of Columbia University will speak on "The Results of the Chicago Trust Conference."

FIRE AND PANIC IN A CLUB.

Many Brooklyn Union League Guests Scared, but Not Hurt.

During an entertainment which was given last night at the Union League Club, Brooklyn, a small fire occurred in the gallery of the entertainment hall and caused a panic in the audience on the main floor of the hall. About 300 members and their wives and friends were present, and in a rush which followed the discovery of the blaze ten women were knocked down and several of them fainted. Several physicians were present and attended them in the anterooms. No one was seriously injured. The gallery of the hall was damaged by the flames.

The fire occurred during the exhibition of a series of vitagraph pictures. The operator and his machine were in the gallery, and the pictures were thrown on a sheet at the opposite end of the hall. While a picture of Gen. Shafter in camp at Siboney was being shown two electric wires attached to the machine became crossed, and the blaze was caused by sparks dropping into a pan of films. The entire audience rushed for the exit, and there was considerable confusion for ten minutes. Some one attempted to calm the people by playing on the piano, but the soothing effect was lost.

Reception to Hindu Lecturer.

The Hindu teacher, Swami Vivekanda, who arrived in New York from India on his third visit a few days ago, was given a reception last night in the rooms of the Vedanta Society at 146 East Fifty-fifth Stret. Swami Vivekanda was a delegate to the Parliament of Religions in Chicago in 1893, and has since lectured in this country on the Vedanta philosophy, which embodies the Hindu religion.

A Girl's Sanity Questioned.

Florence Jackson, twenty-one years old, living with her parents at 110 East Fifty-fourth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon for examination as to her sanity. For several days the girl has been acting strangely and the family physician advised that she be taken to the hospital. Mrs. Jackson last night refused to say anything regarding her daughter's condition.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FRIENDSHIP.

Mr. Choate Says Present Cordial Feelings Mean Peace Among All Great Nations.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 10.—Joseph Hodges Choate, the United States Ambassador, who was the chief guest at the annual banquet of the Walter Scott Club this evening, met with an enthusiastic reception. Sir Herbert Maxwell, who presided, made a cordial reference to "the friendship that seals England and America."

In the course of a speech proposing the toast to "Literature," Mr. Choate said:

"Truly your country and mine are connected by bonds of sympathy that were never stronger and closer than they are at this very hour. I can assure you that Lord Salisbury's generous and cordial words at the Lord Mayor's banquet yesterday will meet with a quick and hearty response beyond the Atlantic.

"It has been said by a great thinker that 'Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war,' and this ironclad friendship which now prevails between these two kindred nations is her latest and greatest victory. It means peace not merely between your country and mine, but among all the great nations of the earth, and it tends, by advancing civilization, to promote the welfare of the whole human race."

The remainder of a much-applauded address was devoted to a humorous comparison between American and Scottish character as illustrated in every-day life, and to a eulogy of Sir Walter Scott. Andrew Lang responded to the toast.

JAMAICAN STORM DAMAGES.

Communication with Eastern Part of Island Partially Re-established.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 10.—Communication with the eastern parts of the island, particularly the section beyond the line from Morant Bay to Port Antonio, has been interrupted since yesterday.

This evening, however, it is being partially re-established, and advices from various points show that on Wednesday the heavy weather culminated in a tremendous hurricane, which during the night completely razed the banana and other parishes.

Portland, St. Thomas, and Morant Bay are reported severely damaged. Details are anxiously awaited.

THE SAMOAN AGREEMENT.

Emperor William Is Pleased by Congratulations Received.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Replying to the congratulations of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce upon the conclusion of the Samoan agreement, Emperor William sent the following dispatch to-day:

"Your telegram caused me great pleasure. The appreciation and thanks accorded me by so highly qualified a body for my efforts toward the consolidation and augmentation of our colonial possessions are a source to me of deep satisfaction, and inspire me with confidence that the significance for the prosperity of the empire of the goal thus happily achieved will find recognition in the widest circles of the Fatherland."

TO PREVENT A BOMBARDMENT.

American Minister to Venezuela Wishes to Protect Puerto Cabello.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela, Nov. 10.—Francis B. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, has asked the commanders of the foreign cruisers off Puerto Cabello to act together in order to prevent Gen. Antonio Paredes, formerly a commander in ex-President Andrade's army, who refuses to recognize the authority of Gen. Cipriano Castro, from bombarding Puerto Cabello by bringing moral pressure to bear upon him.

The British, French, German, Dutch, and American commanders will confer at Puerto Cabello and will take all proper measures to prevent Paredes from sacrificing the lives of innocent persons.

The United States Legation will protect the French Sisters of Charity by special request.

OVERDUE STEAMER REPORTED.

The Coquet Was Near the Shetlands Nov. 7 with Propeller Gone.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The British steamer Benwick, Capt. Warsdale, from Karat Oct. 17 for Sharpness, has arrived at Longhope, Orkney Islands, and reported that she had left the British steamer Coquet, Capt. Garrod, from Quebec Oct. 3 for Sunderland, in distress, 100 miles north of Unst Island, in the Shetlands, on Nov. 7, with propeller gone and out of provisions. The Benwick had towed the Coquet till her coal had become exhausted, and the warps gave out.

The Coquet has been out so long without being heard of that notices have been published in marine journals and otherwise asking for information.

Campania Could Not Land Passengers.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 10.—Owing to the boisterous weather which continues along the whole Irish coast, the Cunard Line steamer Campania, Capt. Watt, from New York, Nov. 4, for this port and Liverpool, which arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, was able to land only part of her mails, and it was found impossible to land passengers destined for Queenstown.

Peruvian Rebels May Be Pardoned.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 10.—Now that the revolution has been suppressed, it is rumored that Senhor Eduardo Romana, the President of Peru, will ask Congress to declare a general amnesty. Such a step would add to the increasing popularity of the President.

Warships to Collect Spanish Taxes.

BARCELONA, Nov. 10.—The merchants here continue to refuse to pay their taxes, and the Government is about to send the Cadiz Squadron to this port. The battleship Numancia is expected to arrive here on Monday next.

Held for Stealing German Gun Plans.

SPANDAU, Prussia, Nov. 10.—A gunnery instructor named Eckmann was arrested here to-day on a charge of having abstracted the plans of a gun under construction.

Shamrock Passes the Azores in Tow.

FAYAL, Azores Islands, Nov. 10.—Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin, which left New York Nov. 2, passed here to-day, towing the Shamrock.

NEW THEATRE FOR CHICAGO.

Syndicate Expects to Secure Some Ground from Mrs. Hetty Green.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—John B. McCord, agent of the Carson estate, which owns the Columbia Theatre Building, to-day confirmed the rumor that he had given a thirty-day option on a leasehold of the property. It was given to persons who are desirous of promoting a deal by which Mrs. Hetty Green may be induced to join in making a ground lease of her property, upon which the Howard Block stands, at Dearborn and Monroe Streets.

"If the deal can be closed," said Mr. McCord, "Chicago will soon have a new theatre and office building which will be a credit to the city. I am not in a position to divulge the names of the projectors at this time, but I can say that they are men of shrewd business ability, who will spare nothing to make the structure second to none of its kind in the city."

Mr. McCord stated that the men to whom he had given the option felt certain that there would be no difficulty in effecting a deal with Mrs. Green.

Russian Violinist Arrives.

The North German Lloyd steamer Trave, which arrived yesterday, brought to this country Alexander Petschnikoff, the Russian violinist, who is under contract to appear in the principal cities of the United States playing with the leading orchestras as soloist. He will make his American debut with the Philharmonic Society on Nov. 17 at Carnegie Music Hall.

Gen. Sherman's March Told by His Son

P. Tecumseh Sherman, son of Gen. Sherman, retold the story of the "march to the sea" last night before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. Mr. Sherman, who resembles his father, was listened to with close attention, and his address was frequently interrupted with applause. Others who spoke briefly were Gen. William D. Whipple, who was at one time on Gen. Sherman's staff, Mgr. Seton of Jersey City, John F. Plummer, and Dr. William F. Holcombe. Gen. James Grant Wilson presided.

FOR UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

One of the Three Great Movements in Modern Life.

PROF. MOULTON'S ADDRESS

Says in Near Future It Will Do for Education What Has Been Done for Religion and Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—In an address Prof. Richard G. Moulton, the pioneer of University Extension in the United States, made the following interesting remarks concerning the aims and purposes of the movement:

"We have seen university extension steadily growing and growing, developing, and spreading, until in that University Extension Congress which I am told is to be part of the Paris Exposition next year, it will be seen that university extension is established, practically speaking, in all parts of the civilized world. Not only so, but the idea of university extension has been steadily developing. I mean that the public mind has done more and more to grasp the many-sidedness of the movement. Extending university teaching to all ranks and conditions of the people; that is a grand ideal; it is an ideal that takes perhaps a century to make anything like tangible progress in, but so far as the years have gone we have done well under that head. Then the public mind grasped the second of the great sides of university extension, which means this: That where the university is concentrating a certain ideal of education into some three or four years, taking the whole of the student's time, university extension extends that same ideal of education, just as thorough and complete, throughout the whole of the student's life, one subject at a time.

"The concentration of the universities is an old-fashioned idea. We should think it very strange if we were called upon to deal with other subjects than education in that concentrated way. What would you think of a scheme of religion or of pleasure dealt within that fashion if you invited people to give four years of their lives in some given place to doing nothing but churchgoing—churchgoing in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, right through the week, right through the year, holidays excepted, and then at the end of the four years discharged them with some diploma to signify that their churchgoing was done for life? Or, what would you think of their going to Paris or some other great city, and giving four years of their lives to continuous pleasure-making—to theatres, to balls, to concerts, and the like, morning, afternoon, and night, throughout the week, throughout the month, and then discharge them with their pleasure-making done for life?

"Now, the most important of the sides of university extension is that which takes the university ideal of education, and instead of concentrating it into these four years, extends it through your whole life, one subject at a time, keeping up your university work all the while that your adult life is running its course. And for my part, I think it is even more important that those who have begun with a fairly good education should be able to keep up that education throughout their whole life—that is, I say, even more important than the other point—that university extension should be extended to new classes of the community.

"There is a third meaning to the word extension—the extension of university methods to subjects of every-day interest. Instead of imagining that there are only a few particular academic subjects upon which university methods of study may be brought to bear, we must realize that there are other subjects belonging to the higher side of life, and that university methods may be brought to bear upon them—upon music, upon art, upon politics. In industry nearly all the subjects of our many-sided practical life. I rejoice to see that among your programmes you have systematic instruction in music. I do not mean the training of the musician, but the training of the audience. We want the same thing done with regard to art and politics. That is part of university extension.

"The great obstacle to the appreciation of university extension at this moment is the very bigness of the movement. It is like a mountain among hills, so big that you cannot see it, and it is only when the scattered work done under so many different names is gathered by the historian into one whole that you will be able to perceive what university extension has brought to this latter part of the nineteenth century. It is the third of the three great movements in the making of modern life. The first had to do with religion. In the Middle Ages, when the clergy thought for themselves and the laity consented to be thought for by others, there came the great Reformation movement, and lifted the whole of the people into a right to think for themselves, and religion became one of the interests of universal life. The second had to do with politics. Only the governing classes thought upon political subjects. Then came the great political revolution, and slowly the whole mass of the nation came to think for themselves upon matters of politics. Of course there were skilled thinkers and unskilled thinkers, but everybody was lifted into an interest in their political rights.

"University extension in the near future will do for education what the Reformation and the Revolution have done for religion and politics. The whole of the adult population will be got to see that education is not a thing for youths, nor is it a thing for the favored class only, but belongs to all men and all periods of life. When higher education is such a prominent interest in life as religion and politics, then it will be seen how great is the university extension movement which has brought this about."

A NEW EXPOSITION SCHEME.

Mississippi Will Send 500,000 Cotton Bolls to Paris for Sale.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Nov. 10.—O. C. King of this city, Commissioner from the State of Mississippi to the Paris Exposition in 1900, has arranged there for what promises to be a great novelty in the way of an exhibit from this State. He has made arrangements with a man who secured at the right season 500,000 selected full-grown cotton bolls to have them sold at the Paris Exposition by cotton-field negroes as souvenirs of the American cotton exhibit.

These will be the first cotton bolls ever shipped abroad, and it is believed they will be purchased by people who have used quantities of American cotton but who have never seen it in its natural form.

National Fine Arts Jury Meets.

The National Jury of Fine Arts, which is to select the oil paintings, water colors, and pastels for the Paris Exposition, met yesterday in the rooms of the Architectural Society, in the Fine Arts Building, and will continue in session probably a week. A large number of pictures from Boston will be accepted. The committee which will decide upon the drawings and illustrations to be sent to the exposition will meet next week.

CHARTER DAY AT RUTGERS.

133d Anniversary of the College Observed—Costly Freshman Prank.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 10.—This was charter day at Rutgers College, and exercises in honor of the one hundred and thirty-third anniversary were held this morning in Kirkpatrick Chapel. Prof. William M. Sloane, author of "The Life of Napoleon," delivered an address upon "The Life and Times of the Great Corsican." Prof. Francis Cuyler Van Dyck spoke on "Rutgers," and Philip M. Brett of Jersey City delivered an address on "Young Rutgers." The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Prof. Sloane and that of D. D. upon the Rev. Douglas Adams.

The freshmen of Rutgers determined last night to have their class flags flying to-day in honor of the anniversary, and the members of Kearny-Janeway Post, G. A. R., are indignant because in carrying out their design the young men hoisted a banner to the top of the Grand Army flagpole on Monument Square and then cut the halyards, thus insuring that the sophomores would not be able to take down the banner. The halyards cannot be reeved again without unstepping the topmast, which will be a dangerous and costly job. The officers of the post to-day inserted an advertisement in a local paper to the effect that the students guilty of the act must repair the damage, remove the banner, and replace the halyards within forty-eight hours, or steps will be taken to have them punished. The matter has been brought to the attention of the college Faculty.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The town was rather crowded yesterday. Many people who have been in the country came in for the day, and familiar faces were seen everywhere. This is usually the case on Friday, as it is an off day with the different hunts, and there were no golf matches of any consequence going on in the suburbs. To-day there will be a general scattering to the country until Monday, when the Horse Show will open what is supposed to be the social season in New York. The only entertainment of note yesterday was a tea given by the Strollers at the Astoria, an account of which appears in another column. About dusk Fifth Avenue presented its familiar Winter appearance of a crowded thoroughfare and congested travel in the vicinity of the Astoria Hotel. Among the fashionable women who were in town were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the Misses Morton, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Miss Blight, Mrs. William R. Travers, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, and Mrs. Henry May of Washington.

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This afternoon there will be another meet of the Meadow Brook Hunt at East Norwich cross roads, Long Island. There will also be a meet of the Westchester Hounds in the afternoon near Rye. There will be the usual golfing at the new Apowamis Club, at Morristown, at Ardsley, and at Baltusrol.

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The private opening or view of the Horse Show takes place to-morrow afternoon, and the annual luncheon will be given by the Directors in the Garden. This is one of the semi-public functions in town which has the sanction of custom, and might almost be said to have taken the place of the spreads on New Year's Day at the various cafés. Many invitations have been issued, and as it is not absolutely free, it is always looked forward to by those interested in sporting events.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm II., which sails to-day for Genoa, Gibraltar, and Naples, has booked among others Capt. P. H. Cooper, United States Navy, Mrs. Cooper and two daughters of Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. Walter R. Marsh and Miss Marsh, W. R. Nevins, Miss Olga Roosevelt, Prof. Goldwin Smith, and Mrs. Goldwin Smith, Mrs. John Thornton Wood, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Woodhouse, and Miss Lilian Whiting of Boston. The Umbria, which sails for Liverpool to-day, has booked, among other passengers, Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke and Miss Clarke of England, the Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M. D., of England, James E. Davis, Alfred Mason, Dayton H. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Robb, Frank Tiffany, and Lieut. Col. Fred Whitley of Montreal. The Patricia, sailing for Hamburg via Plymouth to-day, has booked, among others, Miss Augusta Anderson, Miss M. E. Dyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Robins of Philadelphia.

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The Trave, which arrived yesterday from Bremen and Southampton, brought, among others, Mrs. Emily Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Edward O. Coles, and Dr. von Holleben of the German Embassy at Washington. The New York, due here to-day, is said to be bringing, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Carstairs of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Parker, and Mrs. L. E. Wetmore and Miss C. B. Wetmore.

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Mrs. Maturin Delafield of No. 475 Fifth Avenue will give a reception on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 28, to introduce her daughter, Miss Harriet Delafield. Miss Harriet Delafield will be one of the most popular of the season's debutantes. She and her sister, Miss Maisie Delafield, were given last Winter. It will be remembered, a dance by their aunt, Miss Cornelia Delafield, at Delmonico's.

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Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould, who occupy Mrs. James P. Kernochan's residence, 824 Fifth Avenue, this Winter, gave a dinner of fourteen covers on Thursday evening. This dinner was the first of a series which Mr. and Mrs. Gould purpose giving during the season. The Kernochan house is admirably adapted for entertaining, and particularly for dinner-giving.

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The event for Tuxedo to-day will be the golf match between the Morris County and the Tuxedo teams. This will be followed by a dinner at the club, and possibly by an informal dance. Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., still continues her musicales, which have been among the most delightful features of the Autumn season at Tuxedo. The Dannreuther String Quartet plays at these musicales, and the programme is always made up by Mrs. Lorillard, who has rarely good musical taste.

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Although the season at Lenox is over, a number of country houses are still open. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will not close Shadow Brook until Spring. Miss Furniss recently gave a very handsome dinner in honor of Prince Cory and Count Ozio of Milan. Mrs. Philip J. Sands, who has been at Lenox this week with her daughter, has announced her intention of spending next Summer here. Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and John E. Alexandre, Mr. Thatcher M. Adams, and Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig have come to New York for the season.

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Contrary to the announcements in the London newspapers that Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel would not accompany Mr. Drexel to America, she did so, and arrived with him on the Oceanic on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel are entertaining as their guests at the Astoria the young Duke of Manchester and Mr. Carle Johnstone, a cousin of the Marquis of Anglesey. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel will remain here during Horse Show week, and will then go to Philadelphia with their guests.

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Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, formerly Mrs. Drexel Fell, gave a large luncheon on her steam yacht May at Philadelphia yesterday, which was really the opening of the Philadelphia season. There has been much entertaining during the week at Philadelphia, and as the Drexels closed the last season there they are appropriately opening it this year. Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle gave a luncheon at her residence on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Russell Forsyth of Pittsburg. The engagements were announced during the week in Philadelphia of Mr. S. Boyer Davis, son of Mr. Sussex Davis, and whose mother was Miss Hare, and Miss Harding of Boston, and of Mr. Rich of Baltimore and Miss Elizabeth M. Gillingham, daughter of Mr. Frank C. Gillingham. The weddings of both these couples are to take place at the end of December. Mr. William Longstreth and Miss Edna Rogers will be married in St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, on Dec. 14. Philadelphia has almost as many débutantes this Winter as New York. Miss Virginia Campbell, daughter of Mrs. Mason Campbell, will make her début at a reception on Nov. 21. Miss Fannie Brown Brock, daughter of Mr. Arthur Brock, will be introduced also at a reception on Nov. 21, and Miss Elizabeth Keating will be introduced at a reception at the Stratford Hotel to be given by her mother, Mrs. John M. Keating, on Dec. 9.

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Lakewood is filling up very rapidly. Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander and Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander have just arrived there, and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bourne and Miss Bourne have closed their country place at Oakdale, L. I., are at the Laurel House, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Sheldon are also among the guests at the hotels. The George Goulds have been entertaining very handsomely all during the week, and among their amusements has been polo, which was played on Thursday and yesterday afternoons, many of Mr. Gould's guests taking part in the game. Mr. and Mrs. David Lapsley of New York have opened their new cottage at Forest Avenue and Third Street, and Col. J. P. Morrell of Philadelphia has arrived at his country seat on Forest Avenue.

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In London the amusements seem to be divided between taking dinner at one of the new fashionable restaurants and skating at one of the two rinks, Prince's or Niagara. The American contingent just now is very much in the limelight, owing to the interest taken in the hospital ship, and there is constant record of the various dinners given by Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Arthur Paget, and Lady Randolph Churchill in furtherance of this benevolent scheme. The afternoons are passed in cutting figures on the ice, and Lady Randolph Churchill and the Duc d'Orleans were among the well-known figures at Prince's the other afternoon, doing a great deal of fancy skating. In fact, London has never before been so feverishly gay as just at the present moment, when husbands, sons, and sweethearts have gone to the war. It would seem as if the old experiences of Waterloo and the Crimea were being repeated, and if there is a decisive battle in favor of England, London will never know a gayer season than the one which will begin with the opening of the drawing room next Spring.

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Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Lady Lucinda Musgrave of East Grinsted, England, to J. G. Wells for $50,000 the mansion and grounds at Mamaroneck, which belonged to her father, the late David Dudley Field. Among the adjoining owners are William Constable, William G. Reed, and Jacob Halstead. Mr. Mills will spend about $25,000 in alterations and improvements and occupy the place as a Summer residence.

Two Engagements Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Frances Darling, daughter of the late Henry Darling, D. D., President of Hamilton College, to the Rev. Edward Niles of the Middle Collegiate Reformed Church of this city, son of the Rev. H. E. Niles, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church of York, Penn. Miss Darling was recently graduated from Smith College, and Mr. Niles is a graduate of Williams College and Union Theological Seminary.

The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Gabrielle di Cesnola, daughter of Gen. Louis P. di Cesnola, of 109 East Fifty-seventh Street, and Alfred P. Docalmbro, Jr., of Mount Kisco, a member of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment.

FIGHTING MRS. MACKAY'S PLAN.

Residents of Roslyn Object to the Closing of a Road.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay has become involved in a contest with the residents of Roslyn, L. I., where she is building a Summer home. For almost a quarter of a century a highway has extended through the property recently purchased by her, which was used in going to and from Roslyn Bay. Mrs. Mackay did not like the idea of this travel over her property, and made arrangements to close up the road.

When the residents heard of this they objected and appealed to the Highway Commissioners of the town of North Hempstead. The Commissioners gave a public hearing yesterday, at which the subject was discussed. Mrs. Mackay was represented by an attorney. After hearing the arguments the Commissioners referred the matter to their counsel, W. Clarke Roe, for an opinion. If he finds that the Commissioners have the right to close the road, the request of Mrs. Mackay will be granted.

STROLLERS' AFTERNOON TEA.

The Strollers gave their second annual and much anticipated ladies' day in the large ballroom of the Astoria Hotel yesterday afternoon. The change of the place of this reception from The Strollers' cozy rooms on upper Broadway to the Waldorf was made in consequence of the throng of guests expected, and which the congested condition of The Strollers' rooms at last year's affair proved could not find room there this year. It was felt, however, by some of yesterday's guests who did not hesitate to express their opinion that the change was not a judicious one—inasmuch as the entertainment in a hotel ballroom did not have the atmosphere and individuality of one in a clubhouse.

The Strollers are a band of men, representing society, clubland, the stage, and the professions, and consequently able to bring together under their auspices society and the stage. There is always a burning curiosity on the part of society men and women to see and talk at close range with the men and women of the stage. As a result, the cards of invitation for yesterday's affair were in great and wide demand, and, as was said, every woman in town who had a card and could walk was present. In fact, the function may be called an Autumn meet, with Curiosity the "whipper-in" and "Fashion and the Stage" the game. Although a number of well-known society women were announced as chaperons, the guests walked in as inclination dictated and wandered around at their own sweet wills. It was entirely an invitation affair. Tea was served from two long tables at either side of the room, and a string and Hungarian orchestra played alternately. A number of actresses were supposed to pour tea, but, as a matter of fact, they held small receptions here and there and wandered around, surrounded and followed each by a circle of friends and admirers. So the afternoon passed, and all too soon for the guests, who thoroughly enjoyed its novel, semi-Bohemian character and atmosphere.

The feature of the affair was the curious mingling of sets and people which it presented. The women of fashon gazed at and talked to their professional sisters to the evident delight of the former, and the men looked at and were courteous to both.

The actresses who were invited to pour tea were Miss Julia Arthur, Miss Marie Burroughs, Mrs. Bloodgood, Miss Blanche Bates, Miss Ida Conquest, Miss Dorothy Donnelly, Miss Maxine Elliot, Mrs. Fiske, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Grace George, Miss Isabel Irving, Miss May Irwin, Miss Ida Lewis, Miss Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Le Moyne, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, Miss Annie Russell, Mme. Marcelle Sembrich, Miss Ellen Terry, and Miss Elsie De Wolfe.

Miss Elsie De Wolfe looked as usual very "sweet" in a simple gray cloth gown and gray velvet toque, trimmed with sable. She wore a long cloth loose coat that almost covered the frock. At the throat were apparently long loops of chenille fringe, which gave chic to the garment. Mrs. Clara Bloodgood wore a pastel blue satin-finished cloth, skirt modishly cut, tiny pinched tucks in front, extending toward the back, fullness included in tiny box pleats in the back. With this was worn an exquisitely simple white satin shirt waist, and jacket of the blue cloth, with Russian collar of moire Persian outlined in braid. The girdle of the jacket corresponded with the collar. Miss Marie Burroughs was frocked in a red cloth gown and picturesque black hat, with toreador fringe.

The most strikingly gowned society woman present, and whose costume attracted universal attention, was Mrs. James Clinch Smith, formerly Miss Bertha Barnes of Chicago. She wore a frock built of gun metal gray cloth, stitched with lighter gray silk and combined with Panne velvet, very pale in tint. The bodice was quaintly made with folds of Panne velvet over an antique embroidery, girdled with stitched cloth which did not meet in the back, but allowed the inserted back of Panne velvet to have full play. The hat was of black velvet, with a glimpse of white ostrich plume, caught with an English paste buckle and worn far over the face. The muff was of chinchilla, violets, and velvet. Mrs. Isaac Laurence was chic in a combination of mingled cloth and wine-color appliqué, with a dashing little chapeau of rose pink. These are only two of the many beautiful gowns worn. The number of tall women present was noticeable. Some of the well-known women present were Mmes. Edmund L. Baylies, Cortland Field Bishop, Lloyd Bryce, Henry Grafton Chapman, Winston Churchill, Henry Clews, Edward Fales Coward, Arthur Cumnoc, Brockholst Cutting, John Drexel, George B. De Forest, William Alexander Duer, Louis Fitzgerald, Charles Dana Gibson, d'Hauteville, Reginald De Koven, Oliver Harriman, Jr., T. A. Havemeyer, Jr., Abram S. Hewitt, Richard M. Hunt, C. Oliver Iselin, Luther Kountze, Adolph Ladenburg, H. W. McVickar, Newbold Morris, A. Gordon Norrie, A. Lanfear Norrie, Hermann Oelrichs, Almeric Paget, Pendleton, Benjamin C. Porter, Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Eugene L. Richards, Jr., Burke Roche, B. Aymar Sands, J. Lee Taller, Moses Taylor, Alexander Van Rensselaer, James M. Waterbury, Stanford White, Fred Pierson, Clement C. Moore, Charles Oelrichs, W. R. Travers, Lounsberry, the Countess Festetics, H. B. Taylor, Miss Blight, Miss Parland, Percy Adams, Miss Delafield, Miss Duer, Miss Anne Sands, Miss Wetmore, Miss Pierson, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, and Miss Oelrichs. The men present represented all professions, the clubs, and the stage—from Senator Depew to Marshall P. Wilder, and from James J. Van Alen to Reginald de Koven. The hero of the afternoon was Charles Richman of the Lyceum Theatre Company, and who far excelled Bunthorne in Bunthorne's prime.

LIEUT. BAMFORD MARRIED.

He Was a Central Figure in the Romeyn Court-Martial.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 10.—Word was received in Atlanta to-night of the marriage in Washington on Saturday last of Lieut. F. E. Bamford, Fifth Infantry, United States Army, and Mrs. Mae Kendall O'Brien. This is a sequel to the Romeyn court-martial at Fort McPherson in 1897. Lieut. Bamford at that time was engaged to marry Capt. Romeyn's daughter, at the same time paying marked attention to Mrs. O'Brien. Capt. Romeyn expressed himself freely in the matter, and Lieut. O'Brien hearing of it, accosted the Captain on the parade. His superior responded by knocking him down, the court-martial being held soon after. Lieut. O'Brien died some time ago at Dry Tortugas.

Lieut. Bamford is at present stationed in Omaha.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S HONEYMOON

A Drive with His Bride and a Short Evening Stroll Alone His Only Public Appearances.

The first day of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey's honeymoon was spent very quietly yesterday, and mostly in their suite of rooms adjoining the private apartments of Proprietor Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria. Only once did they issue from their retreat together, and that was for a short drive before luncheon. They are not registered at the hotel, and the guests only learned of their presence through the morning newspapers. Then there was considerable eagerness to see the Admiral, and the corridors throughout the day were unusually crowded by persons who expected that he would take a stroll about the hotel. He did so at length, but it was late at night, when nobody was looking for him and nobody but a few newspaper men present recognized him.

The Admiral and his bride breakfasted together at 9 o'clock, and an hour later suddenly issued from the entrance of Mr. Boldt's residence, on the Thirty-third Street side of the hotel, and took a hansom cab that was standing close by. They wore the clothes in which they arrived from Washington. They were driven rapidly up Fifth Avenue to the Park. They might have enjoyed their ride unnoticed, but the cabman, bursting with pride and importance at having such distinguished fares in his cab, sought to attract the attention of jehus and policemen of his acquaintance by pointing frantically toward the interior of the cab with his thumb and motioning the name "Dewey" with his lips. Thus apprised that no ordinary beings were passing, several persons recognized the couple and raised their hats, the Admiral raising his own hat in return. The cab went along the East Drive of the Park, crossed over to Riverside Drive, went as far as Grant's tomb, and then returned to the hotel, which was reached at 12:15.

The couple retired at once to their apartments, and remained there in complete seclusion. The Admiral had given orders that no cards, messages, or even flowers were to be sent up. No flowers, however, were brought, and no wedding presents, so far as could be ascertained, were received. A late dinner was served. Shortly after 10 o'clock the Admiral made his appearance on the street, attired in a frock coat, dark trousers, and a black derby hat, and smoking a cigar. From the private entrance on Thirty-third Street he strolled quietly around the block by way of Fifth Avenue to the Thirty-fourth side of the hotel, and re-entered it by the main entrance. The corridors were still fairly crowded, but he moved among the people unconcernedly, and no one noticed him. He made his way up the stairs to the first floor, where he was greeted by reporters, who had recognized him.

To them, in response to a question, he said that his future movements were uncertain. It was the present intention of himself and Mrs. Dewey, he said, to remain at the Waldorf-Astoria for eight or nine days, and then go to Oakdale Farm, L. I., the Summer home of Mrs. Dewey's sister, Mrs. Ludlow. Possibly, however, they might leave sooner. How long they would remain at Oakdale he said he could not tell.

The Admiral then continued along the corridor to his apartments.

COL. ASTOR AND DEWEY ARCH.

Report of a Subscription of $100

WARSZAWIAK WANTS MORE

Suggests Compensation to Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

HIS LETTER TO COMMITTEE

Not to Sue, Nor Has He Demanded $50,000, but Believes False Charges Deserve Substantial Reparation.

The Rev. Herman Warszawiak is now fully and formally restored to communion and membership in good standing in the Presbyterian Church, and the right hand of fellowship was extended to him last evening by three Elders of the Fifth Avenue Church, representing that body. This simple reinstatement Mr. Warszawiak apparently regards as but meagre compensation for the injuries that he claims to have sustained by the charges which led to his suspension and for the mental agony that he suffered for three years as an innocent man. He denies having asked for damages in money, but pointed out yesterday that he had hinted at the propriety of indemnification in a letter to the Session on Thursday evening thanking the members for having dismissed the charges of gambling against which he has been fighting.

The letter was addressed to William Irwin, Chairman of the committee that had drafted the resolutions exonerating Mr. Warszawiak. In it he says: "I understand that you wish me to ask for a letter of dismission to-night, and I write to say that I can't consider such a step until your verdict of Friday night, restoring me to membership in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, has first been announced from the pulpit, as was the verdict of suspension, in June, 1897, and your having taken some steps to repair the injuries suffered by me as an innocent man. As soon as this is done I will only be too glad to sever my connection with the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church."

It was reported that Mr. Warszawiak had said that $50,000 would not be too much as a reparation for the injuries he had received, and that he had made a written demand on the Presbytery for money. When asked last evening if the report was true, he denied having made any demands for money. All he had demanded was what he stated in his letter, asking the Presbytery to take some steps to repair the injuries he had suffered as an innocent man. He had spent every dollar he had in defending himself, and the Rev. Dr. James G. Patterson, who had defended him, said that he had lost his place for that very reason. He did not think he would sue the church for damages or that it would be necessary to do so, as he believed the members would see that he was fully vindicated.

Mr. Warszawiak said he would continue to superintend the American Mission to the Jews, at Grand and Attorney Streets, as he has done right along, and the running expenses of which he has himself been paying. As to his restored membership in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, he did not think he would remain there. The Rev. Dr. John Hall to whom he had been greatly attached, was gone, and, as he himself had been an object of controversy in the church, he thought it would be more agreeable all around if he left. Now that he had been honorably acquitted, he would probably take his letter and join some other church.

At about 6 o'clock last evening William Irwin, William Campbell, and Ewen McIntyre, the committee that drafted the resolutions exonerating Mr. Warszawiak, called at his house and presented him with a draft of the resolutions and the letter of exoneration. On leaving they shook hands with him cordially and called him brother. Afterward Mr. Warszawiak said: "All that has transpired in this case will never be known outside of the church. It is all over now."

GEN. FORSYTHE'S BRAVE FIGHT.

Association Formed to Erect a Monument to Commemorate It.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

The war in Cuba and the Philippines has quickened the memory of the American people, and they are becoming moved to pay homage to deeds of heroism performed long years ago. An example of this is found in a movement to erect a monument on the battlefield of the Arrickaree, where in 1868 Gen. George A. Forsythe and a band of fifty-four scouts fought the most memorable fight recorded in the annals of Indian warfare.

The Arrickaree is one of the branches of the Republican River, and the scouts were encamped on a little island in this stream at a point in Colorado ten miles south of the Nebraska line and seven miles west of the Kansas line. Here for six days they stood off Roman Nose and his band of 1,000 warriors, being relieved at the end of that time by a regiment of cavalry from Fort Wallace.

Second in command to Gen. Forsythe was Lieut. F. H. Beecher of the Third Infantry, who was a nephew of Henry Ward Beecher, and he was killed on the first day.

In the six days' fighting Roman Nose and some 300 of his warriors were killed, and a number of the scouts also bit the dust. Gen. Forsythe was himself wounded twice, and many of his men received injuries of a greater or less degree. Time after time the Indians charged, always to be repulsed, and many of their dead were left within ten feet of the breastworks the scouts had made by piling sand about their dead horses.

In the dispatch which Gen. Forsythe sent to Fort Wallace by Scout Jack Stilwell on the fifth day he used these brave words: "I am on a little island, and still have plenty of ammunition left. We are living on horse meat, and have no rations left. If it were not for so many wounded I would come on and take the chance of whipping them if they attacked. They are evidently sick of their bargain. I can hold out six days longer if absolutely necessary, but please lose no time."

This was written by a man with a bullet hole through his ankle bone, and one through his shoulder, and he was speaking for about thirty men left in fighting condition out of the fifty-four.

Late in September, on the thirty-first anniversary of the battle of the Arrickaree, five hundred people assembled on the little island, now known as Beecher Island, and with appropriate ceremonies celebrated the victory of the heroic scouts. At the same time a monument association was formed, and it was determined to ask the United States Government to cede the island and contribute something toward a fitting shaft to be erected on the spot. It was the opinion of those present that Colorado would assist in the patriotic undertaking, and it was resolved if possible to unveil the monument on Sept. 17, 1900.

Twenty Dollars a Month for Daylight.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.

A strange case has come up in Milwaukee, where the owner of a business block has been obliged to pay $20 a month for the privilege of having sunlight in one window of his building. A firm had rented a room in this building on condition that it be provided with natural light. This was effected by cutting a window in the wall overlooking the property of a neighbor. The latter promptly shut off the light with a tight wood screen. When remonstrated with, he took the position that the light was his, and that as he had a right to erect a building on his lot, he had a right to put up any kind of a structure permitted by law. An inquiry by the attorney for the other party developed no flaw in the position taken by the light purveyor, and his terms of $20 per month had to be met. His neighbors, he said, could have nothing belonging to him without paying for it. Our friends the single taxers are loudly rejoicing over this, claiming that it is exactly what is being done with land. They say if it were as easy to corner sunlight and air as it is to get control of the natural opportunities offered by land, the human race would be in a good deal worse fix than it is, and we would soon be taking out our licenses to live.

A Well-Named Battle.

From The London Globe.

Soldiers and sailors have a well-known trick of changing foreign names till they get a ring that is familiar to them. As, for instance, Bellerophon becomes Billy Ruffian and Trieste becomes Try East. Two Tommies were walking past the War Office yesterday, and one was heard to say to the other, "Say, Bill, what were the name of that second battle?" "'Ell and Slaughter," replied the other promptly.

TRANSVAAL COLLOQUIALISMS.

African Slang Elucidated for Those Going to Battle with the Boers.

From The London Mail.

Although born of English parents, the juvenile colonial or Transvaaler mixes much, and of necessity, with Dutch children and Dutch-speaking native servants. Hence, as he grows up, a certain number of quasi-Dutch phrases become a part and parcel of his vocabulary, and require some study on the part of the newly arrived Briton in order to understand their true significance.

For instance, there is a word which is always on the lips of every one who owns a dog, and in South Africa one owns a dog and a horse as naturally as one owns a Christian name and some worthless mining shares. This word is "voetsak," pronounced "footsack," and it means "get out" or "go away."

There is a story that a very new arrival at Cape Town expressed his surprise that all the dogs seemed to have one name, "voetsak," and when you called them by it they always ran away.

Another familiar phrase is "Wacht een beitje," which means "Wait a bit." It is applied even to a particular kind of veldt bush with long, spiky thorns which catch on your clothing as you pass through—unless you happen to be wearing khaki—and forcibly detain you while you disentangle yourself.

"Pas op!" means "Look out!" and is heard on all occasions and on the very smallest provocation, or none at all. At the Johannesburg Agricultural Show, which took place in a big yard over Hospital Hill, Englishmen who were not fluent in the "taal," or language, were puzzled to read big placards, posted in prominent places, to this effect: "Pas op voor zakkenrollers." Each one asked his neighbor what that portentous thing, a "zakkenroller," might be. It suggested somehow a "jabberwock," or something equally gruesome. However, on inquiry, the dread message turned out to be nothing more alarming than, "Look out for pickpockets."

In South Africa, when a man is incapable of doing this, that, or the other job, say riding, for instance, it is said of him, "He can't ride for sour apples!" If you want to imply that you are a particularly smart fellow and not easily taken in—and this is a favorite assumption of the untraveled colonial—you must say, often and with emphasis, "I'll watch it!"

If a man is absolutely averse to doing any and if he has been swindled he alleges that So-and-So has been "doing a shot" on him.

BANGLES FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS.

Amulets, Lockets, and Bracelets for the Officers Going to Africa.

From The London Daily Mail.

Everybody knows that the gallant British officer is the best loved creature in the philosophy of West End London life.

The ladies of the West End have been demonstrating their devotion to the brave officers who are going, or have already gone, to fight the Boers, and their devotion has taken the form of keepsakes, or amulets, which are to remind the dashing soldier when he is face to face with the enemy of the victories of peace in the drawing rooms of Belgravia and Mayfair.

Bond Street, Regent Street, and Piccadilly have been overrun during the past week or two with hansom cabs packed with boxes and bags of every size, in the midst of which blue-blooded officers have looked more military than ever. Nearly every officer under forty years of age was accompanied by a beautiful woman, and before they had finished their round of war shopping they nearly all called at the most expensive jewelers in the thoroughfares named.

Those lucky tradesmen have made small fortunes out of the British Army since the order was given to proceed to South Africa. The wealthy officers of her Majesty's forces have bought hundreds of ladies' diamond rings, and ladies' gold watches, and ladies' bangles, and earrings, and lockets.

Several West End jewelers admitted to a Daily Mail representative that the war had brought them scores of orders for ladies' jewelry, and not a few for keepsakes for the gallant officers themselves. The giving of keepsakes has been by no means a one-sided tenderness. Gold matchboxes, with more than one person's initials engraved on them; rings with little couplets of poetry hidden inside; strong campaign watches, with photographs cunningly secreted in the case, and lockets to fasten on watch chains have been among the common articles daily disposed of since the army corps was told to move.

It is not an unknown thing among the younger officers of the Queen for a plain, strong gold or silver bangle to encircle the left forearm, and the jewelers have sold not a few such love tokens during recent days.

"It may seem a bit effeminate to people who don't know the stuff our officers are really made of," said a West End jeweler to a Daily Mail representative; "but wait until they get on to the Soudan sand or the South African veldt, and then—get out of their way.

"The British officer may live on chickens' wings when he's at home, and he may wear keepsakes when he leaves his native shore, but he's braver and tougher than most men when it comes to a fight."

THE TYPICAL TOMMY ATKINS.

The English Recruiting Standard in Physique and Character.

From The London Times.

At the United Service Institution, Lieut. Col. C. M. Douglas, V. C., M. D., (Hon. Brigade Surgeon,) read a paper on "The Recruit from a Depot Medical Officer's Point of View."

Col. Douglas said that a comparatively small collection of highly trained soldiers formed the nucleus of the army, round which were aggregated a heterogeneous mixture constituting the "Auxiliary Forces." Speaking of the recruits who enlisted in the North of England and in Scotland, he said the great majority were sallow, downcast, nondescript youths, mostly artisans. The most cheerful were those who had served a training or two in the militia. Candidates were carefully examined in respect of weight, height, circumference of chest, lungs and heart, head and teeth. A really good set of teeth was rare, except among agricultural recruits. The minimum physical standard was low—weight 115 pounds; height, 5 feet 3½ inches; minimum girth of chest, 33 inches; age, 18 years. This was not a high type of British male. But the short, muscular, well-formed man often made a good soldier, and was more active than the big man. Prof. Dudley Sargent of Harvard University took the measurements of several thousands of American students from 16 to 26. This was the average result: Age, 22¼ years; weight, 156 pounds; height, 5 feet 8¼ inches; girth of chest, 34 1-3; minimum, 36¼ maximum; right upper arm, 11½ inches; right forearm, 10¼ inches. Of the British recruit the results were on the average: Age, 19 1-3 years; height, 5 feet 5 2-3 inches; weight, 126 pounds; girth of chest, 33½ minimum, 35 maximum; right upper arm, 10½ inches; right forearm, 9¼ inches. The usual average of rejections was a little over a third; but sometimes they amounted to two-thirds, and in one case the army medical officer declined the whole of a batch of twenty-five or thirty.

It was said the foreign recruit was worse than ours; but the comparison was not fair. Compulsory service was a net inclosing all the fishes, big and little; in our net the meshes were made as large as we dared, in order to capture only the best fish and let the others go. Want and hunger were, unfortunately for us, the invisible recruiting Sergeants of a great proportion of our army; and the men were too often black sheep. But the effect of drill and discipline on the degenerate in our ranks was amazing, and on the whole the raw material of the army was not quite so bad as many pessimists would have us believe. Unfortunately, soldiering was a trade looked down upon in the working class, who disliked discipline and longed for better pay and shorter hours. Within his own remembrance the old recruiting Sergeants would have laughed at the recruits of to-day. The army of the past had in it many blackguards, but fewer degenerates; the species was almost unknown among them. The inference was that there was more of the fighting spirit in the blackguards than in the degenerates, and it was the fighting spirit which was essential.

The Boston Boy's Diversions.

"Emerson," said Mrs. Beaconstreet, "how did you comport yourself in the thoroughfare this morning with your new neighbor?"

"I fear, ma mère," replied Emerson, "that our actions were scarcely such as would much intensify our intellects. You see, he knows nothing of Auguste Comte, his parents have forbidden him Voltaire, he dislikes Mr. Shakespeare, and his familiarity with chemistry and astronomy are superficial to a wearing degree. So we made mud pies."—Boston Courier.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Presbyterian Churches to Hold Revival Services Next Week.

TO TEACH THE PUERTO RICANS

Five Unmarried Women Will Sail from Here Wednesday to Open Schools at San Juan and Utuado.

Prof. McGiffert of Union Seminary, unless he chooses to surprise the Presbytery next Monday, will not bring peace to New York Presbyterianism by taking himself out of it. At any rate, the final meeting of the Presbytery committee developed nothing new, and the committee will take its stand on the General Assembly's four-fold doctrinal deliverance and venture to recommend that the case be referred back to the General Assembly for more definite instructions.

On Monday evening revival meetings will begin in the West End Church, the Fifty-first Street Church, the Thirteenth Street Church, and the Madison Avenue Church. Different churches in different groups are joined in the plan, and pastors of these respective groups will attend as far as possible. Then the meetings will be transferred to the Fourth Church, the Faith, the Old First, and so on. On Wednesday evening of each week a central meeting will be held, at which reports of progress will be made and sermons delivered by leaders. These general meetings will be held in the Central Church, Fifty-seventh Street. The meetings will continue until Dec. 10, when there will be a holiday stop, after which it is expected to hold a second series.

Bishop Potter, in his last Diocesan Convention address, devoted several paragraphs to down-town churches. The Trustees of Holy Cross Episcopal Church, Fourth Street and Avenue C, are reported to have found in some of the remarks a description of themselves and their church. Acting upon this belief, they asked the Rev. J. G. Cameron, who has been the priest in charge since 1894, to retire on Jan. 1, and engaged in his place the Rev. John Swords, who comes here from a Michigan parish, but who has filled rectorates in the East. Trustees and priests deny that there is any trouble. Holy Cross Church is the mission of the Sisters of St. John the Baptist in New York. They are an English order, and have schools at Morristown, N. J., a church home at South Amboy, and a reformatory at Mamaroneck.

Eleven thousand children applied for admission to two schools in Puerto Rico within two weeks. These schools are supported by Congregational churches, under the direction of the American Missionary Association, and are located at San Juan and Utuado. Together they accommodate only about 400 pupils. They are not yet in running order, but will be as soon as five teachers, sailing from this city on next Wednesday, reach there. The five teachers are the Misses Isabel French of this city, Jennie A. Blowers of Westfield, Mary L. Daniels of New Haven, Catherine M. Rowley of Oberlin, Ohio, and Julia D. Ferris of Saginaw, Mich.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Nov. 19.

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SUBJECT—Public Reading of the Scriptures.—Nehemiah viii., 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT—The ears of all the people were attentive unto the Book of the Law.—Nehemiah viii., 3.

Searching the Scriptures is the great subject brought before us in this lesson. The scene depicted is one of most intense interest, earnestness, and joy. Spiritually, it is the logical sequence of "building the walls" and "setting up the gates." For the walls are "Salvation" and the gates "Praise," and it is only those who have received the great truths of the Gospel of salvation into their hearts and lives to separate, strengthen, and sanctify them, as the people of God, who can at all truly desire or understand the Word of God. Such people, like the Bereans when Paul preached Christ to them, are ever ready and glad to search the Scriptures. (Acts xvii., 11.) None others are. In fact, none others can, for the dead soul can no more really feed upon "The Bread of Life" than can the dead body on ordinary food. If Nehemiah had called the people together when he first entered upon his work for such a reading of the law as is now brought before us, probably very few would have attended, and they would have listened with coldness and indifference. But now they "gathered themselves together as one man," (Verse I,) and listened with eagerness for hours, and day after day, for the walls were completed and the gates set up; they were a separated, secure, and blessed people.

The records concerning the movements of Nehemiah after he had completed the building of the walls around Jerusalem are exceedingly obscure. Scholars differ very much as to his after career. But with the aid of such intimations as he gives, it is not unreasonable to conjecture that the time of his permitted absence from his duties as cupbearers to Artaxerxes Longimanus was very limited. Soon after the first broached the matter to the King the immediate inquiry was, "For how long shall thy journey be? And when wilt thou return?" (ii., 6.)

This limited absence probably quickened his natural zeal to accomplish his work within the time specified, and so enabled him to see the "wall finished in fifty and two days." (vi., 15.) Soon after that was done—but we know not how soon, it may have been two or three years, or only a few months, or perhaps only a few days—it was apparently necessary that he should return to Shushan, probably in compliance with the time he had set. That return may also have been hastened somewhat by the plottings of Tobiah and his confederates. (vi., 17-19.) It certainly brought them to naught.

To provide for the welfare of the people during his absence, he appointed his brother, Hanani, to have "charge over Jerusalem—for he was a faithful man, and feared God above many." (vii., 2.) Giving him directions concerning the opening and shutting of the gates—guarding against surprise by appointing a regular series of watches "of the inhabitants of Jerusalem"—and providing for the careful enrollment of the people on the basis of the register prepared by Zerubbabel, (compare Ezekiel, ii., 1-70, with Nehemiah, vii., 6-73,)—he took his departure. How long he remained in Persia is not told. Probably, however, it was not long. Then he returned again to Jerusalem, and was present at the reading of the law as described in this lesson. (viii., 9.)

EZRA'S MISSION.

Thirteen years before his interest in Jerusalem had taken definite shape, Ezra, "the priest and scribe," had been commissioned—as we saw in a recent lesson—to go to that city and teach the law of God. After fulfilling this mission, and effecting a great reformation among the people, Ezra entirely disappears, for several years, from history. Probably he returned to Persia, and made his home at Babylon, or Shushan. During the time of his stay there, or elsewhere, it is generally considered that he devoted himself more carefully than ever to the study of the sacred writings.

When "The Book of the Law" was found by Hilkiah in the time of King Josiah, it is evident that it was an entirely new book to both priest and King. (Second Kings, xxii., 8; Second Chronicles, xxxiv., 14.) At the reformation which followed this discovery, probably many copies of it were made, and when the Temple was afterward destroyed and all its contents consumed by fire, many of these copies in the hands of individuals were doubtless carried by them into Babylon. Daniel certainly had such a copy. (Daniel ix., 2,) and if he, then probably many others had one or more, in whole or in part. But during that long captivity there is no record of any gathering together of the people to hear an authentic copy.

When Ezra returned from Jerusalem, however, he appears to have made it his special business, not only to study the law of God, but to collect and examine as many copies of it as he could find in the hands of others. These he carefully compared. The result of his labors as given by Prideaux may be summarized as follows:

1. He corrected the errors which had crept into these copies by the process of transcribing.
2. He added explanatory and illustrative words and phrases.
3. He changed the names of places and persons which had become obsolete, and substituted for them those which were common in his day.
4. He arranged all the books of which the Scriptures then consisted in their proper order and settled for the time "The Canon of Scripture." His division is the same as that referred to by our Lord as "The Law of Moses," "The Prophets," and "The Psalms." (Luke xxiv., 44.)
5. He wrote out the whole in Chaldee characters, which were then in general use by his people. He was thus the author of the first "Revision of the Scriptures," and the first translator of them into the common language. The value of his work is felt even to this day.

When Nehemiah left Jerusalem the walls were completed, but they had not been dedicated solemnly to God with thanksgivings and sacrifices. To do this he must have hastened as much as possible his return, and when he returned, doubtless Ezra was his companion. Probably soon after their arrival in Jerusalem the joyous dedication of the walls, as described in the twelfth chapter, took place. "Two great companies of them that gave thanks" (xii., 31) were organized. At the head of one company was Ezra (xii., 36) and of the other Nehemiah himself. (xii., 38.) After compassing the walls in opposite directions, these two companies met "in the house of God" to give thanks—"and the singers sang loud, with Jezrahiah their overseer. Also that day they offered great sacrifices and rejoiced; for God had made them rejoice with great joy—the wives also and the children rejoiced—so that the joy of Jerusalem was heard even afar off." (xii., 40-43.)

A GRAND OCCASION.

In connection with these dedicatory services, and probably as part of them, was this reading of the law. To very many of the older people of the city Ezra was a familiar person, and to all his work was well known. Very naturally, therefore, "they spake unto" him "to bring the book of the law of Moses, which the Lord had commanded to Israel." (Verse 1.) If any one had a correct copy of that law, and if any one could explain and enforce it, it was he. At once he responded to their request.

It was a grand occasion. Men, women and children filled the open space at "the water gate." This was near the southeast corner of the Temple, and was probably the gate through which water was brought for the use of the regular services. Hence its name. Now the whole city was moved by one common impulse to hear the Word of God. Every other work and pleasure dwarfed into insignificance beside this one great privilege. Every one listened as for his or her very life. They had built the walls, and now they must learn how to live within those walls. With this earnest desire they did not tire of listening. From "morning until midday" they hung upon the words read, and drank in their explanation. And that not simply for one day, but every day until after the close of the "Feast of Tabernacles." It must have been at least for two or three weeks, and possibly more.

That the people might the better see and hear, a platform, or "pulpit of wood," was erected, on which the readers stood. They were arranged in two groups of seven each. Ezra was the leader in one of these groups. His assistants were all probably priests. Besides these—perhaps occupying other platforms on the outskirts of the crowd—were thirteen Levites, who also assisted in causing "the people to understand the law." (v. 7.)

The services apparently were opened with prayer by Ezra. It was a prayer of thanksgiving, and "all the people stood up." (v. 5.) He "blessed the Lord, the great God; and all the people answered, Amen, Amen, with lifting up their hands; and they bowed their heads and worshipped the Lord with their faces to the ground." (v. 6.) Then the law was read and explained so that every one could understand its meaning. The reading was done "distinctly," and the "sense" was given clearly and patiently, so that even the little children were interested and instructed. Evidently the readers were men thoroughly instructed to understand the Word themselves.

As a result of this careful searching of the Word of God they learned how grievously they had sinned. Their whole history was examined in the light of God's dealings with them, and they confessed: "Thou art just in all that is brought upon us, for Thou hast done right, but we have done wickedly; neither have our kings, our princes, our priests, nor our fathers kept Thy law, nor harkened unto Thy commandments and Thy testimonies, wherewith Thou didst testify against them." (ix., 33-34.) With this confession they made "a sure covenant" with God, to which their "princes, Levites, and priests" set their seal. (ix., 38.) "And they entered into a curse, and into an oath, to walk in God's law, which was given by Moses, the servant of God, and to observe and do all the commandments of the Lord and His judgments and His statutes." (x., 29.) They resolved not to make any alliances with the surrounding nations—to observe the Sabbath, to make liberal provision for everything required in the Temple service, and to divide the responsibility of protecting the city and guarding its walls. (x., 11.) Thus the Word of God was made the standard by which their personal, civil, and religious life was to be governed and measured.

FELLOWSHIP WITH GOD.

This is very suggestive and worthy of careful observation. For in our day there are many things proposed for the guidance of individual conduct—the regulation of society and the suppression of vice—which have no reference whatever to the Word of God. That is the only standard which God has ever set up. Men, however, look to education—art and philosophy, ethical culture, the opening of museums and libraries on the Lord's Day, the shortening of the hours of labor, and a thousand other like devices as sure to suppress evil and insure comfort of body and peace of mind. These may be all very well in their place, but all history shows that they have never been able to accomplish what the Word of God, faithfully studied and honestly obeyed, has always, and in every place, effected without difficulty. In themselves, these human devices ignore the great fact that man is a sinner, and that nothing will restore him to right relations with his fellow-man except restoration to fellowship with God. The disease is one which human remedies cannot cure, for men cannot truly give their hearts and hands to their brothers when they turn their backs to their father.

Now it is important to observe that all this took place in "the seventh month." This was the month of the great closing feasts of the year. (Leviticus, xxiii., 23-44.) On the first day began "The Feast of Trumpets;" on the tenth, "The Day of Atonement," and on the fifteenth, "The Feast of Tabernacles." They were all typical of the finished work of Redemption; the proclaiming of the Gospel of the Atonement by Jesus Christ, and the ingathering of the redeemed. It was on the first day of this month that the searching of the Law of God began. (viii., 2.) Then we have all the evidences of the solemn observance of "The Day of Atonement" (viii., 9-11) and of the joy of "The Feast of Tabernacles." (viii., 14-17.) That feast—which lasted seven days—would end on the twenty-second. But it was followed "on the eighth day," or the twenty-third, by "a solemn assembly according to the manner," (viii., 18,) when special sacrifices were offered. (Numbers, xxix., 12-38.) On the next day, or the twenty-fourth, all the people again came to worship, and to hear "the book of the law of the Lord their God." (ix., 1-3.) Thus they were instructed concerning sin—the atonement for sin—and the joy of salvation for the sinner.

If this reading and explaining of the law occupied a prominent place, as it probably did, in the dedication of the walls, the people pledged themselves by that dedication to see to it that all of the great truths which it set forth should be maintained in their purity, and carefully guarded against every attack. No worldliness from without should enter through the gates—no lukewarmness within should suffer those walls to crumble away—and no criticism from without or within should tempt them to change in the least their height, or breadth, or mode of construction. It is a significant lesson for our times.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the special subject of this lesson, and what is said of it?

What is said of the movements of Nehemiah after the walls of Jerusalem were finished, and of his return to Persia?

How did he provide for Jerusalem during his absence?

What is said of Ezra, and of his work

What is said of the discovery of "The Book of the Law," and of the copies made of it?

What did Ezra do with these copies, and what were the results?

With whom did Ezra return to Jerusalem, and what took place soon after their return?

What took place in connection with the dedicatory services, and what is said of the occasion?

How was the reading of the law provided for, and what were the services?

What did the people learn by this reading of the law, and what did they do?

Why is this very suggestive and worthy of careful consideration in our time?

When did these services take place, and what important instruction was thereby given?

What pledge was made by this dedication of the walls which is significant for our times?

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A few hints of the attractions follow:

Large Star Pendant or Brooch, extra fine white diamonds, set in platinum and gold, weighs nearly 8 carats, would be cheap at $800.00; our price $598.24.

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Dragon-fly Brooch, body formed of olivines, ruby eyes and wings of extra fine white diamonds, would be cheap at $450.00; our price $379.24.

Butterfly Brooch, formed of four large emeralds, one ruby, one opal and brilliant diamonds, would be cheap at $450.00; our price $369.24.

Large variety Fancy Brooches and Diamond Sunbursts—all prices between $24.94 and $194.24. They are fully a third less than real value.

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Heart-shaped Charm, studded with pure white diamonds, would be cheap at $150.00; our price $124.94.

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Large Marquise Ring, emerald centre surrounded by twenty-four pure white diamonds, would be cheap at $450.00; our price $369.24.

Plain Diamond Marquise Ring, set with twenty-seven fine white stones' would be cheap at $200.00; our price $179.29.

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PROGRAM.

SUPPE.....Jolly Robbers" Overture
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GILDER.....La Gondoletta
Pianola.
SVENSDEN.....Romanze for Violin
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DUBOIS.....In Paradisum
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Pianoforte and Violin.
Allegro con brio,
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THE RICH MUST AID THE POOR.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford Tells How to Christianize New York City.

The 1899 year book of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square, has just been issued. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, in his presentation of the book to the members and friends of the church, says:

"Owing to the circumstances of city life, which I have again and again pointed out in these annual reports, the well-to-do people, living in houses and apartments of their own, who come to St. George's Church, are less numerous year by year.

"I have said before, and I say it again with, if possible, added emphasis, the main missionary obligations of St. George's Church lie close to its doors. We are spending and being spent in seeking to bring the salt and light of the Kingdom of God to the district in our immediate neighborhood, which steadily becomes year by year more exclusively the district of the poor. The problems which such work entail I believe I do not exaggerate when I say are the very gravest problems presented to-day to the Christian Church. We have not solved them. * * * I take it that unless the Church succeeds in making the rich people in New York feel that they must join the churches and work in the churches the great majority of whose membership are poor, aid those churches with their sympathy and aid them largely with their money—if this cannot be achieved in the future, then, as every intelligent and observant Christian will admit, New York cannot be Christianized.

"People do not go to church as formerly they used to go. The perfunctory attendant is seldom now found in the House of God. But those who do come mean more by coming. They come because they are hungry. The movement away from the church has reached even the children. Ten years ago it was an easy matter to fill any well-organized Sunday school. To-day you must go and catch children, one by one, as you would angle for shy trout, and, having caught them, good teaching and constant visiting are necessary to hold them."

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The New England Primer, Paul L. Ford, 98c.

The Memoirs of Victor Hugo, $1.81.

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The New Pacific, N. H. Bancroft, $1.78.

Hawaiian America, Its Resources and Prospects, Gaspar Whitney, $1.81.

The Many Sided Franklin, Paul L. Ford, $2.12.

Industrial Cuba, Robt. Porter, $2.52.

The Romance of Ludwig of Bavaria, F. Gerard, $2.71.

They That Walk in Darkness, Zangwill, $1.08.

The Other Fellow, F. Hopkinson Smith, $1.08.

Cupid and the Footlights, Illustrated by Archie Gunn, $1.08.

The Education of Mr. Pipp, Chas. Dana Gibson, $3.49.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Place of the Church in a Reasonable Religion." The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach in the morning.

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor.—Rev. William I. Nichols of Brooklyn will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., Dr. Cadman preaches morning and evening. Large young people's choir will sing morning. Meetings every night.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45. Father O'Connor preaches; "Romanism Hinders Progress." Dr. Stuart, former Jesuit, also speaks.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MAD. AV. & 38TH ST., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services of the holy communion at 11 A. M.; preaching at 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—The pastor, Charles H. Eaton, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. In answer to a young man's question, "Why Do We Believe in God?" 8 P. M. vesper service. Scotch Church music by Stewart MacPherson, Cruickshank, MacDougall, and others. Address, "Scotland and the Religious Life."

AT 18TH STREET AND 8TH AV. METHODIST Episcopal Church Dr. Darwood will preach at 10:30; closing lecture, at 7:30. Subject: "Is Our Religion From God?"

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68TH St.—Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches. 11, "The Greatest Thing in the World." 8, "Miriam, the Patriotic Old Maid." First of series, "Hebrew Heroines of Sacred Story." Welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th St.,
Henry van Dyke, pastor.
Services Sunday, November 12th.
Dr. van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, jr., at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. H. Bradford, D. D., of Montclair, N. J., will preach morning and evening; at 4 P. M., Song Service, Celia Bradford Tric will assist; at 5 P. M., Bible Class conducted by Wm. H. Thomson, M. D.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach in the morning.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, 10:45. Solemn vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. and 10th Street.—Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., officiating.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Children's service, 3 P. M.
Musical service, 8 P. M.
Anthem, "Angel Bands".....Saint-Saens
Offertory, "The Holy City".....Gaul
Sittings in this church are free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 38TH ST. AND Lexington Av., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, D. D., Rector.—Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Morning prayer, with sermon, 11 A. M. Evening service, 8 P. M. Holy communion, first Sunday, 11 A. M.; third, 8 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,

BIG FOOTBALL GAME TO-DAY

Princeton and Carlisle Men Here Ready to Meet.

BETTING FAVORS PRINCETON

Indians Confident that a Bigger Score Than Harvard's Is Needed to Defeat Them.

The most important event in football to-day will be the meeting between Princeton University and the Carlisle Indians at Manhattan Field.

The Indians arrived in New York last night and made their headquarters at the Ashland House. The team when it arrived at the hotel certainly looked formidable.

Their one ambition is to win a game from the Tigers, and the players are confident that the Princeton men will have to roll up a bigger score than Harvard did if they hope to win.

The Princeton team arrived last night and took quarters at the Murray Hill Hotel. A large crowd of students accompanied the team, and a trainload will leave Princeton this morning. There was no betting done last night, as the Princeton contingent is saving its money to bet against Yale on Nov. 25. What little betting was done favored Princeton. Ten to eight were the prevailing odds. The Carlisle School men are not, as a rule, a betting crowd.

Several bets were made on the Indians' chances of scoring. Few Princeton men want to bet this way, however, as Hudson's ability to kick goals is too well known. The game is scheduled to begin at 2:30. The gates at Manhattan Field, however, will be opened at 1 o'clock.

The Indians have done so well this season that they are considered a dangerous factor in to-day's contest.

Coach Warner decided to postpone two schedule games so as to have the redmen in condition for the game. The weak points in their defense which were brought out in their game with Harvard have been strengthened.

The Princeton coaches have put the Tigers through the hardest kind of practice for this game. It is the last hard game that the Tigers have to play before meeting Yale, two weeks from to-day.

At Princeton they are anxious to beat the Indians by a larger score than did Harvard, but Head Coach Lea does not expect the team to do this.

The Indians scored 10 points against Harvard, and as they have had two weeks' rest since then, they expect to score against Princeton to-day

A big crowd is expected, as it is the Indians' first appearance in this city since 1897.

The teams will probably line up as follows:

Princeton.	Positions.	Carlisle.
Palmer	Left end	Rogers
Pell	Left tackle	Wheelock
Mills	Left guard	Rainwater
Booth	Centre	Smith
Edwards	Right guard	Scott
Hillibrand	Right tackle	Shoulder
Poe	Right end	Sickles
Hutchinson	Quarter back	Hudson
McCord	Left half back	Metoxen
Knight	Right half back	Seneca
Mattis, Wheeler	Full back	Pierce

PRINCETON'S FINISHING TOUCHES.

Eleven Lined Up for Half an Hour's Light Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 10.—Contrary to the announcement that there would be no line-up to-day, the coaches brought the team out on Osborne Field and lined them up for half an hour of light secret practice against the college eleven.

All the signals were thoroughly tried, the formations to be used to-morrow run through, and the finishing touches added.

Reiter and Beardsley are the only real cripples. The team left for New York at 5:50 P. M. The substitutes are to go up to-morrow.

HARVARD'S PLAY UNSATISFACTORY.

Coach Dibblee's Statement—Line-Up in To-day's Game with Dartmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 10.—To-morrow afternoon Harvard will line up against Dartmouth, on Soldiers' Field, for the last game before the contest with Yale next Saturday. There will be several substitutes in the line-up, Ristine, A. R. Sargent, C. Sargent, and Fincke taking the places, respectively, of Campbell, Boal, Burnett, and Daly. The practice to-day lacked that vim and go which the coaches are anxious for the team to get. The backs were slow in starting and fumbled badly. The defense, too, was weak at times, and the scrubs made a number of good gains, failing, however, to score.

Coach Lewis paid particular attention to-day to C. Sargent, who will play centre to-morrow. He plays too high and does not use his weight effectively. His snapping and passing, however, are good. Ristine played rather well to-day. He makes a good substitute, as he follows the ball cleverly and is good at getting down on kicks and breaking up interference. Sawin and Kendall played in their regular positions at left and right half back, and will be in the line-up to-morrow. Sawin follows his interference beautifully, but he is too anxious to make long runs, and so does not make sure of the ball before starting. Kendall's defense work is improving, and his interference is very fair. He has still much to learn in the way of accurate tackling. Ellis did his best to-day in his line backing. He shows a tendency to miss signals, and for a man so big and strong he is very weak on defense. He is still a bit slow in getting his position and in starting.

The Harvard men will line up against Dartmouth to-morrow as follows:

Left end, Ristine; left tackle, Donald; left guard, A. R. Sargent; centre, C. Sargent; right guard, Burden; right tackle, Lawrence; right end, Hallowell; quarter back, Fincke; left half back, Sawin; right half back, Kendall; full back, Ellis.

To-day's issue of The Crimson publishes a signed statement from Head Coach Dibblee on the work of the team. "The chief faults of the team as a whole," he says, "are poor tackling and a failure to take advantage of opportunities. There is also a tendency to off-side play and holding. The defense has improved almost steadily since the beginning of the season, and is now fairly strong. The ends learned lessons of value in the Brown game, the effect of which has appeared in their playing since. Now that the Pennsylvania game is over, the defense has been framed to meet Yale's style of play. The tackles have improved steadily, and are now as strong as any point in the line.

"The weakest point in the play is the work of the line backs, who neither tackle well nor do their share in backing up the line. The offense, though stronger than at the time of the Pennsylvania game last year, still needs a good deal of improvement to reach the form attained at the end of last season. Owing to the uncertainty over the choice of the back field, the regular backs are not as yet working well together. They are still slow in starting, and are lamentably weak in putting out the opposing ends. The kicking is nothing wonderful, but is good as a rule. The ends are fairly fast in getting down the field on kicks."

YALE'S PRACTICE IS SLUGGISH.

Work Yesterday Was Unsatisfactory to the 'Varsity Coaches.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 10.—The practice to-day was light and did not show the improvement that marked the work of the eleven throughout the early part of the week. It was not as full of snap and dash and fumbling was frequent. The warm weather seemed to make the men dull and stupid. The coaches are bothered over the work of the forwards. Their work yesterday was unsatisfactory, the scrubs making several long gains around Schweppe and Snitzer. The 'Varsity team lined up as follows: Ends, Snitzer and Schweppe; tackles, Stillman and Francis; guards, Brown and Olcott; centre, Cunha; quarter back, De Saulles; half backs, Keane and Chadwick; full back, McBride.

Signals and formations were tried for the game with the Pennsylvania State College team. The Yale team will line up about as it did to-day, except in the position of ends, which will be filled by Gould and Winter in substitution for Schweppe and Snitzer, and Finke will replace De Saulles at quarter back. With the direction of Ball the backs were given a little preliminary practice in catching punts and running them back, in order to overcome their tendency to fumble. After this short work the 'Varsity lined up against the scrub eleven for halves of fifteen minutes each. In this game Stillman and Keane did especially good work, the former particularly by getting down the field rapidly on McBride's drives, and the latter by a forty-yard dash around the scrub's ends. Keane did some excellent bucking, and his plunges at the scrub centre netted a touch-down for the 'Varsity.

After this the scrub side was given the ball on a twenty-five-yard line, and by two end runs took the ball well into the 'Varsity territory. Once a touch-down was nearly accomplished, but a fine tackle by De Saulles prevented it. The scrub side was forced to kick, and the 'Varsity lost the ball on De Saulles fumble. A punting contest followed and resulted in the ball remaining in the centre of the field in the possession of the scrubs. Keifer made two brilliant dashes for a gain of twenty-five yards. McBride caught an exchange punt and made a gain of forty yards on a run. The scrubs got the ball on a fumble of Keane.

In the second half Gould and Winter went in as ends for the 'Varsity. The play was devoted almost entirely to punting. McBride's work was excellent. His kicks covered plenty of ground and were of good elevation. The 'Varsity broke through the scrub line with ease. Brown, Chadwick, and Keane were unusually strong in forcing holes into the scrub line. Brown blocked a kick and carried the ball over the line for a touch-down, but no more attempts were made at scoring. Hubbell, the end of last year's eleven, was out to-day, having arranged matters with the Faculty. He played on the college side. His work was erratic and not marked by any brilliant playing.

The coaches will be out in force to discover Yale's weaknesses when in actual play and point them out in next week's preparatory practice for the big game with Harvard. The team was coached to-day by Rogers, Bull, Murphy, Camp, Rhodes, Hinkey, Hartwell, and Cochran.

WILL PLAY YALE TO-DAY.

Pennsylvania State College Men Believe They Are Able to Score.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Nov. 10.—The State College football team left here for New Haven this morning, where they will to-morrow play their first game against Yale. The team as a whole is in a crippled condition from the battering it received last Saturday in the game with Bucknell.

If the team puts up as good a game as it is capable of playing, there is a chance of it crossing Yale's goal line. To-morrow's line-up will be as follows: Left end, Ruble; left tackle, Randolph; left guard, Taylor; centre, Cummings; right guard, F. F. Miller; right tackle, T. Miller; right end, Wood or Harris; quarter back, Johnson; left half back, Burns; right half back, Scholl; full back, Cure. Substitutes, Maxwell and D. K. Miller.

CANADA ADOPTS ENGLISH RULES.

McGill University Makes Change, and Others Probably Will Follow.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10.—At a meeting of the students of the McGill University last night it was decided to discard the Canadian Rugby football game next year for English Rugby, as the latter gives less chance for foul play and is more enjoyable for the spectators.

The visit of the Irish team a week ago is the cause of this change of heart. There is little doubt that the other Canadian universities will indorse the change.

CHANGES IN CORNELL SUBSTITUTES.

Otis May Be Displaced—Line-Up for the Game To-day.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 10.—While the Cornell football team this afternoon merely indulged in signal practice, there were several changes made in the substitute team which may mean that Otis, heretofore substitute left half back, is to be displaced by a man who has held the position of substitute in some other position. This afternoon Short, Cross, and Windsor were all tried in left half-back position, and it is not improbable that Walbridge will soon have a new understudy for that place. Several plays were practiced with success and may be tried for the first time in the Lafayette game of to-morrow. Alexander was again absent from the practice, as were Caldwell and Walbridge. They will be ready for work to-morrow.

It is thought that the Lafayette game will be a hard one, but there is little doubt that Cornell will win by a smaller score than from Columbia. Following is the line-up for to-morrow: Ends, Davall and Taussig; tackles, Folger and Alexander; guards, Warner and Caldwell; centre, Pierson; quarter back, Young; half backs, Walbridge and Morrison; full back, Starbuck.

COLUMBIA MEN PRACTICE LIGHTLY.

Special Trains Will Run to the West Point Game.

Only light practice was indulged in by the Columbia University football squad yesterday afternoon. Coach Sanford is satisfied with the condition of the men, and he expects the team to make a better score against the West Point cadets this afternoon than did Yale last Saturday. The Columbia team saw this game, and have a pretty fair idea of the cadets' style of play.

The team will leave on a special train over the West Shore Road at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Four special trains will be run to accommodate the people that want to see the game. The first of these will leave from Franklin Street at 11:15 and from West Forty-second Street at 11:35. A special rate of $1.25 has been made for the round trip. No admission will be charged at West Point to the game.

Practically the same men that met Cornell last Tuesday, with the exception of Wilson, will line up against the cadets. Neidlinger and Slocovitch will play the ends; Miller and Longacre, guards; Wright, centre; Smythe and Knapp, tackles; Putnam, quarter back; Morley, Weeks, and Larendon, backs. It is likely, though, that Denman will also get a chance to play back of the line, and Owens may relieve Smythe at left tackle in the second half. Morley will do the punting. Simons and Wilson, if the latter is able to be out, will be at Manhattan Field to study the Indians' game.

PENNSYLVANIA HOPES TO WIN.

Still It Is Apprehensive of the Men from Michigan.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The University of Michigan football eleven will meet the University of Pennsylvania football team on Franklin Field to-morrow. So little is known of Michigan's playing strength that the Pennsylvanians are somewhat apprehensive as to the outcome of the game. Reports have been received that the Westerners are playing a strong game, and the Eastern team has done considerable hard practicing during the past week. The Quakers hope to win; in fact they hope to prevent the Michigan men from scoring.

The Pennsylvania team has been somewhat demoralized since its defeat at the hands of Harvard last Saturdy. The team as a whole has not been together once for prctice this week. Right End Coombs, who has a lame shoulder, has not practiced, and Overfield, who was the principal actor in the unpleasant scene after the Harvard game, has failed to show himself in uniform. Both these men, however, are expected to start in the game. The work of the Pennsylvanians this week has been poor. The principal fault has been a lack of aggressiveness. The team took only light practice to-day. Signal drill was the principal work done.

The Michigan team is quartered at Wayne, a suburb of this city. All the men have recovered from their long journey from the West, and are in fine condition. The players did not line up to-day, but contented themselves by doing light practice, which consisted of going through the signals, catching and punting. The team will come to the city to-morrow morning and take a light luncheon at a hotel. Following is the probable line-up of the teams:

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Michigan.
Steble	Left end	Juthner
Snover	Left tackle	McDonald
Hare	Left guard	Bliss
Overfield	Centre	Cunningham
Teas	Right guard	France
Wallace	Right tackle	Steckle
Coombs	Right end	Snow
Woodley	Quarter back	Street
Kennedy	Left half back	McClain
Outland	Right half back	Leiblee
McCracken	Full back	White

A large crowd is expected to attend.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

In One Contest American Jockeys Finish in First Three Places.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—At the third day's racing of the Liverpool Autumn meeting to-day the Liverpool Cup was won by Chubb. Proclamation ran second, and Charina, ridden by L. Reiff, finished third. Dominie II., ridden by Sloan, at 20 to 1, was unplaced among sixteen starters.

The defeat of the American jockeys in this event was in marked contrast with the Downe Nursery Handicap, immediately preceding, which resulted in a victory for Sloan on Sir Tristram; second place for L. Reiff, on Rinovata, and third place for Martin, on Locasta. The betting was 100 to 14 against Sir Tristram, 100 to 14 against Rinovata, and 7 to against Locasta.

MURRAY'S ASSAILANTS RULED OFF.

Men Who Attacked the Chicago Sporting Writer Severely Punished.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—After a thorough investigation into the fight between Curley Brown and Dan Murray, the Chicago sporting writer, Thursday afternoon at the Newport track, the judges to-day ruled off the turf for life the following persons: H. D. Brown, George Keating, Trainer Tod Wilker, and Charles Keating. Wilker was implicated in the affair through handing Brown a pair of brass knuckles during the affray. It developed, however, that Brown did not use the weapon given him by Wilker, but struck Murray several times across the head with a chair.

The Keating boys, according to evidence presented, were in the room in which the fight took place and prevented Murray from escaping from his assailants when attacked by Brown. Both Keatings have been employed by Starter Jake Holman as flagmen. Brown is one of the best known turfmen in America. For several years he was starter at Newport and several other race tracks. This year he has been racing a stable of horses. He owns three of the fastest sprinters in the West in Merry Day, Gold D'Or, and Dolly Welthoff.

Murray is still in a precarious condition, but the physicians say he will recover. His most serious injury is a gash in the back of the head five inches long.

Racing Results at Tanforan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The Tanforan races to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; purse; two-year-olds. Sardine, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 5, won; Diomed 105, (E. Jones,) 3½ to 1, second; Kitty Kelly, 105, (T. Walsh,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Rio Shannon and Mortgage also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile; purse. Marsato, 112 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 10, won; Lode Star, 112, (H. Shields,) 7 to 1, second; Croker, 96, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:46¾. Favorsham, second choice in betting, left at post.

THIRD RACE.—Half a mile; two-year-olds; selling. Jolly Briton, 100 pounds, (J. Ranch,) 5 to 1, won; St. Agres, 100, (T. Burns,) 1 to 3, second; Miss Sophie, 100, (T. Walsh,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:51¼. Sam Daunbam and Tanoke also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; purse, Roolia, 104 pounds, (Mounce,) 6 to 1, won; Ostler Joe, 112, (T. Burns,) 7 to 10, second; Frank Jaubert, 104, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:32½. Rapido also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile; purse. Meadowthorpe, 110 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5, won; Silver Tone, 100, (J. Walsh,) 7 to 10, second; Coda, 102, (J. Ranch,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:45½. Three starters.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile; selling. Rio Chico, 102 pounds, (T. Burns,) 1 to 3, won; Ricardo, 96, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 1, second; Silver State, 102, (Devin,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:17¼. Domo, Magnus, and Earl Islington also ran.

Bennings Races Open To-day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The closing meeting of the Eastern racing season will begin to-morrow afternoon, when the Washington Jockey Club will throw open its gates at Bennings for its Autumn races. The meeting will close Thanksgiving Day, when the Washington Cup race at two miles and a quarter will be the feature. On the 25th inst. the Hunters' Champion Steeplechase will be run, the distance being four miles. This race will be the great jumping event of the year. There will be five or more races every day, and large fields in most of the events are expected. The presiding judge will be Clarence McDowell, and Mars Cassidy will start the horses.

Birmingham Will Have Racing.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 10.—Following the discharge by Justice Feagan to-day of the eight bookmakers charged with violating the anti-pool selling law, the management of the Fair Association has made arrangements to have racing here until the New Orleans meeting, with five or more races every day. There were only trotting and pacing races to-day, but a card with five races was arranged for to-morrow. A large number of Eastern and Western horses arrived in Birmingham late last night to participate in the meeting.

Harness Horse Sale in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—At the Splan-Newgass sale to-day Black Robert, 2:13½, was sold to the Gretna Farm, Wheaton, Ill., for $3,300; Dr. Leek, 2:09½, by Sidney, to M. H. Tichenor & Co., $2,900; Josephine Edison, 2:11¼, to George West, Chicago, $2,050; Siddurfe, 2:21¼, by Durfee, to Henry Eck, Cleveland, Ohio, $510.

Saratoga Racing Man Resigns.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Edward Kearney of New York City, by reason of his failing health, has resigned the Presidency of the Saratoga Racing Association. G. Walbaum will succeed him.

ORANGE HORSE SHOW AWARDS.

Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin in One of the Boxes.

Special to The New York Times.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., Nov. 10.—The Horse Show of the Orange Riding and Driving Club, which opened last night at East Orange, was continued to-night. Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin occupied a box in a conspicuous location, decorated with green flags and palms. He was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nevins. In the box were also John Redmond, M. P.; James Burke Roche, and Thomas Kennedy, the Lord Mayor's private secretary. Other well-known people in the boxes were Dr. and Mrs. Henry A. Mandeville, Mrs. James Smith of Newark, Mr. and Mrs. Petter Hauck of Newark, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Atwater, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Q. Barstow, Mr. and Mrs. William Runkle, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Dill, Miss Emma Dill, Col. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lapierre, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Sliver, Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Sterling and the Misses Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graves, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Marshall, A. M. Ofay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Billson, Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Kayser, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rothschild.

The awards were as follows:

Class 18, local, for roadsters not exceeding 15.1 hands.—First, Perfectus, b. g., Dr. W. D. Mitchell; second, Francisco, b. m., George Preiss; third, Gold, g. m., Aiden Freeman.

Class 20, local, for harness horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands.—First, Jersey Cadet, ch. g., Thomas B. Hidden; second, Lady Belle, g. m., Orange Riding and Driving Club; third, Cock Robin, b. g., E. P. Merwin, Jr.

Class 7, open for combination horses shown in harness and under saddle.—First, Lady Bird, ch. m., James G. Marshall; second, Countess, ch. m., F. L. Van Ness; third, Kathryn Boyer, ch. m., Gordon Grand.

Class 21, local, for pairs of harness horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands.—First Coquette, ch. m., and Countess, ch. g., Ira A. Kip, Jr.; second, Dandy and Dude, b. g., C. J. Billson; third, Lady Belle, g. m., and Bonnie, br. m., Orange Riding and Driving Club.

Class 39, local, for ladies' saddle horses ridden by owners.—First, Waverly, ch. g., Miss Emma Dill; second, Pasha, g. g., Mrs. Gustave Kayser.

Class 34, local, for four-in-hands.—First, Ira A. Kip, Jr.; second, Walter D. Grand; third, Alden Freeman.

Class 16, Open Corinthian hunters, ridden by Hunt members, performance over fences counting 75 per cent.—First, Westminster Belle, ch. m., Adam Beck; second, Vulta, b. m., Adam Meck; third, Prince, br. g., James B. Dill.

Class 17, open, for jumpers, best performance over six jumps.—First, Lord Ranalah, b. g., Adam Beck; second, Elsie K., ch. m., James Smith; third, Vulta, b. g., Adam Beck.

SPEEDWAY SUIT DECIDED.

Quinn Illegally Appointed in Place of Superintendent McDonald.

Justice Nash, in the Supreme Court, yesterday gave a decision granting a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the Park Commissioners to reinstate Clark H. McDonald as Superintendent of the Speedway and to pay him the amount of his salary at $125 a month from the time of his removal, Feb. 14, 1898.

Mr. McDonald, who is an honorably discharged veteran of the civil war, was removed for the alleged reason that the driveway had been closed to permit it to be completed and made safe for public use, and it was ordered that the position be abolished. The jury on the trial found that the abolition of the position was not made in good faith, and was a mere pretense or subterfuge for the purpose of removing Mr. McDonald, so that afterward another person could be appointed in his place. On the 1st of May following, John J. Quinn was made Superintendent of the Speedway. This appointment the court holds to have been illegal.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

HARD FIGHT FOR A LAND GRANT.

Struggle of the Adirondack Railway for a Right of Way.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—The story printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday relative to the Adirondack Railway losing its action to compel the officers of the State to condemn a strip of land through the forest preserve recalls the hurried midnight session of the old Forest Commission to get the grant to this railroad company through before the present Cnstitutin went into effect.

The commission assembled shortly before midnight Dec. 31, 1894, one of the Commissioners being brought to Albany on a special engine. The new Constitution, which prohibits the leasing or giving away or selling of lands within the forest preserve, went into effect in less than half an hour after the action was taken by the Forest Commission making the grant.

Again, the decision of the Court of Appeals against the grant to the railroad company destroys the plans of the New York and Ottawa Railroad Company, which was to operate over the proposed road through the forests. The plan was to have a direct route from Albany and Boston through the Adirondacks and across the St. Lawrence by the bridge being built by the Cornwall Bridge Company into Ontario. The road was to connect with that now owned by the company, stretching from Moira, N. Y., to the St. Lawrence River, and with the Ottawa and New York Railway Company from Ottawa to Cornwall, 126½ miles in length. The New York and Ottawa had acquired the Northern New York Railroad from Moira to Tupper's Lake, N. Y., 56½ miles long, and connecting lines from Tupper's Lake to the St. Lawrence and Ottawa to Cornwall, which were built in 1897 and 1898.

The connections from Albany were to be by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad to North Creek, which is 58 miles north of Saratoga. From North Creek to Tupper's Lake the proposed road was to run through wooded lands, and, though the distance is not great, the belt desired passes through sections of four counties.

The grant of land to the railroad company was fought from the outset, an order of the court to show cause having been procured the day after the Forest Commission made the grant.

SALE OF THE CLOVER LEAF.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—After hearing arguments for a modification of his order of sale for the Clover Leaf Railway system Judge Taft announced to-night that he would make an additional entry to-morrow.

The appearance of Attorneys Ford and Nellan from New York gave rise to the rumor that a date was to be set for the sale of the property, but nothing of the kind was mentioned. The lawyers ask for a revision of the order of the court so as to include additional claims among the liens.

It is reported that reorganization may follow this action and that Receiver Samuel Hunt may become President. The receiver has been authorized to take up $60,000 more certificates, leaving only $140,000 outstanding.

MAY RETIRE MR. CLARK TO-DAY.

Unless all plans fail and the wishes of President Charles P. Clark of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company are disregarded the Board of Directors will to-day, at a meeting at the Grand Central Station, elect a successor to Mr. Clark.

Rumors were yesterday reported that ex-Judge John M. Hall, Vice President of the company, will be chosen, and that Mr. Clark's long and successful services will be recognized by making for him a position analogous to those held by Senator Depew of the New York Central and Samuel Sloan of the Lackawanna.

Of his wishes and position President Clark said yesterday: "I've gone on too far and have to stop. My health suffers and I am compelled to rest, while I desire to be in touch with the affairs of the system. My first care if, as I hope, I am relieved of the Presidency to-morrow, will be to go to Europe and have a good time.

"As to my successor, I will not venture a guess. That lies with the Directors, who, I am sure, will choose a good man. As for the system, it's all right, could hardly be better."

Southern Railway Train Service.

The Southern Railway Company announces that, commencing Dec. 10, 1899, it will operate through train service over its own line via Columbia, Perry, Blackville, and Allendale, S. C., into and out of Savannah, Ga. Also from that date that its through car service will be operated in connection with the Plant system south of Savannah, Ga., and the Florida East Coast Railway, to and from points on the east coast of Florida, with direct connections to and from Key West, Fla.; Havana, Cuba, and Nassau, N. P., via Miami, Fla., in connection with the Florida East Coast Steamship Line, and in connection with the Plant system south of Savannah to and from other points in Florida, including points on the west coast, with direct connections to and from Key West and Havana, via Tampa, Fla., in connection with the Plant Steamship Line.

Erie to Shorten Line to Buffalo.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Nov. 10.—The Erie Railway Company is having another survey made of a line across Wayne County connecting with its Jefferson branch at Brandt, Susquehanna County, which will shorten the distance between New York and Buffalo. A road built on the lines of the new survey will put Honesdale, the county seat of Wayne County, on the main line of the Erie.

Erie and New York Central.

President E. B. Thomas of the Erie Railroad Company returned yesterday from a trip over the system. He was asked as to reports that the Erie system is to be allied with that of the New York Central and that he is to succeed the late Cornelius Vanderbilt as a Director of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company. He said that each was absolutely devoid of truth.

Cullen's Successor Not Chosen.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—No successor to G. E. Cullen as Immigrant Agent of the Western roads in New York was chosen at the meeting of the General Passenger Agents of those lines in Chicago to-day. The question was referred to a committee which is to report within a week. There are several applications for the place.

RAILROAD OFFICER DISAPPEARS.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 10.—W. F. Kantz, General Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent of the Cotton Belt Railroad, with headquarters in Pittsburg, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from this city Sunday morning, Oct. 29, and since that time nothing has been seen or heard of him, although every effort has been made by the Cotton Belt Company to ascertain his whereabouts.

Mr. Kantz had been summoned to the main offices of the company at St. Louis, but he never reached there. It is feared that he has met with foul play and that he never got outside of this city. Mr. Kantz came to Pittsburg from Tyler, Texas, four years ago. He has been connected with the Cotton Belt Road for many years, and was one of its most trusted and efficient employes.

COAL MEN'S ELECTRIC ROAD.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—The Delaware Valley and Kingston Railway Company, with a capital of $2,500,000, was incorporated here to-day. It will be operated by electricity and will be about eighty-one miles in length, with termini at Kingston, Ulster County, and a point in Sullivan County on the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, opposite the Borough of Lackawaxen, Pike County, Penn. The railroad will run through Ulster, Orange, and Sullivan Counties.

The organization was effected by interests identified with the Pennsylvania Coal Company and others owning anthracite coal properties in that section of the country, and the road will extend from Lackawaxen, Penn., following the line of the old Delaware and Hudson Canal.

The Directors of the company are Samuel D. Cockendall of Kingston, President of the Cornell Steamboat Company; Edward L Fuller of Scranton, Penn.; James N. Jarvie of this city; Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company; Samuel Thorne, President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company; William V. S. Thorne, Vice President of the same company; George G. Williams, President of the Chemical Bank; John W. Sterling of this city, and Walter Ferguson of Stamford, Conn.

The officers of the company are: President—William V. S. Thorne; Secretary and Treasurer—George H. Church, and Chief Engineer—Charles E. Webster. Of the capital stock, $250,000 has been paid in in cash.

SHAYNE'S ASSAILANT SET FREE.

Man Who Shot Chicago Merchant Acquitted by a Jury.

CHICAGO, Nov 10.—After a trial lasting three weeks Harry Hammond, a tailor, was to-night acquitted of the charge of attempting to murder John T. Shayne, a prominent merchant of this city.

Last Spring Hammond entered the café of the Auditorium Annex, where Shayne was at lunch with Mrs. Hammond, the divorced wife of the tailor, and fired several shots at him, one of the bullets inflicting a wound which, for a few days, it was thought might cause Shayne's death.

Hammond's defense was insanity, and much evidence was introduced in the trial to show that Shayne had rendered Hammond's home unpleasant.

Overturned Lamp Causes Death.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 10.—The charred body of Jared Blakeslee, aged sixty years, who lived the life of a recluse, was found in the ruins of his hut in the town of Hamden this morning. It is believed that while intoxicated last night the man overturned a lamp, which set fire to the place. At one time his family was a wealthy one, residing in Hamden.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Supreme Court of the United States:

183—Thomas G. Hardie et al., appellants, vs. The Equitable Securities Company; apneal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—Dismissed, with costs, on the authority of counsel for the appellants.

186—W. B. Austin, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Tennessee.—Argument continued by W. W. Fuller for the plaintiff in error and by G. W. Pickle for the defendant in error, and concluded by John G. Johnson for the plaintiff in error.

232—William J. Cruickshank et al., appellants, vs. George R. Bidwell, Collector, &c.—Leave granted to file brief on behalf of William J. Buttfield et al., on motion of James L. Bishop for said parties, with leave to counsel on both sides to file reply thereto within one week. Argument commenced by John S. Davenport for the appellants.

Call for Monday: Nos. 232, 268, 43, 26, 4, 6, 48, 79, 80, 81.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Varnum, S. —Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Philip Scheu. | Simon Danzig.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

Caroline Beyer, respondent, vs. The Consolidated Gas Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Victor B. Fletcher, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinions by Patterson and Barrett, JJ., Barrett, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.

Crocker Gifford, respondent, vs. Knight L. Clapp, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment reversed and demurrer sustained, with costs in this court and in the court below, with leave to the plaintiff to amend on payment of such costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Warren Higley, respondent, vs. William R. Bergholz, appellant.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion and affirmed as modified, without costs if plaintiff consents to the reduction therein mentioned; upon plaintiff's refusal to give such consent, judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

J. Frederick Ackerman, appellant, vs. R. Fulton Rubens, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, respondent, vs. Standard National Bank, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Martin Geiszler, respondent, vs. Amanda de Graaf and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

James A. Dennison, appellant, vs. James B. Lawrence, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

William M. Donald and another, respondents, vs. F. Jerome Gardner, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Eliza L. Moore, respondent, vs. Marie L. Moore, individually, &c., appellant.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Mary Jordan, as administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. The City of New York, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Rumsey and Barrett, JJ., Barrett, J., dissenting.

Simon Blato, respondent, vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Oscar B. Janin, appellant, vs. Cheney Brothers, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, J.

The Standard Fashion Company, respondent, vs. the Siegel-Cooper Company et al., appellants.—Judgment contained in first paragraph of decree, together with award of costs, affirmed, without costs of appeal, in the event of the plaintiff making the stipulation mentioned in the opinion. If the plaintiff shall not so stipulate, judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Hannah W. Thompson, as committee, &c., appellant, vs. Ernest Plath, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Lourgo De Lorenzo et al., appellants, vs. Feodor Von Raitz, respondent, and William Bradley, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Jacob Johansen, plaintiff, vs. Eastmans Company of New York, defendant.—Exceptions sustained, new trial ordered, costs to plaintiff to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. Rumsey and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting.

Edward Brennan respondent, vs. Michael L. Glennon et al., executors &c., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Rasmus Black, respondent, vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J., Rumsey and Ingraham, JJ., dissenting.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company, respondent, vs. Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted without costs. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Edward Luth, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The People of the State of New York vs. St. Nicholas Bank; in re Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff, &c., respondent. Hugh J. Grant, receiver, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

In the matter of Andrew W. White.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Barrett, J.

William Ellison, respondent, vs. Edwin A. Hance, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

William M. Carr, appellant, vs. James G. Corcoran, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

The People ex rel. John Pierce, respondent, vs. Randolph Guggenheimer et al. and Joseph Cassidy et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Thomas G. Patterson, appellant, vs. John C. McGovern, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Anna B. Ray vs. the Patterson General Hospital et al., appellants., Henry W. Waters, purchaser, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Rumsey

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
HOFFMAN HOUSE.

New York Telephone. 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone. 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
67 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, due 1922.

In view of the contemplated reorganization of the affairs of the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Company, of whose system your line forms a most important part, and in order to protect your interests, you are requested to deposit your bonds with the City Trust Company of New York, which will issue its negotiable certificates therefor under a Bondholders' Protective Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the City Trust Company or at our office.

It is important that the bonds should be deposited promptly, in order that measures can be taken to protect the rights of the bondholders.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
October 31, 1899.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company,
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 360, 480, 724, 727, 815, 816, 821, 934, 984, 1,016, 1,035, 1,042, 1,043, 1,055, 1,079, 1,213, 1,263, 1,264, 1,273, 1,322, 1,325, 1,452, 1,477, 1,499, 1,555, 1,608,1,707 have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of January, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.

In conformity with provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that five (5) Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 11, 77, 203, 334, and 435, have been this date fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The Bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of December next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
October 23, 1899.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
St. Louis Division First Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated November 1st, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred and five per centum (105) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of eight thousand and one hundred and three 27-100 dollars, ($8,103.27.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 22d day of November, 1899.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New York, Nov. 2, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that an Election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000
Erie Telegraph & Telephone Company
DEBENTURE 5% GOLD BONDS

DATED JANUARY 2, 1899. DENOMINATION $1,000. DUE JANUARY 1, 1929.

Principal and semi-annual interest (January 1 and July 1) payable in Gold Coin of the United States.

We offer the above issue of bonds for subscription at 101 AND ACCRUED INTEREST to date of delivery, payable as follows:

5 per cent., or $50 per bond, on application.

96 per cent. and accrued interest upon delivery, Wednesday, November 22, 1899.

The following are official statements of earnings and expenses of the constituent companies (not including the Michigan and Wisconsin) for the years indicated:

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Six mos. ending June 30, 1899.
Gross income . .	$1,085,895.70	$1,206,147.40	$1,412,023.14	$1,747,240.20	$1,017,297.75
Operating expenses	635,258.17	706,134.73	871,166.66	1,136,784.85	671,292.12
Net income	450,637.53	500,012.67	540,856.48	610,455.35	346,005.63

Including the Michigan and Wisconsin Companies, the statements of the Erie system for the year 1898 and six months ending June 30th, 1899, were as follows:

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1898.	Six mos. ending June 30, 1899.
Gross income	$2,801,815.22	$1,658,826.82
Operating expenses . . .	1,981,645.60	1,126,488.57
Net income	820,169.62	532,338.25

Gross earnings show an increase of 25 per cent. and net earnings of 67 per cent. as compared with the corresponding months of 1898.

Based on ownership of stock in constituent companies, the Erie Telegraph & Telephone Company's proportion of income, with expenses, is given below, with an estimate based on recent earnings for the year 1899:

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Income	$275,337.50	$314,913.75	$364,550.00	$423,650.00	$755,500.00
Expenses . . .	60,855.50	106,273.68	137,902.78	219,076.45	420,000.00
Net income . .	214,482.00	208,640 07	226,647.22	204,573.55	335,500.00
Dividends . . .	192,000.00	192,000.00	192,000.00	198,000.00	212,500.00
Surplus	22,482.00	16,640.07	34,647.22	6,573.55	123,000 00

Real estate owned by the several companies is to-day valued at $1,200,000.

The Erie Company has paid sixty-three quarterly dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum during the sixteen years of its history, and dividend No. 64 of 1 1-4 per cent., payable November 13, 1899, places the stock on a 5 per cent. dividend basis.

The stock is listed on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges and recent sales have been made as high as 120.

The Erie Telegraph & Telephone Company, through ownership of stock, controls the Northwestern, Southwestern, Cleveland, Michigan, and Wisconsin Telephone Companies, operating in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Arkansas, Texas, and Cuyahoga County, Ohio, which includes the city of Cleveland, making this the largest organization under the Bell Company in the country.

The total number of subscribers of the Erie system as now composed was on January 1st, 1899, 62,793, which, compared with a total of 95,090 on October 1st, 1899, shows an increase in nine months of 32,297; the same rate of increase during the balance of the year will make a total of 105,855 subscribers January 1st, 1900.

The remarkable growth in the use of the telephone indicated by the above figures has made necessary the expenditure of nearly $2,500,000 during the six months ending June 30th, 1899, in extending the toll line and exchange service.

The proceeds from the sale of these bonds will provide for the recent acquisition of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, and for the purchase of stock in the Cleveland, Northwestern, Southwestern, and Wisconsin Companies. These companies have no bonded indebtedness, and the stock is issued to pay the cost of extending exchange and long distance service; also for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings for the use of the several companies.

The bonds are listed upon the Boston Stock Exchange and application will be made to list them on the New York Stock Exchange, where the other issues of the Company are already quoted.

Subscriptions, for the bonds will be received at our offices until Wednesday, November 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless earlier terminated at our discretion.

We reserve the right to reduce or reject subscriptions.

H. W. POOR & CO.,
18 Wall Street,
New York.

H. W. POOR & CO.,
52 Devonshire St.,
Boston.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business

OFFICERS.
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
James Ross Curran.	

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PROPOSALS. | PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$4,765,000.00
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Thursday, the 16th Day of November, 1899,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. Principal payable November 1, 1929.

500,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1929.

1,365,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LANDS FOR A PUBLIC PARK, BOUNDED BY ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH STREETS AND EDGECOMBE AND BEADHURST AVENUE. Principal payable November 1, 1929.

$300,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT PURPOSES. Principal payable November 1, 1929.

350,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE SANITARY PROTECTION OF THE SOURCES OF THE WATER SUPPLY. Principal payable November 1, 1919.

250,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TO PROVIDE FOR AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF WATER. Principal payable November 1, 1919.

1,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW AQUEDUCT. Principal payable October 1, 1919.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or check on a National or State Bank) required.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE
NOVEMBER 2D, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRJAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15th, 1899,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
2 shs. Hanover National Bank.
20 shs. 3d National Bank.
1 sh. Safe Deposit Co. of N. Y.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
50 shs. Kings County Elevated Ry., Assmts. Pd., (Trust Co. Certfs.)
40 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co., (Trust Co. Ctfs.)
$500 Union League Club of B'klyn 1st Mtge. Bds., 1910.
$5,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$3,000 Lou., Evansville & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. Cons. 5 p. c. Bds., (Cetf. of Dep.)
$1,000 Spanish-American Light & Power Co. Consld. 1st Mtge. 8 p. c. Bds., 1908, Nov., 1899, Coup.
12 shs. Spanish-American Light & Power Co.
284 shs. Morning Star Consl. Mining Co.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
7 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
40 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
200 shs. Lou., Henderson & St. Louis Ry. Co. Pfd.
75 shs. Central Fireworks Co. Pfd.
50 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
200 shs. Omaha Water Co. 1st Pfd.
20 shs. North American Trust Co.
200 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
40 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
15 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
40 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Toledo & Ohio Central R. R. common.
30 shs. Western National Bank.
50 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
20 shs. Greenwich Insurance Co.
40 shs. North River Insurance Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
13 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$3,000 Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$3,000 New York Biscuit Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
16 shs. Central Trust Co.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
750 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. common.
750 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. Prefd.
20 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
100 shs. Jos. Ladue Mining & Devl'p. Co. of Yukon Pfd.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
23 shs. Natl. Bank of Republic.
100 shs. Central National Bank.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$2,000 People's Gas Refunding 5 p. c. Bds., 1947.
$1,500 The South Amboy Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1924, June, 1899, Coups. (Hypd.)
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
500 shs. Gould Equipment Co.
60 shs. Depew & Lancaster Water Works Co. of Buffalo.
150 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
31 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
35 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
87 shs. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Co.
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
$2,000 United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1944.
$5,000 United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co. Genl. Mtge. 6 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1908.
125 shs. Arizona Copper Smelting Co.
5 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
20 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
40 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
22 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
5 shs. Lincoln Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Bank of New Amsterdam.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the American Express Company,
65 BROADWAY.
New York, Nov. 6th, 1899.

RESOLVED, that a dividend of three dollars ($3.00) per share be and is hereby declared upon the shares of the Company, payable at the Office of the Treasurer of the Company, in the City of New York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1900, to shareholders thereof as their names may appear upon its books at the close of business, November 30, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company held Oct. 30, 1899, a dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. was declared payable upon the outstanding preferred stock on December 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business November 11, at the office of Messrs. Thomas & Post, Transfer Agents, 71 Broadway, N. Y. The transfer books will close November 11th at 3 P. M. and be reopened at 10 A. M. December 2, 1899.

B. F. HAUGHTON, Secy. & Treas.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia, November 1st, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the company, payable on and after November 29th, 1899, to stockholders as registered upon the books of the company at 3 o'clock P. M. October 31st, 1899. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.

CHEQUES will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office. ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,
40 Wall Street, New York, Nov. 9th, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable Dec. 9th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 29th. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Nov. 30th to Dec. 9th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

NORTH STAR MINES COMPANY,
18 Wall St.,
New York, Nov. 8, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 1.

A dividend ($50,000) of twenty cents per share of the capital stock of the North Star Mines Company has this day been declared, payable Nov. 20, to stockholders of record Nov. 16.

W. D. PAGAN, Secretary.

The Bank of the State of New York,
New York, Oct. 31, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of taxes, payable November 10th. Transfer books closed until November 11th.

R. L. EDWARDS, Prest.

Clearing House and Trust Companies.

The Clearing House Committee had a special meeting yesterday. Manager Sherer reported that the only business of public interest that was transacted was the approval of the blanks on which the trust companies which clear through members of the association will make their first weekly report under the new Clearing House rules. The reports will not, as has been stated, be made public.

EFFECT OF GAS WAR SECRET.

New Amsterdam Company Need Not Show Its Books.

J. Fred Pierson has failed in his appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court from the refusal of Justice McAdam, at Special Term, to grant him a writ of mandamus for the inspection of the books and records of the New Amsterdam Gas Company. Mr. Pierson, who owned 100 shares of stock of the Equitable Gas Company, worth $300 a share before the consolidation of that corporation with two other gas companies to form the New Amsterdam Company, and who consented to the consolidation, wanted to know whether the payment by the New Amsterdam Company of interest on its bonds was from earnings or whether it was paid out of the property of the company. He called attention to the fact that although he received no dividends, the company had reduced the price of gas from $1.10 to 50 cents a thousand feet.

Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion of the court, says it was shown that the reduction in the price of gas was a measure forced upon the company by a formidable rivalry and competition in business, and that such action on the part of the company in order to retain its customers was necessary, and therefore a proper exercise of the power vested in its Board of Directors. Taking Mr. Pierson's statement that the present price of gas is less than the cost of production, it is declared to be obvious that the "gas war," if continued, may indefinitely postpone dividends. "But in what way," Justice O'Brien asks, "will the security holders of the company itself be benefited by the petitioner's obtaining information that for the time being the company is compelled to do business at a loss, if such is the fact?" Justice O'Brien says in conclusion that the issuance of the writ would be injurious rather than beneficial.

Domestic Exports in October.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The October monthly statement of domestic exports, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows as follows:

Breadstuffs, $24,194,099; decrease as compared with October, 1898, about $450,000.

Cattle and hogs, $2,210,497; decrease, $135,000.

Provisions, $14,622,862; increase, $270,000.

Cotton, $28,347,141; decrease, $2,256,000.

Mineral oils, $6,427,038; increase, $1,784,000.

During the last ten months the exports of these articles were $37,147,000 less than for the corresponding period in 1898.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

A call was issued yesterday for another meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, to be held next Thursday.

J. Q. Jeffries has been appointed special agent of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company for Iowa, Illinois, and Southern Wisconsin.

The British-American Insurance Company of New York has been admitted to Illinois and William E. Rollo & Co. appointed Chicago agents.

A circular was issued from the fidelity department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company yesterday, stating that that company is not connected with the present efforts to establish a rating compact among the companies transacting a surety business.

Superintendent Payn of the State Insurance Department notified the Prussian fire insurance companies to appear at a hearing next Friday, as a result of the formal applications of the companies and the petition presented at Albany Thursday by Edward E. McCall.

St. Louis advices state that Superintendent Orear of the Missouri Insurance Department has decided to come to this city with Assistant Attorney General Jeffries for the purpose of taking testimony in the suit pending against the Individual Underwriters in the Circuit Court in St. Louis.

The special committee of fire insurance managers and agents chosen Wednesday to sift the dispute in regard to the method of handling the cotton salvage from the recent fires in the Independent Stores, at South Brooklyn, held its second meeting yesterday, and by a vote of 4 to 1 adopted a report, which, it is believed, is likely to end the controversy. At a subsequent meeting of the Adjustment Committee yesterday afternoon the work of handling the cotton salvage was resumed.

Additional insurance on the property at 102 to 108 West Eleventh Street, which was considerably damaged by fire Thursday morning, was distributed as follows: On stock and fixtures of the Meany Printing Company, Norwich Union, $2,500; Pacific, $2,000; Albany, $2,000; Virginia State, $2,000; Grand Rapids, $2,000; Michigan, $2,000; Milwaukee Mechanics', $2,000; New Hampshire, $2,000; New Orleans, $2,000; Rochester German, $2,000; American of Philadelphia, $2,000; New York Underwriters', $2,000; Indemnity, $1,500; Western of Pittsburg, $1,500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,500; Newark, $1,500; North British and Mercantile of New York, $1,500; Thuringia American, $1,500; Orient, $1,500; Howard, $1,500; Magdeburg, $1,250; British-American, $1,250; Glens Falls, $1,000; Fireman's Fund, $1,000; Springfield, $1,000; Reliance, $1,000, and Pennsylvania, $1,000.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend has been declared by the Welsbach Commercial Company.

Controller Coler has invited proposals for $4,765,000 of 3½ per cent. corporate stock of the City of New York, the principal and interest to be payable in gold. Sealed proposals will be received until Nov. 16 for the registered stock, which will be issued as follows: $1,000,000 for the Department of Docks and Ferries; $500,000 for the new Hall of Records; $1,365,000 for park purposes; $300,000 for the Fire Department; $350,000 for the sanitary protection of the sources of water supply; $250,000 for additional water supply, and $1,000,000 for the new aqueduct.

H. W. Poor & Co. of New York and Boston offer at 101 and accrued interest $1,000,000 Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company debenture 5 per cent. gold bonds. The company, through ownership of stock, controls the Northwestern, Southwestern, Cleveland, Michigan, and Wisconsin Telephone Companies, including the City of Cleveland, making this the largest organization under the Bell Company in the country. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds now offered will provide for the recent acquisition of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, and for the purchase of stock in the Cleveland, Northwestern, Southwestern, and Wisconsin Companies. Subscriptions will be received by the bankers until Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M., payable 5 per cent. on application and 96 per cent. and accrued interest on Wednesday, Nov. 22, against delivery of bonds.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Stocks under pressure.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 10	722,864
To date this year	146,275,564
Corresponding date last year	92,844,160

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 10	$2,305,000
To date this year	$758,932,970
Corresponding date last year	$121,103,700

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@16 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	½	Twin City R. T.	½
Nat. Steel pf	½	Wagner Palace Car	3
Silver bull. certifs.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	⅞	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Linseed	¾	Manhattan Con.	1⅛
Am. Malting	½	met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Malt. pf.	¾	Mexican Central	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2¼
Am. Sugar	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Missouri Pacific	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	National Steel	¾
Anaconda Copper	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. Y. Central	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
B'klyn Un. Gas	4½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	2	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	4	Peoria & East.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅞	Pressed Steel Car	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅝	Pullman Car	¾
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1½	Reading	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	3¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞	Southern Pacific	½
Col. Mid. pf.	1⅛	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Col. South. 2d pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	¾	Texas Pacific L. Tr.	1½
Del., L. & W.	½	Union Pacific	½
Den. & R. Grande pf.	½	U. S. Express	2
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather	¾
Federal Steel	1¼	U. S. Rubber	½
General Electric	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	1½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Great. North. pf.	1½	West. Union Tel.	½
Hocking Valley	2	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝
Iowa Central pf.	½		
Lake Erie & W. pf.	2		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Geo. Pacific 1st	2	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & Ohio 3½s	1	Manhattan 4s	1½
B'klyn W. & W. 5s	3	Met. Elev. 1st	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	2½
Col. & South. 1st	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	1
Evansv. & T. H. 1st	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Wall Street had unhappiness yesterday. The stock market was weak, hardly a conspicuous security failing to decline somewhat. Few recessions were, however, very large. All of the room traders of the Stock Exchange seemed, of a sudden, to have flopped over to the bear side and throughout the day their energies were actively directed to the upsetting of market prices. Sales for the short account were enormous.

And some liquidation undoubtedly took place, was even forced, but relatively such transactions were small. The short interest in the market is probably now larger than at any time hitherto this year. Practically not one bear argument was heard apart from sensational suggestions as to money market conditions and prospective developments. Call loans ranged during the greater part of the day at a rate of from 10 to 16 per cent., there being in the last hour, however, large offerings of funds at 4 and 5 per cent. A rally resulted on account of the break in the interest rate, but that was just before the close of business and after the raiding damage had been done.

Wall Street still hears of conferences and plans in banking circles looking to the establishment of thoroughgoing ease. The National Treasury Department is confidently quoted as ready to take action which can forbid all seriousness. From Washington, however, is to be had no confirmation of specific reports which Wall Street hears. Still, none the less, it can be stated—and on the very highest authority—that the Administration is keenly awake to exigencies in the situation and is prepared to act—opportunely—with forcefulness. Unfortunately, politics touches the question, and the Administration apparently waits for an opportunity which will permit relief action free from any suspicion that the Treasury Department is influenced by Wall Street.

BREAKS ALL RECORDS.

No more convincing proof of the wonderful prosperity of the railroads of the country could be presented than that contained in the statement of earnings for the first week in November of St. Paul, commonly accepted as the standard railway stock of the country.

These figures show that the gross earnings for the week are the largest in the history of the company for that week, totaling $968,700, as against $848,900 for the same week in 1898, $827,600 in 1897, and $683,700 in 1896. The increase over 1898 was $119,800.

From July 1 the gross earnings have been $15,937,000—an increase of $1,762,000 over the corresponding period last year.

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Discussing the report and the general condition of the road, Vice President Bond says:

"Our reports show how excellent is the business condition of the country through which our lines run. It is an axiom that no road is prosperous when the country tributary to it is not prosperous also—and our earnings show how prosperous we are.

"So far as I can see, there are no signs of any let up in the general business activity."

MANY RUMORS AFLOAT.

Wall Street yesterday again heard many stories of probable action on the part of the Government to relieve the financial situation should it become acute. One report had it that Mr. J. P. Morgan had gone to Washington to consult with the Treasury officials, but Mr. Morgan was at his office yesterday, and it was said there that there was no truth in the report.

Another rumor was that a number of the leading bank Presidents had held a meeting during the day and had discussed a plan of action which might be submitted to the Washington officials. No confirmation, however, could be gotten of this report. In some well-informed quarters, however, it is believed the situation has been informally talked over, and that even now plans are forming for relief, if relief be needed.

IRON AND STEEL ACTIVITY.

That the demand in the iron and steel business, notwithstanding the increased output, continues as great and as pressing as ever, was well illustrated by the report from Pittsburg that the price of steel bars has been advanced from $2.50 a hundred pounds to $2.75 for prompt delivery.

In this connection it is stated that the demand in other lines of the steel and iron business is equally heavy, and that orders for future delivery are increasing rather than falling off.

MORE GRATIFYING FIGURES.

Statements put out by a number of railroad companies yesterday were especially gratifying. New York, Ontario and Western reported for the quarter ended Sept. 30 an increase in gross earnings of $296,500 and in net earnings of $181,700; while the Nickel Plate for the same quarter reported an increase in gross earnings of $200,800 and in net earnings of $143,300.

Northern Pacific's statement for the month of October showed gross earnings of $3,415,000, an increase of $208,600. From July 1 the gross earnings have been $11,736,000, which represent a gain of $1,267,700 over the same period last year.

HOW FREIGHT ACCUMULATES.

Only a few days ago it was reported from Boston that there were several thousand loaded freight cars lying in the railroad yards there waiting their turn to be moved. In addition, attention was called, also, to the crowded condition of the railroad yards in this neighborhood—all evidencing how enormous the business of the country and of the railroads was becoming.

And now from Buffalo comes the report that though all the available cars of the Lehigh Valley have been pressed into service, at least 4,000 carloads of freight are lying in the warehouse there waiting shipment. And this is only one of the many stories of a like nature told by railroad officials.

BURLINGTON'S DIVIDEND.

Wall Street is discussing the probable action to be taken by the Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at their meeting on Wednesday next. The earnings of the road have largely increased, and its business is constantly expanding. The consequence is that the Street hears that some action on the dividend of a favorable nature may be taken at the coming meeting.

HIGHER COAL PRICES.

Reviewing the anthracite coal trade situation, The Engineering and Mining Journal will to-day say:

"When one considers the condition of the anthracite trade a year ago—how many collieries in the Summer of 1898 ran but five or six days a month; how, before Fall buying had started, a price-cutting contest had knocked out all

the entire product of the most important districts for six to nine months in advance, many of the consuming works in some lines approach the end of their orders, and have new competition to meet, so that sheets have fallen $4 per ton at Pittsburg and $9 from the highest point in September, and plates are $6 lower there and $3 at Philadelphia. At the same time bars are $1 per ton higher both at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, the demand being enormous, and at Chicago very heavy contracts have been made for car and implement works. A bridge combination is thought likely to affect future business in structural shapes, which continues large for the season.

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On the same subjects—iron and steel—Bradstreet's says that rather more irregularity is noticed. Active demand on railroad account has induced an advance in iron and steel bars of $5 per ton, but steel billets are lower. There is a heavy volume of business reported in pig iron for late 1900 delivery, and that product is slightly higher at the East. Blast furnace statistics for October point to a further increase in production, but stocks again show a decrease, pointing to consumption still outstripping production. Copper is dull at the recent decline and tin is rather weaker. The coal trade is experiencing decidedly satisfactory conditions; the output of anthracite for October—4,900,000 tons—is 2.5 per cent. larger than a year ago, and for the seven months shipments are 17 per cent. larger than a year ago. The complaint in this trade is of delayed shipments rather than of advanced prices or slack demand. In hardware, business is relatively most active at the West, heavy and light sorts being equally active, but in builders' grades the outlook at the East is not so favorable. There is nothing new in the iron ore situation as regards prices, but confidence in a great advance on last season's prices is expressed. High prices are turning away export business in finished products, but imports show little, if any, expansion.

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Of boots and shoes and the leather industry, Dun's says that boot and shoe makers are generally getting about the 10 cents per pair advance they have held necessary, and have as large contracts in most lines as they now wish to close, in view of the uncertainty about materials. Leather continues very strong, and in that also dealers are not anxious for greater commitments, but consuming demand causes large sales in advance of production. Shipments of boots and shoes for the first week of November from Boston were 15 per cent. larger than last year, and 26 per cent. more than in any previous year, but the Chicago hide market still moves up, with scarcity reported in several grades, and the demand is undeniably heavy.

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Of business in particular sections, Bradstreet's notes that large orders for iron and steel are reported at Chicago and St. Louis. At the former city pig iron sales have been very heavy, groceries have been active, the lumber market is strong and active, and woolen goods display advancing tendencies. A heavy business is doing in iron and steel bars at St. Louis, and stove manufacturers are working overtime. Business is active in all lines at Kansas City, where packing-house business is better than a year ago. At Louisville, Pittsburg coal is scarce, owing to low water in the Ohio River. On the Pacific Coast trade reports are satisfactory; rains have improved crop conditions in California, but the demand for wheat and hops in Oregon is reported slack. Southern trade advices, the same authority declares, are on the whole very good, reflecting the increased purchasing power of the people, growing out of the higher price of cotton and activity in industrial lines. Failures are very light. Memphis reports current business the heaviest ever known; Birmingham, that sales of dry goods are 50 per cent. ahead of last year, and Atlanta, that prosperity is general among merchants and farmers alike. A feature of Southern trade advices is the very good report as to collections, old and new obligations alike being settled. New Orleans reports that the Louisiana sugar crop will probably be about one-half the average, that lumber mills are sold ahead, and that the removal of all quarantine restrictions has resulted in a heavily increased distribution. Business in textile lines at the East is, on the whole, very good, wool being active and higher at leading markets. Sales at Boston for three weeks are 45,000,000 pounds, a total far exceeding any similar period on record.

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Speaking of the money situation, Dun's says that it does not appear that legitimate trade or productive industry has at any point been seriously embarrassed by lack of money, and a free return of currency from the West may be expected from about this date. Money is coming in from the interior, and lower rates at Chicago and St. Paul indicate a heavier movement near at hand.

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According to Dun's, failures for the first week of November were $1,331,647, manufacturing $737,645, and trading $545,432. Failures for the week have been 157 in the United States, against 211 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 26 last year.

AMERICAN MALTING AFFAIRS.

The new Board of Directors of the American Malting Company met yesterday at 80 Broadway and elected officers and arranged committees as follows: President—Charles A. Stadler; First Vice President and General Manager—Charles A. Purcell; Second Vice President and Treasurer—Joseph P. Ord; General Superintendent, Sales Department—Seymour Scott; Finance Committee—Robert M. Galloway, John G. Jenkins, and Joseph P. Ord; Executive Committee—Adam Neidlinger, Seymour Scott, and Frederick Uhlmann; Trade Committee—C. A. Purcell, Robert Nunnemacher, Charles Sohngen, D. D. Weschler, and Alexander M. Curtiss. President Charles A. Stadler is ex-officio member of all committees. Second Vice President Ord succeeds Elverton R. Chapman, who retires from office and the Directorate because his entire attention is required as a member of Moore & Schley, to the affairs of the firm, and to interests senior to American Malting.

The following is an authenticated synopsis of a circular addressed to the stockholders of American Malting by President Stadler:

The circular of the American Malting Company to its stockholders, offering them the privilege of subscribing to the bonds of the company, states that the amount of the mortgage recently authorized is $5,000,000. It is to run fifteen years, and bears 6 per cent. interest. All of the real estate of the company is placed under the mortgage, except about $500,000 worth, which it intends to sell because it is not needed for the purposes of the company. The only incumbrances upon the property are mortgages aggregating $371,000 upon four of the thirty-six malting plants. Besides those plants the company owns thirty-eight elevators in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and New York.

Since its organization the company has expended $1,300,000 of its original working capital of $2,070,000 in paying for additional malthouses and elevators, and has issued $1,940,000 par value of its preferred stock, and $750,000 par value of its common stock for the same purposes. The floating debt created entirely by borrowing money to conduct the steadily increasing business of the company is stated as approximately $3,000,000.

The sinking fund provision of the mortgage is that simultaneously with the declaration of any dividend upon the preferred stock, a sum equal to one-half of such dividend shall be set apart for the purchase of the bonds at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding 105 and interest, or they may be drawn by lot at the same price, and all such bonds shall be canceled. The company has the option of retiring the entire issue at 105 and interest upon twelve weeks' notice.

Bonds to the amount of $4,000,000 are offered to bona fide common and preferred stockholders at 95 and interest, each holder being entitled to subscribe to the extent of 15 per cent. of his holdings. Applications must be filed with the Guaranty Trust Company, and be accompanied by checks for 20 per cent. of the par of the amount subscribed for. Remaining payments at 40 per cent. on Dec. 1, and 35 per cent. on Jan. 15. The right to subscribe expires on Nov. 24. The entire issue has been underwritten. Applications for participation in the underwriting syndicate were largely in excess of the amount of the issue.

PITTSBURG AND GULF PLAN.

The publication of the following additional details of the new plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad is sanctioned by Max Pam, of counsel for the Harrity or Philadelphia committee:

Existing securities of the properties included in the reorganization:

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 5s	$24,000,000
Kansas City Suburban 6s	1,000,000
Union Terminal 5s	2,000,000
Consolidated Term nal 5s	750,000
Kansas City and Independence Air Line 5s	1,635,000
Channel and Dock 6s	300,000
Total bonds	$29,685,000
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf stock	24,000,000
Kansas City Suburban	4,750,000
Port Arthur Channel and Dock	1,575,000
Total stocks	$30,325,000

The fixed charges of the new company will be interest on $26,197,500 first mortgage 3 per cent. bonds, $785,925, as against the sum of $1,443,250, which is the present annual interest upon the old securities.

The committee has arranged satisfactorily for the underwriting of the $3,000,000 of bonds now to be sold and for the payment of the $10 per share of all non-participating stockholders.

The reservation in the treasury of $3,892,500 in first mortgage 3 per cent. bonds is believed to be ample to provide for such extensions, betterments, and new equipment as the development of the business of the company will undoubtedly require, without diverting the earnings from the preferred and common shareholders, who can then expect to receive the dividends which the very large traffic naturally tributary to the system will enable it to earn.

By this plan the cash requirements of the new company and of the reorganization will be provided as follows:

Sale of $3,000,000 first mortgage 3s and $3,000,000 preferred	$3,500,000
$10 per share stock assessment	2,400,000
Total	$5,900,000
To be applied as follows:	
Car trusts	$1,900,000
Floating debt	475,000
Receivers' certificates	800,000
First mortgage coupons, due April 1, 1899	575,000
Working capital and expenses of reorganization	2,150,000
Total	$5,900,000

As the proceeds from the recent sale of the $800,000 of receivers' certificates will be all applied to betterments, together with much of the net earnings of the property during the receivership, it will be seen that this provision is ample to place the whole system in good working order and with adequate equipment for the prompt handling of the large business offering.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Incorporation at Albany of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railway Company, capital $2,500,000, to operate a steam road from Kingston to Lackawaxen, Penn., eighty-one miles long.

Action on the Burlington dividend expected at the meeting of the Directors to be held on Wednesday next.

Shipment of 465,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Increase of $141,626 in Nickel Plate's surplus for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Decrease of $102,668 in imports of dry goods from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $246,677 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $175,155 in New York, Ontario and Western's surplus earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

Statement that the Allegheny Valley Railroad will place an order for 300 80,000-pound freight cars and six passenger cars.

Advance ordered by the Central Freight Association in commodities and general merchandise tariffs averaging about 15 cents, to go into effect Jan. 1.

St. Paul's earnings for the first week of November largest in the history of the company for that week.

Surplus of $877,221 shown by Lackawanna's leased lines in New York State for the quarter ended Sept. 30, a decrease of $242,903 as compared with the same period last year.

Advance of 1 cent a pound by the United States Leather Company in the price on hemlock leather.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 5@16 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $222,007,226; balance, $7,280,423; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $588,521.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4 9-16@4⅝ per cent, and for three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was very weak. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¾@$4.82; demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾; cables, $4.86⅜@$4.86¾. Commercial bills were $4.81¼.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ less 1-16@5.21⅜ and 5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 3-16@94¼ and 95⅛; guilders, 40 and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—17@20c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off on $200; selling, par over $200. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—American securities were irregular and without decided feature to-day, operators giving their attention to the settlement. The closing tone was easy.

Consols, for money, 103⅜; for the account, 103 15-16; Canadian Pacific, 97¾; Erie, 13½; Erie first preferred, 38¼; Illinois Central, 117; Union Pacific preferred, 77¾; St. Paul common, 127¾; New York Central, 141½; Pennsylvania, 68; Reading, 10; Northern Pacific preferred, 78; Atchison, 22⅝; Louisville, 87½; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 9¼.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4 9-16@4⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 64½.

Bar gold, 77s 9¾d. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day was $355,000. Most of this gold was for South America. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 137.20; Madrid, 26.02; Lisbon, 41; Rome, 6.62½.

Bar silver steady at 27 5-16d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened hesitatingly, and there was some realizing. International securities were good, closing firm all round. Spanish 4s were in good demand, closing at 65.40. Brazilians were in strong request on a fresh advance in the price of coffee. Rio Tintos were offered freely at first, but recovered at the close. De Beers were firmer. Kafirs were easier at the opening, owing to the absence of war news, and in view of the forthcoming settlement in London, but closed better. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 20c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24c for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were quiet. International securities were steady. Americans were inanimate; Canadian Pacifics fluctuated; mine shares were firm, the demand for coal in the Ruhr district exceeding the output. Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand, increased 2,160,000 marks; treasury notes, increased 520,000 marks; other securities, decreased 60,360,000 marks; notes in circulation, decreased 38,120,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 10.—In the absence of any stimulus, business on the Boerse to-day was calm. American securities were dull.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 71.80. Gold was quoted at 25.92.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$290,502,531
Gold reserve	256,001,104
Net silver	9,311,231
United States notes in the Treasury	15,315,812
Treasury notes of 1890	1,066,796
Total receipts this day	1,863,884
Total receipts this month	16,869,983
Total receipts this year	207,770,148
Total expenditures this day	2,070,000
Total expenditures this month	19,345,000
Total expenditures this year	203,196,152
Deposits in National banks	82,230,264
Silver bullion	68,784
National bank notes received for redemption to-day	318,017
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	1,059,338
Customs	746,315
Miscellaneous	58,230

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,759,678, against $1,862,346 last week and $1,513,001 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,718,336, against $1,862,011 last week and $1,419,313 in the same period last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Influenced principally by the aspect of the call money market, the curb market yesterday showed much weakness, and nearly every issue in the list of active securities ended the day with a net loss. In some cases the declines were of several points, and as a whole, the day's losses were heavier than have occurred for some time in the market for outside securities. The volume of business was not large, and only in a very few issues could the trading be called active. Fearing that to-day's bank statement would be unfavorable and lead to further stringency in the call money market, practically no disposition was shown in any quarter to buy stocks, and offerings were sold at a sacrifice. In one case the price of a stock fell 4 points between sales, and in many stocks the declines were recorded on very light transactions. A few advances over Thursday's closing figures were made, but most of these gains were fractional, and in stocks affected by special influences.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA suffered more than any other stock. The common stock sold down to 11, and for a time was offered at that figure, but later some support was given the stock, and it closed at 11 bid, a net loss of 2 points. In the preferred stock a much larger net loss was recorded. This issue closed on Thursday at 39⅝ bid, and sold early yesterday at 39. Then, on the sale of 100 shares, Distilling of America preferred dropped to 35, and, though it rallied a little when the common stock improved, it closed at 35 bid, a net loss of 4⅝ points. In some quarters the decline in the Distilling of America stocks was attributed to manipulative efforts to depress those stocks, but the decline did not appear the result of manipulation. It was more reasonably explained by the generally unfavorable condition of the market, and the presence of market orders to sell. So small was the demand for stocks yesterday that in some stocks sellers were obliged to take what they could get. It is by no means probable that such conditions will be of long duration, for there seems to be nothing in the general situation to justify such conditions in the market.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred was not traded in, except to a very limited extent, but its course served to show the condition of the market yesterday. The little stock that came on the market changed hands at 95, a decline of about 2 points from the last sale on Thursday, and at the close yesterday it was offered at 95, without a bid. This was the more surprising for the reason that a very good demand for this stock has existed, and until within the last few days it was one of the firmest stocks in the list. The recent decline in Royal Baking Powder preferred, including yesterday's drop, was partly due to the reports of the formation of an opposition company, but more than to this report did yesterday's loss appear due to the general unwillingness to buy stocks during an uncertain money market.

ELECTRIC AXLE was active, and early in the day quite strong. It sold up to 5⅜, and, although it later lost most of this advance, it closed with a fractional net gain, at 4⅜ bid. The advance was made on the report that favorable developments having to do with the introduction of the company's appliances for the refrigerating of cars, would be announced in the course of a few days.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold at 85½, and ended the day with a net loss of five-eighths of 1 point, at 85⅜ bid. Trading in the stock was not very large.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION suffered a further decline, and closed near the lowest for the day. It sold down to 12½, and closed at 12¼ bid, a net loss of 1⅜ points.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	29	29½
New Amsterdam pf	57	58
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96	96½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	37¼	38½
American Agricul. Chem. pf	78½	79½
American Bicycle	26	26½
American Bicycle pf	66	
American Bicycle bonds	90	92
American Hide & Leather	36	36½
American Hide & Leather pf	81½	82
American Woolen Goods	25	
American Woolen Goods pf	81½	
American Writing Paper 5s	57	
Beet Sugar	28	
Beet Sugar pf	78	
Distilling Company of America	11	
Distilling Company of America pf	35	
Electric Axle, Light & Power	4⅜	
Electric Boat	22	
Electric Boat pf	23¼	
Havana Commercial	42	
Havana Commercial pf	23½	
International Pump	63⅜	
International Pump pf	18	
National Gramophone, ex div	68	
National Salt	74	
National Salt pf	44	
National Tube	76	
National Tube pf	44	
Otis Elevator	97	
Otis Elevator pf	28½	
Pittsburg Coal subs	92	
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	
Rubber Goods Mfg	29	
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	83	
Sloss-Sheffield	35	
Sloss-Sheffield pf	75	
Standard Oil of New Jersey	473	
Union Steel & Chain	30	
Union Steel & Chain pf	70	
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	85⅜	85¾
American Air Power	52	60
American Cotton	45	50
Arizona Lead	10½	10½
Asphalt Company of America	13⅛	13⅝
British Columbia Copper	10	10¼
Chicago & Alton subs	109¼	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i	95½	96
Electric Vehicle	87	100
Electric Vehicle pf	75	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1⅛
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	30
General Carriage	20	30
Illinois Transportation	3¾	4¼
*Markeen Copper	8	9
Mexican 5s	97⅜	97¾
New England Transportation	7¼	7½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90¼	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102	103
New York Transportation	12½	13¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23½	24½
St. Louis subs	131	134
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued		93
St. Louis 4s, when issued		94¾
Tennessee Copper	14½	16
Trust Company of America	229	231
*Union Copper		29
Virginia-Coal, Iron & Coke	28	29
Whipsaw Copper	12⅝	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	109	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	135	
Chicago Union Traction	28½	
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	
Columbus Railway	24¾	
Columbus Railway pf	86	
Con. Traction of N. J	64	
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	75	
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	
Nassau Electric 5s	94	
New Orleans Traction	30	
New Orleans Traction pf	63⅜	
Ninth Avenue Railroad	18	
North Jersey Street Railway	35	
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	93	
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	103	
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	
Sixth Avenue Railroad	115½	
Syracuse Rapid Transit	215	
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	12	
Union Railway 1st 5s	25	
Union Railway stock	115	
United Traction, Providence	190	
Worcester (Mass.) Railway	110	
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	88
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	103
Denver Gas	45½	46½
Denver Gas 5s		86
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	40	45
Indianapolis Gas	65	72
Indianapolis Gas bonds	102	108
Lafayette Gas Co	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	47	50
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	44	72
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	68
Madison (Wis.) stock	300	
New England Gas & Coke	81	88
New England Gas & Coke bonds	23	25
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	77	77½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	110	113
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	100	112
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	102½	103½
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	55	56
Ohio & Indiana	107	109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	44	48
St. Joseph (Mo.)	64	68
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	40	46
St. Paul Gas stock	96	98
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91

	Bid.	Asked.
Standard Gas, New York	110	115
Standard Gas, New York pf	140	148
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	108
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	34½	
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	94½	95
Hoboken Ferry (new)	70	71
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95¼
Union Ferry	110	112
Union Ferry bonds	42¾	43¾
	101	102

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders'	52¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	93½	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	105	
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	5	7
Cramps' Shipyard	55	
General Chemical	75	81
General Chemical pf	57½	
Hudson River Telephone	97	100
Lorillard Company	115	117
Standard Coupler	115½	116½
Trenton Potteries	35	40
Trenton Potteries pf	6	10
Union Typewriter	45	55
Union Typewriter 1st pf	27½	28½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	113	115
Worthington Pump pf	118	122
	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	24¼	26½
Kamapo Water	75	100

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The money conditions, sympathizing in a measure with the stringency now ruling in New York, are showing a slight increased firmness, although quoted rates are as yet nominally unchanged. Demand is still of good proportions. At the Clearing House to-day the rate between banks was still 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at from 17 to 20 cents discount. Call money loaned from 6 to 6½ per cent., with special customers favored with a shading of the first-named rate, while on the other hand as high as 7 per cent. was obtained in some cases.

The stock market had another of its "blue" days, and the holders of the copper shares were subjected to another bad chill. Arcadian was the leader in this class, the pressure to sell the stock, more pronounced than ever, carrying its price down 5½ points more, to 28; from this, however, the stock rallied late in the day to 32, and closed at 31½. Gossip about the Arcadian property tells some unpleasant things, and the management is allowing them to go unheeded. To-day's low figure represents a decline in the stock of 67 points from its top notch, or of over $10,000,000 on the bas's of 150,000 shares, less the value of the rights on the 50,000 shares of new stock. Of the other copper, Bingham was off to 15, Montana to 32, Isle Royale to 33, Centennial to 23, Old Dominion to 29, Santa Fe to 7¾, United States to 31¼, and Utah to 35½. An attempt made late in the day to rally these securities brought some trifling recoveries.

In the general market Gold Dredging dropped to 15—a new low level. Oil was off to 40¾, but closed at 41¼. Cochiti dropped to 16, with the last sales at 16½ and 16¾. Erie Telephone dropped 6 points, to 109. Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6½
Allouez	3¾	4¼
Arcadian	31½	32
Arnold	7½	8
Ash Bed	1	
Atlantic	24	25⅝
Baltic	24½	25⅝
Bos. & Cr. C. .36	40	42
Bos. & Mont.	322	330
Bos. & Sus.	64	66
Cal. & Hecla	760	765
Centennial	23	24
Franklin	17½	18
Humboldt	1½	2
Mohawk	21½	22
Old Colony	6	6½
Osceola	84½	85
Parrot	43¼	43½
Pioneer	2	2½
Quincy	150	155
Rh. Island	4¼	5
Santa Fe	7¾	8
Santa Ysabel	9¼	9¾
Tamarack	213	216
Utah Cons	36	37
Washington	1¼	2
White Knob	13	15
Winona	7¾	8
Wolverine	43	44

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	255	256	
Bos. & Low.	245	250	
Bos. & Me.	255	260	
Bos. & Prov.		300	
Bos. Elev.	106	107	
Bos. Gas 5s		60	
Cent. Mass.	15		
Cen. Mass. pf	60	65	
Fitchburg pf.	122	123	
N. Y. & N. E.	6s	111	112
N. Y. & N. E.	7s	116	
West End	93	93⅛	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	356	358	
Chi. Stk Yds.	141	142	
Dom. Coal	46	46½	
Erie Tel.	109½	110	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Stocks to-day did not show any special feature of strength. Trading was mostly confined to Biscuit, Diamond Match, and Linseed. The stringency of the New York money market not being reflected here by the prevailing rates, there was not much sympathy between the local stocks and Wall Street. Rumors of further combinations in steel and iron circles evidently were not accepted as definite. Diamond Match opened at 126½, and after a decline of half a point rallied again to the opening figure. National Biscuit common suffered a decline of nearly a point, while the preferred was quiet. Linseed preferred declined half a point. West Chicago, Union Traction, and Metropolitan were featureless and steady. Tin Plate was quiet. Closing bid and asked:

Sales.

	High.	Low.	Close.
97..American Linseed pf	11⅝	11	11¼
*1,522..American Linseed pf	55½	51¾	52
50..American Radiator pf	104¼	104¼	104¼
150..American Tin Plate	33	32½	32½
54..Central Union	51½	51½	51½
50..Chicago Union Traction	80½	80¼	80¼
362..Diamond Match	126¾	126	126¾
227..Metropolitan pf	74	73½	73½
1,683..National Biscuit	41½	40¾	40¾
190..National Biscuit pf	95	94	95
35..National Carbon pf	82	82	82
*25..National Steel	48½	47½	47½
135..South Side Elevated	99	99	99
50..Street's W. S. C. Line	20½	20½	20½
50..Union Loop	99	99	99
20..West Chicago	117½	117½	117½

BONDS.

$50,000..Met. Elevated gold 4s	95¼	94	95
9,000..Union Loop 5s	110½	110⅜	110½
*Extra dividend, 1¾ per cent.			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Early weakness prevailed in the local market to-day and some new low records were made. Pennsylvania Vehicle fell to 7½, Marsden dropped to 8½, Electric of America, $7.50 paid, sold at 13¼; Union Traction hovered near 38; Lehigh Valley was at 25⅝, Pennsylvania Railroad fell below 65. American Asphalt opened at 13¼, sold off to 12½—the lowest—and rallied beyond 13. Insiders supported the new stocks, and there was some cash buying. Most of these stocks, however, are selling below subscription prices. In the afternoon Asphalt and Electric of America recovered to about 14. American Cement, Diamond Steel, Cambria, Marsden, and others also recovered, but the improvement was limited to fractions.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20½	20¾	Phil. & Erie	95⅜	95⅞
Choctaw	38	38½	Union Trac.	38⅜	38½
El. Co. of Am	13⅞	14	Un. Gas & I.	157½	159
Lehigh Val.	26	26⅛	Welsbach Lt.	47	48
Marsden	10⅛	10⅜	W. N.Y. & P.	6¼	6⅝

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

Amalgamated	
American Biscuit bonds	$85.75
American Hide	109.00
American Hide pf	36.00
Arizona Lead	10.00
Bay State Gas	10.00
Binghamton Gas 5s	1.63
British Col. Copper	96.00
Flemington C. & C	10.00
Fern. Coal Co	28.50
Journeay & Burnham	18.00
Journeay & Burnham pf	5.00
Marshall Mill	15.00
New York Biscuit bonds	.65
National Tube	111.00
New Amsterdam Gas	45.00
Retsof bonds	29.00
Retsof stock	75.00
	20.50

CARPET MILL COMBINATION.

New Concern, Including Lowell Mills, to Have $4,500,000 Stock.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The stockholders of the Lowell Manufacturing Company held a meeting to-day in this city and voted to dissolve the company and form a new corporation, which will include the Lowell Carpet Mills, the Bigelow Carpet Mills of Clinton, and those in Worcester and Palmer owned by M. Q. Whittall.

The new corporation is to be capitalized for $4,500,000. The property of the Lowell Company is to be purchased for $2,030,000, the new corporation to assume the debts. The Bigelow Mills are to be taken over for $2,000,000 and the Whittall property for $470,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 10, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅝	17	142	Am. Car & Foundry	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
61¾	62	460	Am. Car & Found. pf	62	62	62	62	— ⅞
36	36½	600	American Ice	35	36	35	36	— ⅞
77	79	70	American Ice pf	80	80	79	79	+ 1½
44¼	44½	170	American Cotton Oil	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
11⅞	11¾	482	American Linseed	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅜
51⅜	●52¼	125	Am. Linseed pf	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	— ⅛
147½	149½	25	American Express	149	149	149	149	— ⅞
12½	13	700	American Malting Co	13	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
46¾	48	1,910	Am. Malting Co. pf	49	49	45½	47	— ⅜
36	37	570	Am. Smelt. &

department will be in possession of the results of a special investigation now being made in the principal wheat States.

The monthly report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture will state that the most thorough investigation of the cotton situation that has been made since 1895 has just been completed. Special agents from the Washington office have visited all the principal points in the cotton belt, investigating both acreage and production. Pending the receipt of the final reports as to picking, due Dec. 1, no detailed statement will be issued, but the Statistician states that on the basis of the highest estimate of the area under cultivation for which the department can find any warrant, 23,500,000 acres, the crop cannot exceed 9,500,000 bales. This estimate is based on the most complete and trustworthy information.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.12	.13
Belcher	.30	.31
Best & Belcher	.38	.40
Bullion	.06	.05
Caledonia	.56	.60
Challenge Con.	.20	.22
Chollar	.21	.22
Confidence	.67	.67
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.40
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.12	.12
Gould & Curry	.23	.24
Hale & Norcross	.39	.40
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con.	.02	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.32	.33
Occidental Con.	.13	.18
Ophir	.50	.51
Overman	.15	.15
Potosi	.28	.29
Savage	.15	.15
Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	.37	.39
Standard	2.85	2.85
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.27	.27
Utah Con.	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.21	.22
Silver bars	59¼@59¾	58⅝@58⅞
Mexican dollars	47½@48½	47½@48½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	44⅝	45	45¾	45⅞
Alamo	11½	11¾	11	11¼
Anaconda	61	61¼	58	58¾
Anchoria	80	85	80	85
Argentum	20	21¼	19	23
Bankers'	15½	16	15½	15¾
Battle	37¾	38	38	39½
Blue Bell	13	15	14¼	14½
Coin	215	223	215	223
Columbine	21¾	22¼	22¼	23
Consolidated	18	18¼	18½	18¾
Damon	27¾	28	27½	27¾
Elkton	122½	123	121	122
El Paso	39	39½	39	39½
Findlay	15¾	16	15¾	15⅞
Fleece	30	35	29	30
Garfield	21¼	21½	21¼	22¼
Gibson	25	26	25	28
Gould	39¾	40¾	40¾	41¾
Isabella	136	137½	135¾	136
Independence	57	58	55½	56
Jackpot	64	64½	64¾	65
Lincoln	103	104	99¾	100
Moon Anchor	75	78	77	77½
Matoa	32½	33	32½	33
National	17½	17¼	17⅝	17½
Ophir	69	71	74	75
Pharmacist Con.	18¾	19½	19½	19⅞
Pinnacle	33⅜	34	34¾	34⅞
Portland	245	249	249	250
Raven	83¼	85	85	86
Rawlings	32⅛	32¼	32½	32¾
Rosa	40	40½	41	41½
Sovereign	17½	17⅝	18¼	18½
Tornado	49½	50	49¾	50½
Union	35⅜	36	35⅞	36¼
Vindicator	146½	147½	.....	.....
Work	33⅜	34	33¾	33⅞
Zenobia	20	21	20	20½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week Nov.	$28,191	$25,499	$24,492
From Jan. 1	1,337,767	1,213,409	1,095,250
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	336	339
1st week Nov.	81,231	79,499	75,156
From July 1	1,587,900	1,455,414	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,673	1,673	1,666
1st week Nov.	202,600	196,200	167,600
From July 1	3,613,800	3,313,700	2,982,500
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
1st week Nov.	81,186	65,022	.....
From July 1	1,454,353	975,668	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
1st week Nov.	105,298	105,450	88,923
From Jan. 1	3,445,655	3,291,404	1,390,394
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,977	4,862	4,380
4th week Oct.	1,101,401	1,089,379	935,782
Month	3,415,675	3,207,026	2,784,755
From July 1	11,736,117	10,468,348	8,964,516
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	582	582	550
4th week Oct.	174,300	129,500	130,000
Month	425,800	335,200	341,800
From July 1	1,512,566	1,181,550	1,235,106
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
1st week Nov.	25,740	25,796	28,564
From July 1	563,169	466,647	462,305
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,272	6,154	6,154
1st week Nov.	968,791	848,981	827,633
From July 1	15,937,052	14,174,601	13,965,599
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
1st week Nov.	40,772	42,127	40,389
From July 1	769,790	676,894	670,884
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	644	642	651
4th week Oct.	112,200	100,800	116,100
Month	339,700	298,900	341,700
From July 1	1,361,358	1,145,721	1,260,179
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
W. & L. E. Div.	31,566	30,142	34,247
Mileage	210	210	210
C., C. & S. Div.	15,228	14,733	.....
Total	46,794	44,875	.....
From July 1 to Nov. 7—			
W. & L. E. Div.	669,391	552,195	452,115
C., C. & S. Div. (Aug. 14)	210,979	180,999	.....
Total	880,870	733,194	.....
DETROIT & MACKINAC for September—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	63,178	41,679	21,499
Op. expenses	43,240	37,011	6,229
Net earnings	19,938	4,668	15,270
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	199,918	132,692	67,226
Op. expenses	128,157	107,253	20,904
Net earnings	71,761	25,439	46,322
DEL., LACK. & W. for quarter ended Sept. 30—	1898.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	2,321,325	2,824,675	2,372,003
Op. expenses	835,100	1,085,302	1,075,701
Net	1,486,225	1,739,373	1,296,302
Charges	609,004	619,249	628,249
Surplus	877,221	1,120,127	668,053
Gross, 9 mos.	5,961,902	5,184,367	5,184,367
Net, 9 mos.	3,057,242	2,775,463	2,378,987
Surplus, 9 mos.	1,209,740	921,718	494,241
N. Y., CHI. & ST. L. for quarter ended Sept. 30—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,791,594	1,581,744	209,853
Op. expenses	1,326,980	1,260,433	66,547
Net earnings	464,614	321,308	143,306
Other income	1,254	1,522	*268
Total income	465,868	322,830	143,038
Charges	301,811	300,399	1,412
Surplus	164,057	22,431	141,626

*Decrease.

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand, $927,164, and a profit and loss surplus of $428,940.

N. Y., ONT. & W. for quarter ended Sept. 30—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	1,335,912	1,089,379	1,151,180
Op. expenses	827,868	713,085	728,134
Net	558,044	376,294	423,046
Other income	23,030	21,230	20,753
Total income	627,977	397,524	443,799
Charges	288,247	234,816	237,714
Surplus	339,730	164,818	206,085
SYR., BING. & N. Y. for quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross	241,047	248,007	249,522
Op. expenses	96,220	131,217	122,973
Net	144,827	116,790	126,543
Charges	45,249	44,905	46,495
Surplus	99,578	71,885	80,138
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for October—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	104,177	102,218	1,958
Op. expenses	72,029	65,307	6,721
Net earnings	32,148	36,911	*4,763
Charges	22,753	22,412	340
Surplus	9,395	14,499	*5,103
From July 1 to Oct. 31:			
Gross earnings	393,795	352,847	40,948
Op. expenses	279,584	247,978	31,605
Net earnings	114,211	104,869	9,343
Charges	89,671	88,671	1,251
Surplus	23,289	15,198	8,092

*Decrease.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Greater New York Medical Association of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Leopold E. Levine, Solomon Goldvogel, Meyer Flecker, and Herman Singer, New York City.

The Hess-Mott Company of New York City, to carry on a general insurance brokerage business; capital, $5,000. Directors—John H. Mott, Brooklyn; Ludwig Hess and Max Mayer, New York City.

South Hills Improvement Company of New York City, to carry on a general real estate business; capital, $10,000. Directors—Edwin B. Lansing, New York City; Fred W. Kalbfleisch and Daniel J. Ludwig, Brooklyn.

American Beer Cask Company of New York City; capital, $200,000. Directors—Perkins Stern, Leo Schlesinger, Ludwig Stettheimer, Leopold Wallach, Emanuel Maynz, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and Otto Volkening, New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 10.—Certificates of incorporation were filed at Dover to-day for the following companies:

The National Package and Veneer Company of Baltimore, Md., to make, sell, and rent casks, boxes, barrels, and packages of all kinds; capital, $50,000.

The Columbia Incubator Company of Delaware City, which will absorb the Von Culin Incubator Company. Capital, $15,000. To make incubators.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Fifth Avenue Corner Sold for $300,000—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

A corner plot on Fifth Avenue, north of Seventy-second Street, has been sold for about $300,000. Whitehouse & Porter, the brokers, admit that such a deal has been made, but decline to give any further particulars in regard to the location of the property or the names of the interested parties. McVickar & Co. have sold for Patrick McMorrow for about $50,000 the five-story limestone and brick front apartment house 476 Central Park West, 24 by 100. This is one of the Loyola group of seven, only one of which remains unsold. The buyer gives in part payment, about $15,000, the three-story dwelling 110 Edgecombe Avenue, 16 by 80.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Edgar estate the three-story buildings 26 and 28 Thompson Street, 40 by 95.6.

It is reported that A. I. Sire has resold 645 Madison Avenue, just north of Fifty-ninth Street, recently purchased by Collins & Collins.

Lowenfeld & Prager and others, who bought 781 Third Avenue at auction on Thursday for $16,000, have resold the property at an advance, it is said, of $4,000.

H. H. Dreyer has sold for Sauer, Gross & Herbener the five-story flat 644 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 87 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

28 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 21 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the trustees of the Leake & Watts Orphan House.... $19,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

33 Broome Street, southeast corner of Goerck Street, 25.2 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Daniel Seymour and others, executors..... 44,077

504 West Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100.5, three-story frame tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear; foreclosure sale, to Peter Munter..... 8,250

405 East Eighty-first Street, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Edward Klein..... 14,300

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bristow Street, east side, 125 feet north of Jennings Street, for a one-story frame shop, 40 by 24; George Walter of 1,995 Clinton Avenue, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $300.

Pilgrim Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of Mildred Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; Mrs. C. M. Stumpfel, owner; Charles Money of 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 22.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for four three-story frame tenements, 18 by 65; Emile F. Wojan of 20 White Street, owner; J. C. Cocker, architect; cost, $24,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 37 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for six three-story frame tenements, 18.1 by 65; Emile F. Wogan, owner; J. C. Cocker, architect; cost, $36,000.

No. 1,743 Topping Street, for a two-story frame and stone dwelling, 24.4 by 62; Mrs. M. Schneider of 1,759 Topping Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $10,000.

Lebanon Street, north side, 60 feet east of Mapes Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 20 by 12; James Benjamin, owner; E. J. Williams, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Franklin and Varick Streets and West Broadway, to a ten-story brick warehouse; F. H. Leggett and others, owners; cost, $2,250.

Fifty-ninth to Sixtieth Streets and East River, to a one-story iron steam plant; New York Steam Company, owner and architect; cost, $100.

No. 43 East Thirteenth Street, to a three-story brick and frame store and lofts; W. F. Bridges of 69 Wall Street, owner; J. C. Westervelt, architect; cost, $2,000.

Fourteenth Street, southwest corner of Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick store and office building; Henry Demorest, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $200.

Sixty-eighth Street, northwest corner of Second Avenue, to a five-story brick flat and stores; F. A. Schermerhorn, owner; H. J. Hardenbergh, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 145 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick hotel; Richard Mock, premises, owner; J. H. Knubel, architect; cost, $150.

No. 148 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Mrs. T. J. Gaines, owner; W. A. & F. E. Conover, builders; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Nov. 10.

ADAMS AV, w s, 206.8 ft s of Columbus Av, 26.8x138.3 to King's Bridge Road x 29.3x149.1; Edward Dowling to Bernard McGarity 1

BOWERY, 141, e s, 25x104.9x25x103.7; John B. Cotte, executor and trustee, to Michael T. N. Burke..... 25,100

BROOME ST, n s, 25.1 ft e of Essex St, 40x75x40.5x75; Michael Price to Moritz Jerchower 61,000

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 50 ft s w of 145th St, 25x100; Daniel Brady to Hasbrouck Du Bois 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 25 ft n of 154th St, 22.10x100; Sophia Moebus to Edward Huth and wife 100

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 108.4 ft w of Marmion Av, 16.8x100; Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff, to John L. Oberely 2,900

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 91.8 ft w of Marmion Av, 16.8x100; Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff, to John L. Oberly 2,925

EISMERE PLACE, n s, 75 ft w of Marmion Av, 16.8x100; Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff, to John L. Oberly $2,900

FOX ST, n w corner of 167th St, runs n 88.7x w 53x w 61.1x s e 113.2x n e 78.8; People's Bank to Margaret Irish 1

INTERIOR LOT, 329.6 ft n of Morris Park Av and 329.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 25 x95, with right of way; Mary Robinson to Sarah C. Scott 4,450

LA FONTAINE AV, e s, Lot 108, map of Monterey, 50x100; George Ranger to L. Napoleon Levy 1

LOT 479, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to John Johnson. 500

LOTS 105 and 106, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Patrick Hannon 800

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 119th St, 25x100; Henry C. Glaser to Henry G. Norris 29,000

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 119th St, 50x100; Henry C. Glaser to Henry J. Norris 56,000

MORSE AV or OLD BOSTON ROAD, e s, 123 ft w of Grove St, 27x100; John Metz to Moise Geismann 100

PLOTS along Harlem River and on and between Pleasant Av and bulkhead, and on and between 123d and 124th Sts, ½ part; Charles C. Wellborn to Marion W. See, quit claim 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 180.5 ft s of Westchester Av, 81x83.2x90.8x124; James H. Thomas to Elizabeth A. Black 1

TINTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Dater St, 25x100; Tinton Av, e s, 150 ft n of Dater St, 25x100; Eliza C. Black to Louis M. Bailey 5,000

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, proposed, 24.6x90x—x90; Wendover Av, s e corner of Brook Av, 26x104.8 x25.11x104.10; Webster Av, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, new line, 26x100x32x100; George H. Anderson and William H. Torstrick to Laurie L. Levy 900

WALTON AV, w s, 175 ft s of 150th St, 17.6x100.1; John H. Judge, referee, to Hattie A. Randell 5,000

WALTON AV, w s, 192.6 ft s of 150th St, 17.6x100.1; John H. Judge, referee, to Hattie A. Randell 5,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, Lot 85, map of Washingtonville, 26x192x26x189.9; John W. Bartram, referee, to Mary M. Zapp, ½ part 575

WOODRUFF AV, n s, 100.5 ft s e of Crotona Av, 30x75.6; Mary C. Breen to Grace C. Marvin 100

7TH ST, s s, Lot 416, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 6th St; Charles A. Mayer and others to Mary M. Bickford 1

7TH ST, n w corner of Avenue C, 200x108; also, Avenue A, w s, from 9th to 10th Sts, 216x105, and Lot 256, map of Unionport, 100x108; Isabella Wyckoff to Mary M. Bickford 1

10TH ST, 226 West, 21.6x95; Joseph M. Ely to Timothy J. Cronin 10,050

13TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of Avenue E, 50x 216 to 12th St x100x irregular, Unionport; Thomas J. McCahill to George H. Walker 1,200

29TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Francis C. Cantine, referee, to Eliza J. Cox 18,200

37TH ST, 18 East, 23x98.9x irregular; Aline P. Woodwarth to Julia Post 70,000

46TH ST, s s, 264 ft w of 5th Av, 22x 100.5; Frances M. Britton to Mary D. Eden ..... Omitted

76TH ST, s s, 43 ft e of 10th Av, 18x 77.2; Charles A. Decker, referee, to Martha E. Ramsay 15,000

80TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of West End Av, 20x100; Helen D. Adams to John E. Throll 1

91ST ST, 124 West, 33.4x100.8; James H. Thomas to Thomas W. Russell 1

104TH ST, s s, 227.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.11; Edgar Coles to John Foley.. 1

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x 100.11; Mary Smith and another, trustees, to Isabel R. Clark 12,000

Recorded Leases.

BROWN, Nicholas T., to Michele Durante; James St, 48 and 50, 5 years 1,400

BUCKLEY, D. A., agent, to Raffaele Degenaro; 7th Av, 363, 3 years 1,800

GIBBONS, George W., trustee, to Morris Krim; Centre St, 104, 2 8-12 years 720

GOULD, Charles A., to Max L. Young and others; Broadway, 605 to 609, 10 years.. 19,000

POULIN, Mary C., to Herman Keilie; 127th St, 215 East, 5 6-12 years....$780; 900

WELCH, Edwin, and others to William R. Tate; Amsterdam Av, 877, 5 years 1,500

WIDMAYER, Christian, to I. Krawiec; 1st Av, 934, store, &c., 5 years....$660, 720

Recorded Mortgages.

BATTERSHALL, Frederick S., to Citizens' Savings Bank; 387 East 10th St, 3 years 25,000

BECK, Reuben, to Benjamin W. Bunker; 522 West 22d St, leasehold, 2 years..... 4,500

BECK, Reuben, to Jesteen C. Hillery; 522 West 22d St, installments 2,000

ROHM, Christian W. and Mary M., to Lemuel M. Hart; Lot 85, map of Washingtonville, 2 years 800

BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to Edward S. Prince; 117th St, n s, 135 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 months 3,000

BULLARD, Sibbel D., to Alfred N. Beadleston and another, trustees; 302 Madison Av, 5 years 5,000

BURKE, Michael T. N., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 144 Bowery, 1 year 14,000

CLARK, Isabel R., to Mary Smith and another, trustees; 113th St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 10,000

COSTELLO, Owen, to Elizabeth Bache and others, executors, &c.; 351 East 10th St, 2 years 19,000

COSTELLO, Owen, to Joseph Blumenthal; 351 East 10th St, demand 2,766

CROMWELL, Oliver E., to Orleana R. D. Pell; 30th St, n e, 275.6 ft w of 7th Av, one-half part, 1 year 3,500

CRONIN, Timothy J., to Joseph M. Ely; 226 West 10th St, 5 years 6,000

EDEN, Mary D., to Frances M. Britton; 46th St, s s, 264 ft w of 5th Av, installments 50,000

ERICSSON, Hjalmar, to Mary Plunkett; Valentine Av, e s, 491.6 ft n of 180th St, 5 years 4,000

GILBERT, Henry W., to American Mortgage Company; St. Ann's Av, s e corner of 159th St, 1 year 7,500

GINSBERG, Samuel, to Isaac M. Berinstein; 99th St, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, demand 2,000

GOTTLIEB, Henry, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 155th St, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 18,000

GOTTLIEB, Henry, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 156th St, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 7,000

HAGGERTY, Martha G., to Patrick H. Gilhooly; Prince St, s s, Lot 957, map of Bayard's Farm, 1 year 300

JACOBUS, Daniel C., to Hudson City Savings Institution; 10 West 64th St, 4 years 19,000

JERCHOWER, Moritz and Louis, to Michael Price; Broome St, n s, 25.1 ft e of Essex St, installments 10,000

KUROSKI, Emma A., to Frances J. Gasquet and another, trustees; 82 East 77th St, 5 years 11,500

LAHN, Elizabeth, to Bowery Savings Bank; 760 and 752 East 170th St, 1 year 4,500

LAVELLE, William T., to Jenny A. Carew; Prospect Av, e s, 50 ft n of 169th St, 3 years 5,500

LAVELLE, William T., to Jenny A. Carew; Prospect Av, e s, 25 ft n of 169th St, and two adjoining lots, 3 years, three mortgages, each 5,500

LEE, Margareta M., to Richard L. Sweezy; 223 West Broadway, ½ year..... 200

LEITH, John H., and Charles Glenn to the German Savings Bank; 7th Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 112th St, 1 year..... 85,000

LEITH, John H., and Charles Glenn to Edward Oppenheimer and others; 7th Av, w s, 125.11 ft s of 113th St, ¼ year.. 10,000

LESLIE, Margaret J., to Alice J. L. Dolon; westerly half of Lot 86, map of Unionport, installments 773

LOWENFELD, Pincus, to Charles Remsen, guardian, &c.; 106 East 64th St, 5 years 15,000

MAIO, Joseph and Vito Marcantonio to T. Channon Press; Beach Av, w s, 142.6 ft s of 156th St, 2 months 1,400

MAHONEY, Daniel, to Jonas Well and another; 544 and 546 East 13th St, demand 2,000

McCORMACK, Margaret A., to Charles E. Duross; 233 East 106th St, 1 year... 300

MOSBACHER, Rosa, to Nathan Gunther; 207 West 138th St, 1 year..... 2,500

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Enoch C. Bell; St. Ann's Av, w s, 180.4 ft s of Westchester Av, demand 35,000

MUNDHEIM, Herman, to Lizzie Stoeber; Bryant St, n e corner of Freeman St, 1 year 1,500

OBERLY, John L., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Elsmere Place, n s, 75 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years..... 2,000

OBERLY, John L., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Elsmere Place, n s, 91.8 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years..... 2,000

OBERLY, John L., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Elsmere Place, n s, 108.4 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years..... 2,000

POST, Julia, to Frederick H. Comstock; 37th St, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years 46,000

RANDELL, Hattie A., to Anna M. Randell; Walton Av, w s, 192.6 ft s of 150th St, 2 years 2,500

SCHAEFFLER, Peter, to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 206 East 123d St, 5 years..... 14,000

SCHAEFFLER, Peter, to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 208 East 123d St, 5 years..... 14,000

SPARENBERG, Edward H., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Grand St, n s, 50 ft e of Forsyth St, also strip 0.3x87.6 on the e s, 1 year..... 12,000

STOLL, Joseph A., to Jacob D. Butler; Broadway, n e corner 107th St, 8 months. 10,000

SUK, William, to Mary Brandner; Crotona Av, n w s, 100 ft n e of 187th St, 2½ years 500

SWEENEY, Margaret M., to Margaret G. Earle; 55th St, s s, 485 ft w of 8th Av, leasehold, 5 years..... 2,500

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Anna A. Bradford and others, trustees; West End Av, e s, 60 ft s of 80th St, 5 years..... 90,000

THE ST. DENIS COMPANY to the German Savings Bank; Broadway, s w corner of 11th St, 1 year..... 10,000

THRALL, John E., to Helen D. Adams; 89th St, n s, 210 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 19,000

THE CHURCH OF ST. CECILIA to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 106th St, s s, 200 ft e of Park Av; also 105th St, n s, 223.4 ft e of Park Av; 1 year.. 30,000

TOWNSEND, Arthur, to Daniel Casey; 457 8th Av, leasehold, demand 1,500

WALKER, George H., to Thomas J. McCahill, executor, &c.; 12th St, n s, 205 ft e of Avenue E, Unionport, 3 years..... 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRIGGS, John V., to Abel Crook..... $3,000

CONWAY, James L., to Loretta E. Sanders, ½ part..... Nom.

CUMMINGS, Richard, to Charles E. Moore 4,500

FOOTE, Caroline C., to Donald McLean, trustee 250

HUTTER, Leopold, to Johanna Hutter... Nom.

KNAUF, Charles, to John F. Steeves.... 700

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to the Corn Exchange Bank, (three assignments)..... Nom.

MOORE, Charles E., to Emma J. F. Minor 3,825

REEVE, Littis O., to Central National Bank, ½ part..... Nom.

REEVE, Littis O., to Irving National Bank, ¼ part..... Nom.

SACKETT, Frederick, to Abraham Eydenberg 5,250

SANDERS, Loretta E., to James and Elizabeth Fitzsimons, ¼ part..... 2,000

SMITH, Francis E., executor, &c., to Eliza Dean 16,022

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Bowery Savings Bank..... 17,500

Mechanics' Liens.

EAST BROADWAY, 243; George Pedersen against Lewis J. Ladinskie, owner; William J. Devlin, contractor..... $25

GERARD ST, n s, 104.9 ft e of Bergen Av, 25x100; Hoskey & Mueller against Michael Murphy and Mary Murphy, owners; James McWalters and others, contractors 832

GOERCK ST, 30; Herris Herman against John Sorocher, owner; Benjamin Margolies, contractor 67

WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Rector St, 21.6x58; Francis O'Connor against Emanuel Heilner and Moses Wolf, owners; Amun A. Shibley & Sons, owners and contractors 248

1ST AV, s w corner of 1st St, 25x60; M. B. Houpt & Son against William Emerick, owner and contractor..... 580

117TH ST, 103 to 111 West; J. A. Toscani & Co. against Virginia Brugnelli, owner and contractor 130

117TH ST, 46 to 52 West; George J. Essig against William Jeffery, owner and contractor 800

134TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100; the Mehrhof Brick Company against Fritz Wegener, owner and contractor 458

144TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 59.6x 99.11; McDougall & Potter Company against Zenaide D. Schullenberg, owner and contractor 134

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 180.4 ft s of Westchester Av, 81x83.1x90.9x124; Enoch C. Bell with Ellen Mulholland, 13 payments $35,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 100x100.11; Eli H. Bernheim against Ray Winezimmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

DAWSON ST, s s, 127.5 ft e of Tinton Av, 29.11x irregular; Hattie N. Phelan against Bertha Schmuck, (action to enjoin, &c.;) attorneys, Whalen & Dunn.

107TH ST, 420 East; Louisa Sutter against Catharine Horr and others, (partition;) attorney, T. Wandell.

27TH ST, s s, 188 ft e of 7th Av, 44.4x98.9; Margaret D. Todd, executrix, &c., against John G. Norris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. F. Randolph.

59TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 125x100.5, five actions; the German Savings Bank against Rosina Volhart and others, (foreclosure of ten mortgages;) attorney, A. H. Mosle.

129TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Globe Realty Company against Charles Tange and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Harde.

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Trinity, now Cypress, Av, 50x100; Charles Heck and others against Herman Engelhardt, Jr., (foreclosure of mechanic's lien, &c.;) attorneys, Rider & Smith.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	73½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	7⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K., prime	35
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	24.25
Tallow, prime	4⅝
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	6
Lard, prime	5.45
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	25

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Flour slow; No. 2 Spring wheat, 65c; No. 2 red, 68@68c; No. 2 corn, 31½@32c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32¼c; No. 2 oats, 23½@24¼c; No. 2 white, 25¾@26¼c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 50c; No. 2 barley, 34@39c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.27¾; prime timothy seed, $2.45@$2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $7.40@$8.30; lard, per 100 lb, $5.05@$5.17½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $4.85@$5.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅝@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.20@$5.30; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; clover, contract grade, $7@$7.75.

COTTON.—The excitement of the past few days on the Cotton Exchange was outdone yesterday in every way. Many months have passed since fluctuations have been as violent. Although the cables at hand when our market opened were indicative of underlying weakness in the English market, and notwithstanding statements from unimpeachable sources that the crop movement for some time to come will be on a much larger scale than heretofore, friends of the market remained faithful at the start, and prices went off but 1@3 points on the first call. Selling orders soon began to pour in from all directions, notably Wall Street, and after a momentary endeavor, feeble at best, to check the downward tendency of prices the bull crowd joined in the selling movement. Prices melted away with surprising rapidity, the close of the first half hour reporting a loss of 12 points. An effort to secure profits at this time halted the decline; investors immediately recovered courge, and, believing that they had acted too hastily, scrambled to reinvest with the result that a rally of 14 points occurred in much less time than had been taken by the early slump. The market was finally irregular at a net loss of 16@22 points, or at the bottom for the day. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7 7-16c; Mobile, 7 3-16c, 1-16c off; Savannah, ⅛c off, at 7⅛c; Charleston, 7¼c; Wilmington, 7½c; Norfolk, 1-16c off, at

EX-COUNTY TREASURER GUILTY.

J. C. Lammerts of Niagara Convicted of Embezzling Public Funds.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10.—A special to The News from Lockport says the jury in the case of ex-County Treasurer John C. Lammerts of Niagara County this morning presented a verdict of guilty of grand larceny in the first degree for embezzling county funds.

There are fifteen other indictments against Lammerts, and the amounts involve in the aggregate nearly $50,000. The case has been on trial two weeks. An arrest of judgment was granted, and an appeal will be taken.

REWARD FOR TRAIN WRECKERS.

Michigan Central Seek Men Who Derailed Train at La Salle, Mich.

DETROIT, Nov. 10.—The Michigan Central Railroad Company will offer a reward of $2,500 for the capture and conviction of the persons who caused the wreck on that line near La Salle, Mich., last night. General Superintendent L'Hommedieu made that statement this morning. He said:

"We are satisfied that the wreck was caused by train wreckers. We found the tools they used with the marks fresh upon them. They are not our tools, as they were stamped 'M. D." All our tools are plainly stamped with the initials of the road.

"The wreckers removed the angle plates. That has been conclusively proved to us. We will [illegible] a reward of $2,500 for their capture [illegible] conviction. If the cars had been less strongly built the wreck would have been frightful to contemplate, but they held together and did not break in two, as is usually the case in accidents of like character.

"All the police machinery of the road will be put in operation to capture the wreckers. We are all thankful that no one was killed, and that, considering everything, there were so few badly injured."

Society for the Relief of Cripples.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled was held Thursday afternoon at the hospital, in Forty-second Street. The officers for the past year were all re-elected, and the only changes in the Board of Managers was the withdrawal of H. Walter Webb on account of ill-health. His place was not filled. The hospital records for the past fiscal year show that 9,248 new patients applied for treatment at the dispensary.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MENADIER BROTHERS.—Schedules of Menadier Brothers, manufacturers of brushes at 275 Water Street, show liabilities of $6,858, nominal assets of $4,642, and actual assets of $4,329.

Out of Town.

FRANCIS M. MCDONOUGH.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has taken possession of the barber's shop at 275 Eighth Avenue on attachments against Francis M. McDonough, in favor of George J. Jetter, as executor, for $655 for barber's fixtures, and in favor of Joseph Koch for $132. The attachments were obtained on the ground that Mr. McDonough resides in Hoboken. He is a well-known politician there. It was stated at the Sheriff's office that an agent managed the place.

G. B. NIXON AND J. B. NICHOLS.—The Sheriff has received another attachment against George B. Nixon and John B. Nichols, doing business as the successors of George Chambers & Co., bankers, of Guayaquil, Ecuador, in favor of the Playa De Oro Mining Company, and it was served on two mercantile firms here.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN WESLEY WHITE.—John Wesley White of Brewsters has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $700 and no assets.

VALERE BRAQUEHAIS.—Valere Braquehais, cook, of 189 Macdougal Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,448 and no assets. He has only one creditor, on a deficiency judgment in foreclosure of a mortgage. He formerly kept a restaurant and was chef for a Saratoga hotel.

GEORGE M. LYCH.—George M. Lynch of 1 and 3 Union Square has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,854 and no assets. There are seventy-three creditors, and the debts were contracted between 1894 and 1899. They are principally for merchandise and advertising. He owes the city for taxes $1,079.

FRANCISCO AIELLO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Francisco Aiello, doing business as Aiello & Co., bankers, of 180 Worth Street, by three creditors, Antonio Mascovetere, $405; Giuseppe Magno Cavallo, $100 and Carmine Laico for money deposited. They allege that he committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Sept. 27.

ERNEST C. HINCK.—Ernest C. Hinck, real estate and insurance broker of 253 Broadway and 50 Exchange Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,282 and assets of $28. Of the liabilities, $10,206 is secured by real estate mortgages to the Yost Manufacturing Company of Toledo. He made an assignment on June 28, 1896, when he was a dealer in bicycles at 337 Broadway.

WILLIAM CLARK NOBLE.—William Clark Noble of 144 East Thirty-fourth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $28,744 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $21,077 is due the Gorham Manufacturing Company for money loaned from Aug. 12, 1893, to Sept. 16, 1899. The balance of the debts are principally for rent, board, clothing, jewelry, wines, carriage hire, board of horses, and borrowed money.

CHARLES REILLY.—Charles Reilly, printer and blank book binder, of 49 John Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,907 and assets $3,044. Mr. Reilly is a printer of bankruptcy blanks, and his petition was on one of his own printed forms. He has $400 worth of these blank forms in stock, the rest of his stock being $94. His plant is valued at $2,068 and accounts $482. Mr. Reilly has been in business six years. His largest creditor is John H. Eagle, his former partner, $1,613 balance due on a chattel mortgage.

AMBROSE W. DAYNES.—Ambrose W. Daynes, a broker, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court in Chicago yesterday, scheduling liabilities of $295,896, and assets consisting of 15,000 shares of stock in the American-Alaskan Transportation and Mining Company. Most of the indebtedness was contracted before 1893, in Minneapolis, when the petitioner was associated in business with A. J. Condit and others. The principal creditors named are C. H. Prior, Minneapolis, $50,000; J. H. Brown, Denver, $50,000, and Courtlandt Babcock, New York, $49,500.

MAURICE AND ANNA M. SCHWARTZ.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Maurice and Anna M. Schwartz, who did business as Maurice & Co., Maurice, and Mme. Anna Maurice, dressmakers, of 53 West Forty-fifth Street, by the following creditors: James McCreery & Co., $417; Stern Brothers, $427, and B. Altman & Co., $264. They allege that they are insolvent, and in August removed sums of money amounting to $5,000 or more which were on deposit at the Bank of New Amsterdam. They have been in business ten years.

HARRY E. MOONEY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Harry E. Mooney, a broker in Western mortgages at 55 Liberty Street, by the following creditors: W. F. Wilson, as executor of the estate of Deborah A. Lane, $1,820; Emma B. Stimson, $332, and Curtis P. Gately, as executor of the estate of Dennis C. Gately, $9,322. The claims are for money collected by him, as agent, with the exception of $2,500 claimed by Mr. Gately, which is for money deposited with him for the account of the estate. They allege that he committed an act of bankruptcy by admitting in writing on Nov. 3 his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt on that ground. Mr. Mooney has been in business in this city several years.

WILLIAM E. MARSH.—William E. Marsh of 26 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $182,193 and assets of $100. Mr. Marsh filed the petition to get rid of liabilities incurred when a partner in the firm of William E. Marsh & Co. of this city, which failed in 1894, owing to the failure of the Holly River Company of Palmer, West Va., which was indebted to the firm for $98,000 for money loaned. No dividend has since been received on the claim. Of the liabilities, $65,305 is accommodation paper, of which $47,967 is held by Holland, Graves & Montgomery of Buffalo. Among the creditors mentioned in the schedules are the National Bank of North America, $28,200; National Bank of Tonawanda, N. Y., $23,500, and the Howard National Bank of Burlington, Vt., $17,500. Mr. Marsh is President of the Marsh & McClennen Corporation, wholesale lumber dealers at 26 Broadway, but his petition has nothing whatever to do with the corporation. He owns one share of stock in the corporation.

Attachment Over Foreign Hides.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an attachment against Wilhelm Schroder of Amsterdam, Holland, for $2,500 in favor of Edward R. Lazarus of this city, on a claim for damages on skins shipped to this city which were not up to quality. The attachment was served on the City Chamberlain, who has $2,500 cash belonging, it is said, to Mr. Schroder, who is sojourning in this city.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 182 failures in the United States during the week, against 174 for the previous week, and 187, 273, 258, and 279 in the corresponding weeks of 1898 to 1895. The Middle States had 45; New England, 28; Southern, 18; Western, 54; Northwestern, 14; Pacific, 5; Territories, 18. Canada had 23, against 21 for the previous week. About 91 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. D. FARMER & SON TYPE FOUNDing Company—Jerome Sykes	$2,256
ALTIERE, Tony—C. Sabatino	29
BLISS, Charles H.—J. E. Matheson Company	84
CAMPBELL, John V.—T. H. Friend	877
CRUGER, Emma C.—Henry Burden, trustee, &c.	3,274
CLARK, Mary F., executrix, &c.—The City of New York	236
CASALE, Charles, Joseph Mecca, and Carmino Padula L. Werner	865
DREWEN, Ella—R. Foster	73
DURKEN, Patrick, and Charles H. Farrell—The City of New York	140
FITCHTELBERG, Moris—Leopold Gottlieb	107
FITCHTELBERG, Chayine—Leopold Gottlieb	63
FRANKFIELD, Benjamin—The City of New York	259
GOLDBERG, Joseph—A. Hirsch and another	4
HERRAL, John, and Thomas B Leahy—George Bishof	1,139
HIGGINS, Luke—Johanna Kalish and another, executrix, &c., and others	1,397
HICKMAN, John F.—Patterson Brothers	42
HABER, Louis, and John N. Tully—William F. Decker and another	207
IRVINE, Allan A.—T. M. Arnold	77
JACKSON, Simon—J. Harris	43
KLEEMAN, Charlotte—Pabst Brewing Company	533
KILGEN, George J., and Adelle Galliker—Morris Levin	115
KAHN, Sarah, executrix, &c.—The City of New York	120
LAMM, Orway—Mary A. Soule	248
LEVY, Benjamin D.—James Bergman	109
MICHEL, Leonhard—D. G. Yuengling, Jr., costs	209
MCNAMARA, John J. and Margaret, also Michael J. Gavey—The City of New York	143
NEWMARK, Solomon—W. Von Erlenbell	94
NOLL, Frederick W.—F. O. Pierce Company	29
O'CONNOR, John—John Osborn's Sons & Co.	50
POLLACAT, Fritz—Charles Weber	143
POLLINI, Annie M.—E. D. Depew and others	174
RANDOLPH, George B.—F. Mertz	82
ROSENBLATT, Solomon—Harris Siegel	42
RIESENBERG, Abram, and Harry M. Adelson—Joseph L. Pritchard	265
SMITH, Samuel W.—B. Berry B. Simons and another	178
SELLECK, Herman D. and Herbert L.—Louis F. W. Arend	3,785
STEIN, Albert A.—Eldridge D. Norton	326
STARR, John E.—The City of New York	139
SMITH, Ida—George A. Sumner	250
SCHNEIDER, Louis J.—Alice Schwarz	115
TEGELER, John H.—F. Glassup	42
TRAYNOR, Bernard—J. Loewry	362
TODD, Edward A.—Lesher Whitman & Co.	250
LIBERTY RUBBER SHOE COMPANY—The City of New York	930
MOESLIN & CRANE CEILING COMPANY—The City of New York	522
HALL ASSOCIATION G. U. O. O. F., N. Y. and Gustavus Henderson—James J. Duffy	117
CITY OF NEW YORK—G. Greipenkerl	65
UHLEIN, Victor S., and George E. Sotzmann—New York Breweries Company, Limited	277
VALENTE, Gabriel—Harry W. Bell	670
VREELAND, George F.—W. J. Hooper	148
WOODS, William D.—Peter Ravenhall, costs	22
WHITE, William D. C.—Mary Feuerherd	207

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY J. PERLEY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1685.

To the creditors of Henry J. Perley, individually and as a partner of Utica Packing and Provision Company of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Henry J. Perley was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 10, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of EMIL S. RICH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Emil S. Rich of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Emil S. Rich was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 41 Nassau St., New York City, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Nov. 10, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GUSTAVE S. RATKOWSKY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Gustave S. Ratkowsky of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Gustave S. Ratkowsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 10th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JULIUS RIESS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Riess, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 6, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 22, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

New York, Nov. 10, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ADOLPH LANDON ROEDER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,658.

To the creditors of Adolph Landon Roeder of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Adolph Landon Roeder was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 84 Pine Street, New York City, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 10, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH ROSSMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Rossman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 22d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 10, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN A. BLUM, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nathan B. Blum of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Nathan B. Blum was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 10th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID GUTLOHN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Gutlohn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 2d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 22d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 10th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. VAUGHAN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,676.

To the creditors of William W. Vaughan of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said William W. Vaughan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated November 10th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LOUIS WENDEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Wendel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 10th 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 22d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 10, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARVEY L. PENCE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harvey L. Pence, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 22d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 10th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX LESSER and NATHAN LESSER, individually and as a member of the firm of MAX LESSER & CO., bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Max Lesser and Nathan Lesser, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated November 8, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 22d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

New York, Nov. 10, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GUSTAV LIBLING, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Gustav Libling of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Gustav Libling was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Nov. 10th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HARVEY L. PENCE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harvey L. Pence, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 22d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 10, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
o14-1aw6mSa

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy8-1aw6mSa

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLACK, WALTER S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York.
sep2-1aw6msat

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the ____ day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, Executor. WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
n11-1aw6m8a

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy22-aw8mSa

PRASS, PHILIPPINA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frederick Lanzer, Katie Schmidt, Frederick Schmidt, Andreas Schmidt, Henry Breneisen, Frederick Breneisen, Andreas Breneisen, Charles Breneisen, Minna Amann, Louise Bohlen, Frederick Schmidt, Philippina Prass Brown, Ida Brown, Peter Lanzer, Mary Gowdy, Ida Eckels, Katie Thurn, Albert Hartmeyer, Louis Hartmeyer, George Hartmeyer, Robert Hartmeyer, John Hartmeyer, and Sadie Boyer, the heirs and next of kin of PHILIPPINA PRASS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frederick Marx of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our county of New York, to have two certain instruments in writing, dated June 28, 1893, and March 9, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament and codicil thereto of Philippina Prass, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament and codicil thereto.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

o7-1aw7wS

STEINBRING, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK STEINBRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. FREDERICKS, Executor. JOHN BOTTOMLEY, Attorney for Executor, 34 Pine Street, New York.
o7-1w6mS

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. ACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. jy29-1aw6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au12-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—RUBSAM & HORRMANN BREWING COMPANY, plaintiff, against HYMAN GRUFT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the second day of June, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named in an order entered in the said action on the sixth day of October, 1899, amending the said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and more particularly described as follows, viz.:

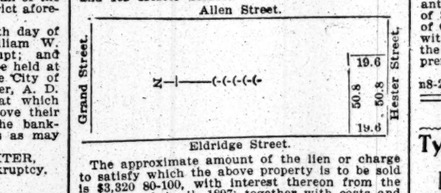
"Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eldridge Street with the northerly side of Hester Street, running thence northwardly along the easterly side of Eldridge Street nineteen feet and six inches; thence eastwardly parallel with the said northerly side of Hester Street, and through a party wall thirty feet and eight inches; thence southwardly and parallel with the said easterly side of Eldridge Street nineteen feet and six inches to the said northerly side of Hester Street, and thence westwardly along the said northerly side of Hester Street fifty feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning—be the same more or less."

Dated New York City, October 13th, 1899.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 64 Eldridge Street and 105 Hester Street:



Eldridge Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $3,320 80-100, with interest thereon from the 28th day of April, 1897; together with costs and allowance amounting to $283.02, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $450. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $19,000; with interest thereon from the 7th day of April, 1899, at five per cent., and to a second mortgage upon which the sum of $1,500 remains unpaid, with interest thereon from the eighth day of September, 1896, at six per cent.

Dated New York, October 13th, 1899.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to November 13th, 1899, at the same time and place.

Dated at the City of New York, November 6th, 1899.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

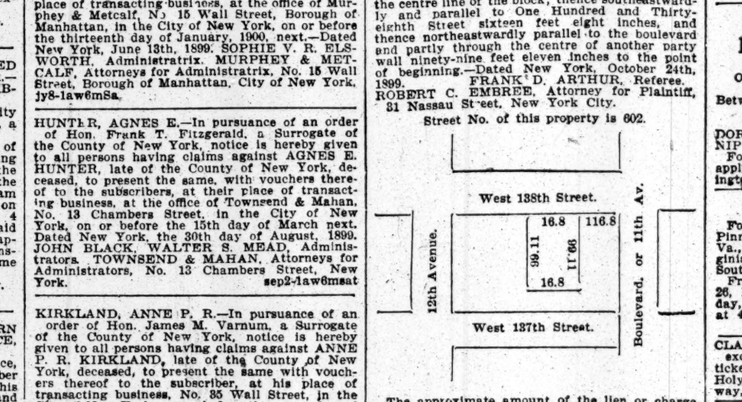
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMILY BEAUMONT, wife of Charles L. Beaumont, plaintiff, against WILLIAM WAHLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifteenth day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning on the southwesterly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and sixteen feet eight inches northwestwardly from the southwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, or Eleventh Avenue; running thence northwestwardly along the southwesterly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street sixteen feet eight inches; thence southwestwardly partly through the centre of a party wall parallel to said boulevard ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence southeastwardly and parallel to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street sixteen feet eight inches, and thence northeastwardly parallel to the boulevard and partly through the centre of another party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1899.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.
ROBERT C. EMBREE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

Street No. of this property is 602.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11417.09, with interest thereon from 21st day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $321.75, with interest from October 21, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $198.43 and interest.—Dated New York, October 24, 1899.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.
o25-2aw3w&n15

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY, AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, as Trustee for Neilson Brown, under the will of Alexander Brown, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. POPE et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

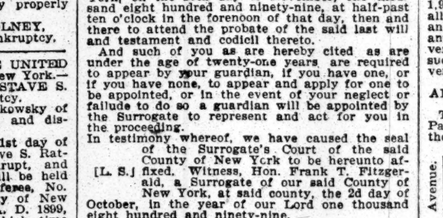
In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant twenty-five feet six and one-half inches southwardly from the southeastwardly corner of Eighty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence eastwardly, parallel to Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet, thence southwardly, parallel to Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches, thence westwardly, parallel or nearly so with Eighty-first Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, thence northwardly, along the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches to the point the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to William B. Pope by William H. Ransom and wife by deed dated September 10th, 1886, and recorded September 13th, 1886, in Liber 1,987 of Conveyances, Page 141. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder, and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 36 Wall Street, New York City.

The premises to be sold are known as No. 933 Park Avenue, and the following is a diagram thereof:


81st Street.
25.6½

RAPID TRANSIT ASSURED

The Supreme Court Reduces Contractor's Bond to $5,000,000.

JUSTICE VAN BRUNT DISSENTS

Declares Smaller Security Is "Grossly Inadequate"—To Begin the Work with New Year.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department yesterday handed down an opinion granting the motion of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners for the reduction of the bond to be given by the contractor for the construction of the underground tunnel from $14,000,000 to $5,000,000. The opinion of the court was not unanimous, Justice Van Brunt dissenting from his colleagues.

In the opinion granting the application the court says:

"The Corporation Counsel, on behalf of the City of New York, having joined with the Rapid Transit Commissioners in this application, and the municipal authorities as well as the Rapid Transit Commissioners having represented that, in their opinion, a bond of $5,000,000 will, in view of the form of the contract and the conditions under which the rapid-transit road is now to be constructed, amply protect the city, the Rapid Transit Commissioners are relieved from the stipulation which they gave as a condition upon the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners in approving of the construction of this proposed railway to the extent that a bond of $5,000,000 will be a compliance with the stipulation."

Justice Van Brunt, in his dissenting opinion, says:

"I cannot concur with the majority of the court in the disposition of this application. While, in view of the evidence produced of the difficulty of procuring a bond in the sum of $14,000,000 to secure the performance of the proposed rapid-transit contract so far as it related to construction and equipment, a reduction in the amount of such bond might be justified, yet it does not seem to me that, in justice to the property owners such a reduction should be made as virtually to deprive them of the security which, upon the original application, the court deemed absolutely necessary for their protection, and upon which the consent of the court was founded.

"So far as the consent of the city authorities to the road is concerned, that in no way protects those whose interests the Appellate Division in passing upon this application is bound to protect.

"The argument advanced that the security demanded is in excess of that which has ever been required in similar contracts is of no possible weight, because there has never yet been a contract entered into presenting any of the peculiar features which are so prominent in the proposed rapid transit contract. While a 10 per cent. bond might possibly be a reasonable security for construction, it is after construction is completed that the main burdens of the contractor begin; he is then for the first time required to invest in the enterprise his own money to the extent of over 30 per cent. of the entire cost of construction, and in order to secure this advance a bond of less than one-half the amount is required.

"It is conceded upon the moving papers that the security required by the City of Boston upon its subway contracts was 20 per cent., which would amount in the case at bar to a bond of from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. The security required by the United States Government is 25 per cent., amounting in the case at bar to a bond from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000; and no case can be cited where a work of the remarkable character required by the contract in question is to be prosecuted that it has been allowed to proceed upon the giving by the contractor of such grossly inadequate security as has now been determined upon.

"It is to be observed that this peculiarity of the contract was the reason for fixing the bond at the amount mentioned upon the original application, and these conditions have not changed. After construction, the expenses of which are to be paid by the city, the contractor out of his own money is bound to equip and run the road, toward which latter expenditure the city is required to contribute nothing, and this agreed contribution must necessarily amount to $8,000,000 or $10,000,000—a feature which is entirely different from any contract which the city has ever entered into before or probably will be called upon to fulfill again. If the contractor fail in the performance of the contract, as was originally stated, it must be because the expenses of construction and equipment are greater than he anticipated, and the city must necessarily furnish the many additional millions required to complete and make the work useful."

As soon as the opinion of the Appellate Division was handed down President Orr called a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission for next Monday afternoon. It was said yesterday that the form of advertisement would then be decided upon, and that the advertising for bids would be begun within a few days. Corporation Counsel Whalen in expressing his gratification at the decision said yesterday that in all probability work on the tunnel would be started not later than Jan. 1 next.

AGAIN ACCUSE DELEHANTY.

Nurses in Sailors' Snug Harbor Testify Before the Board Committee —Charge of Intoxication.

The inquiry into the charges against Commander Daniel Delehanty, United States Navy, as Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor, was continued yesterday at 31 Nassau Street before the special committee of the Board of Trustees composed of Recorder Goff, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, and Capt. Austin Jayne. Commander Delehanty was present and the witnesses were examined by Lewis L. Delafield, counsel to the board. The testimony was largely repetition, relating principally to Commander Delehanty's alleged ill-treatment of members of the hospital staff and interference with them.

Dr. Joy, Superintendent of the hospital, was recalled. He is regarded as leader of the opposition to the Governor. Following him Nurses F. C. Babcock, John Clark, Joseph Rodgers, P. McDonnell, Adolph C. Schlechter, and J. Gormley were sworn. It was learned that the nurses adhered to their affidavits in support of the charges. The witness subjected to the most severe cross-examination was Joseph Rodgers, who in his affidavit had said:

"On the night of May 12 or 13, 1899, Gov. Delehanty visited the hospital at 9:50 P. M. He compelled me to open windows in Ward 2, although the night was very damp and patients were in the ward with chronic rheumatism. He was beastly intoxicated at the time. He also told us we were not fit to wait on dogs."

When he came out of the board room Rodgers said that he had stuck to the statements contained in this affidavit, and that when asked how he knew that the Governor was intoxicated he had replied: "Because he staggered and I smelled his breath."

Adolph C. Schlechter, in summing up the evidence which he had given before the committee, said: "I told them that Gov. Delehanty had promised to make Sailors' Snug Harbor a good home for the inmates, but instead he had made it a living hell for the nurses."

There was general complaint by witnesses that they were not permitted to testify to all facts which they desired to present, but instead were only allowed to answer such questions as were put to them. Among their principal grievances are the matters of hours and meals. They say that the food furnished them is poor and insufficient at best, and that they are often compelled to miss their meals altogether.

Of the nurses who made affidavits in support of the charges, some fifteen or more have been discharged or have left the Harbor of their own accord. The committee will hold a session this afternoon at the Harbor, on Staten Island.

Henderson's Sentence Affirmed.

Judge Newburger, in Part III., General Sessions, handed down a decision yesterday in which the sentence of Magistrate Olmsted in the case of Lawyer Henry Clay Henderson was affirmed. Mr. Henderson was counsel for Police Captain Price before the Mazet committee. He was accused of disorderly conduct before the committee, arrested, and fined $5.

Nearly seventy years since Dr. D. Jayne wrote the prescription for JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and still it's the best remedy.—Adv.

CHILDREN'S VACATION WORK.

Result of the Summer Schools' Teaching to be Shown in a General Exhibition.

Every one interested in education will be well repaid, it is believed, for visiting the vacation schools' exhibit to be held next week in the old Public School No. 1, at 30 Vandewater Street. There will be displayed picked specimens of all kinds of work done by the children of the ten vacation schools, from the sand houses built by babbling six-year-olds to the ornate bunches of paper roses cut by the larger girls. The boys' and girls' work is separated, and then subdivided according to the ages of the children.

For two Summers the city has been conducting these vacation schools through a session of six weeks. Before that time the work had been in the hands of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. At present there are, besides the ten regular schools, about seventy playgrounds regulated by the School Board. In the morning schools the principle employed is that of teaching the pupils by means of play. They build mountains, or furnish toy houses and equip toy ships without knowing that it is work at all. By the time the kindergarten stage is passed, however, the work of acquiring knowledge begins to be a serious business, although it loses none of its pleasure. It is to show the result of this system that next week's exhibition is formed. The work represented is that of about 5,000 children of the east side, the average daily attendance in the schools having practically reached that number.

The large room in which the exhibits are placed is divided into two parts, one for the boys' work and the other for that of the girls. There are four small adjoining rooms, two of which contain kindergarten exhibits, the other two being devoted to the housekeeping department. In the latter there is all manner of household furniture. The pupils are made to cook a meal on a model stove, then to prepare the table and put the food on it; and, last, to eat the meal. By this process—a very pleasant one, the children think—they learn how to live in a civilized way, how to keep things clean about the house, and also the difference between healthy and unhealthy food.

In the kindergarten department exhibit are shown the things made by the smaller children. There are trays full of sand that has been piled up in all sorts of shapes, completely furnished houses cut out of paper, horseshoes, and other objects formed in clay, and gayly colored fans cut out of paper. There are long screens bearing color brush work, worsted work, and woodwork.

More elaborate displays are seen in the exhibit of the primary and constructive grades. Here the modeling in paper is noticeable. It includes chairs, sofas, tables, and other articles of furniture, besides decorative napkins and towels. The latter show particularly good work. The drawings with colored chalk done by the higher primary pupils represent fruits and flowers, and there are also charts depicting the ideas in stories that have been read to the children. One of these is entitled "Little Bo Peep," and shows a girl standing under a tree, with a sheep beside her and a crook in her hand, the effect being very meritorious.

The most attractive work of the industrial classes, in which were boys and girls from twelve to fifteen years old, are the artificial flowers. They are very true to nature's design. Besides these there are in this department designs for book covers, light drawings in black and white, intricate designs in fret-saw work, and various models of household ornaments in iron, knit slippers, stuffed animals, and dolls, animals of clay and colored pictures of country scenes. The wicker baskets displayed as the work of the older boys are especially good, as are also the rug designs and sketches of fancy windows.

During the week of the exhibition daily exercises are to be held. On Monday evening President Little, City Superintendent Maxwell, Commissioner O'Brien, and Associate Superintendent Stewart are to make short addresses, and on the following evening Controller Coler will speak on schools and the industry of the city. Randolph Guggenheimer will make a short address Wednesday night, and President Hunter of the Normal College will talk on "The Educational Value of Play." Thursday afternoon and Friday evening there will be the distributing of various medals to pupils, 275 certificates going to expert swimmers. Stereopticon views of the children's playgrounds will be shown on Saturday evening.

TRUST ESTATE FOR ALIMONY.

The Beneficiary Is Bankrupt, but Gets No Share.

Annette B. Wetmore, who obtained a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, William B. Wetmore, over seven years ago, received an award of $3,000 a year alimony, besides $1,000 a year for each of her three children, until they became of age, and Mr. Wetmore, to secure such payments, was required to give a bond for $50,000 with two sureties. Mr. Wetmore removed from this city to New Jersey, and failed to give a bond or pay any alimony. Mrs. Wetmore then brought a suit to have it adjudged that the accumulated income of a trust estate created for Mr. Wetmore's benefit under the will of his father be applied in satisfaction of a judgment she had obtained for the alimony due, and for alimony which might accrue to her in the future. The court decreed that the future income of this trust estate should be so applied.

Mr. Wetmore received leave from the Court of Appeals, on his appeal to that tribunal, to apply for permission to share in the income. A judgment to that effect was reversed by the Appellate Division, and the matter was sent to a referee, who decided against Mr. Wetmore's application. That decision has now been affirmed by the Appellate Division, which held yesterday, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, that Mr. Wetmore had not shown himself to be entitled to a modification of the judgment, notwithstanding he had obtained a decree in Pennsylvania adjudging him to be a bankrupt.

DISPENSARY DOCTORS ACCUSED.

Mother Says Child's Tongue Was Torn by Dentist's Forceps.

For three days little Rose Binowitz has been suffering with a torn tongue, caused, it is charged, by the incompetency of dispensary attendants. The girl's mother said last night that two young doctors at the Good Samaritan Dispensary, Broome and Essex Streets, lacerated Rose's tongue in trying to extract a tooth.

The child is ten years old, and one of five living with their parents, Israel and Sarah Binowitz, at 29 Pike Street. Her mother said last night that Rose was in a high fever and her tongue was still bleeding. The mother was seen in the office of Dr. P. A. Siegelstein, to whom she had carried the child for examination yesterday afternoon.

"On last Wednesday morning," said Mrs. Binowitz, "Rosie complained of a toothache, and I took her to the dispensary to have the tooth extracted. It was about 12 o'clock when we got there, and I was told the regular dentist was out. Two young men in the place said, however, that they could pull the tooth, and I consented to have them do so. They put Rosie in a chair, and while one of them held her, the other put the forceps in her mouth and began to pull. The child screamed, and her tongue protruded so that I could see the forceps were attached to it, and not the tooth.

"The young man who held her let go a moment, and she fell to the floor. They picked her up and wanted to continue the attempt to extract the tooth, but I caught my child in my arms and declared that they should not touch her again. The poor little thing could not cry out when the pincers were tearing her tongue, and she was in so much pain and so frightened when I caught her that she fainted. Ever since then she has been in a fever. I brought her to the doctor here this afternoon."

"Yes," said Dr. Siegelstein, taking up the story, "the child's tongue is certainly badly torn. A piece on the side about half the size of a nickel was hanging by a shred when I first saw her to-day. I may have to perform an operation. There is no doubt in my mind that the tongue was torn by an instrument."

Dr. Greanelle, who lives at 13 Hampden Street, and is in charge of the dispensary, said last night:

"The woman's story is ridiculous. It is the story of an excited mother. The child was brought to the dispensary on Wednesday by its mother, and was shown to the dentistry department. Dr. Moss, the physician in charge placed the child in the chair and put forceps in her mouth. The child immediately began to scream and became very abusive. She started to chew the forceps, and in the struggle that followed bit one of Dr. Moss's assistants on the hand.

"The child must have bitten her own tongue. Dr. Moss is a competent physician, and treats fully sixty patients every day."

The Good Samaritan Dispensary was incorporated in 1884, and in 1891 the Trustees assumed the property and work of the Eastern Dispensary of the City of New York.

CALL STATE TAXES UNJUST

Raines and Franchise Laws Attacked by Commissioners.

URGE A RADICAL REVISION

Declare City Is Deprived of Representation and Millions in Assessable Property—Equalization Scored.

The report of the Department of Taxes and Assessments for the year ending July 1 last was presented to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday. In beginning their report, the Commissioners call attention to the recommendations made in their last report, urging the necessity of a law for the assessment of franchises and the need for a city representative on the State Board of Tax Commissioners, and they claim credit for attaining their object, though they say that the proportion of State taxes paid by the city is far greater than it should be. The Commissioners also protest against the franchise tax law, as being unjust to the municipality, and declare that the Raines law is a burden to the taxpayers of this city.

In referring to the recommendations made in their last report, the Commissioners say of that suggesting the taxation of franchises:

"This recommendation has been considered by the Legislature and to a certain extent carried out by the enactment of what is known as the franchise tax law, the principle involved being established only after considerable agitation, begun and persisted in by this department, and latterly encouraged by our most influential daily papers, and to them special acknowledgment is due for arousing public sentiment, which assisted largely in inducing legislative action.

"As regards the second recommendation, we have been at last accorded one representative out of three in the State Board of Tax Commissioners, notwithstanding that we are chargeable by them with about 62 per cent. of the taxable property in the State, assessed by direct taxation, and about 70 per cent. of the taxes raised indirectly, viz., by the corporation tax, the transfer tax, and the excise tax. Time alone will demonstrate to us whether our hopes as to the beneficent result to be derived from such representation will be realized.

"Under direct taxation, based upon the valuation of real and personal property, this city suffers through the methods of the State Board of Tax Commissioners in equalizing values in the different counties. The percentage of valuation in counties outside of New York is vastly increased, and upon such increased percentage valuations are reduced in those counties and the increase in valuations placed upon New York.

"In the distribution of the school tax, also by direct taxation, this city suffers another act of injustice. To illustrate: In 1898 we paid to the State for New York County alone the sum of $1,913,000 for that purpose, and received for the support of our schools only $687,000. This unequal distribution exhibits an astounding result, in effect, that each man, woman, and child in about thirty counties of this State pays 2 3-10 cents of direct State taxes in a year, while every man, woman, and child in the City of New York pays about $1.70 State tax. It is a fact that through this division of the school fund sixteen counties in the State receive more money than they pay through direct taxation in toto for all State purposes, and are what has justly been termed 'dividend-paying counties.'

"Under indirect taxation there is the assessment of corporations through the State Controller, the levying of excise moneys by him, the collection of the transfer tax, or, as it is more generally known, the collateral inheritance tax, together with other small matters, such as fees for incorporation of companies, notary fees, &c.

"In the excise tax law we have another grievance. Now, this is a tax, not a license, system. All equality is forgotten, and another means to burden the taxpayers and the people of this city is operated, by which we pay $800 as a tax, and not as a license, while in other parts of the State they pay $100 for the same privilege. While it is true this system is in operation all through the State, its peculiar enforcement causes New York City to pay 68 per cent. of this tax, as against 32 per cent. paid by the rest of the State.

"In the working of the third division, the franchise tax law now commencing operation, the evidence of a determination to make this system operate an injustice proportionate to the others, is the fact that the power to assess is taken from the local officials and placed with State officers appointed by the Governor, whose assessments, if incorrect, are only to be rectified by legal proceedings, in which the city is not to be represented, notwithstanding that after the assessment is made the city is to be taxed upon such assessment for State purposes, and in addition takes from us about $80,000,000 of real estate located in our streets, and at present assessable by us, which it attaches to the franchise as a 'special franchise.'

"We, however, enter our protest, in behalf of this great city, against such of the provisions of that legislative enactment as take away the right of the local Assessors to make assessments upon local franchises, and we designate the law as unjust and unfair to this city.

"With this anomalous condition of a system of taxation, it seems to us that the time has arrived for a radical revision of the present methods of taxation in this State."

DECISION FOR CHIEF DEVERY.

Justice Garretson Upholds His Right to Promote.

Justice Garretson of Queens County yesterday handed down a decision against the Civil Service Board in the test case of Roundsman John E. Schelpp of Brooklyn.

Last Summer Chief Devery made seven patrolmen Roundsmen and the Civil Service Board questioned his right. Since then the pay of the policemen has been held back. The decision of Justice Garretson settles all of the cases, and also determines the right of the Chief of Police to promote patrolmen to be Roundsmen without their passing any examination.

AGAINST THE COUNCILMEN.

Refusal to Authorize Bonds Called "Perverse and Rebellious" Conduct.

Among the opinions handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday was one affirming the order of contempt issued by the Supreme Court, in Special Term, against Councilmen Cassidy, Doyle, Conly, and Murray for their refusal to vote for an issue of bonds to provide for the erection of the new Hall of Records. The Councilmen who were adjudged in contempt took the case up on appeal. In the opinion, which was written by Justice Barrett, the court used this language:

"The punishment inflicted was, under the circumstances, quite moderate. Imprisonment might well have been added. The disobedience of the writ was coupled with observations disrespectful to the court, and the entire action of the board, with the duty of obedience plainly before it, was perverse and rebellious."

SCHOOL BOARDS REBUKED.

No Money for Queens and Richmond Teachers—Mayor's Letter.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday an application from the Board of Education for an appropriation of $174,593.97 to provide for the payment of school teachers' salaries, in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond was taken up and adversely acted upon. The board adopted a resolution covering the case.

In this resolution the Board of Estimate said:

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby declines to approve the illegal action of the School Boards of the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond in fixing salaries in excess of the appropriations available therefor."

Following this action of the board, the Mayor sent a letter to each member of the School Boards in all the boroughs, in which, after quoting the charter provisions relating to the appropriations to the Board of Education, and cautioning members of city boards not to expend more money than is appropriated by the Board of Estimate, he says:

"You should personally take all such action as may be necessary to bring the expenses of the Department of Education for the year 1900 for salaries and for every other purpose within the appropriations made for such purposes in the budget for that year, and you should insist that the board of which you are a member immediately convene and take official action, fixing salaries and other expenditures within such appropriations."

ARCHITECT FOR NEW ARMORY.

Mayor Against Competitive Plans for First Battery's Home.

The Armory Board yesterday received an opinion from Corporation Counsel Whalen advising it that it has power to go ahead with the building of an armory for the First Battery of the National Guard at Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West, despite the fact that the owners of the property dissent from the awards made by the Commissioners of Appraisal. Mr. Whalen believes that the dispute can be settled out of court, and he is of the opinion that the work should not be delayed.

When the report had been received the Mayor moved that Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies be authorized to engage an architect to make the plans for the armory.

President Feitner of the Tax Department said that it had been customary in the past to invite competition in the preparation of the plans.

Brig. Gen. Butt said that there were not many architects in the city familiar with the style of architecture required for armories, and it was right that the board should have the benefit of the most expert knowledge that could be had from competitive bidding.

Mayor Van Wyck vigorously pounded the table and said: "We have a Commissioner and a department whose duty it is to attend to the preparation of plans such as these, and I am emphatically opposed to taking away any of this Commissioner's rights and privileges."

The Mayor's motion was carried.

Mr. Hertle Retracts Statement.

Commissioner of Accounts John C. Hertle, who testified before the Mazet investigating committee at a session during the Summer that he found the system of bookkeeping in use by the Dock Department to be in many respects faulty, yesterday sent a letter in answer to a communication from Mayor Van Wyck praising the bookkeeping system of the Dock Department. An extract from Mr. Hertle's communication to the Mayor reads: "The books and accounts of the Department of Docks and Ferries are models of neatness and accuracy, and the books in use are designed and kept to suit the business of the department."

CLAIM TO ENGLISH MILLIONS.

Fort Lee Hackman and His Sister Will Seek to Prove Heirship.

John P. Stockton, Jr., a lawyer of Jersey City, has been retained by Thomas Nelson, a crippled hackman, residing at Fort Lee, to establish the claim of himself and Mrs. Mary Storms, his widowed sister, to a share in the estate of John Wood, a wealthy banker of Gloucester, England, who died early in the present century, leaving property now valued at $40,000,000. He left the property to his brothers, James, Samuel, and Jeremiah. The two first named were made executors, and conducted the estate until they died. Neither left any children, and Jeremiah, the remaining brother, died in the United States some years later without ever having known that he was heir to the estate.

As he could not be found, the authorities of Gloucester took steps to have executors of the estate appointed, and a few years ago, as Nelson says he is informed, the property was sold and the money realized was paid into the Bank of England for the benefit of the heirs. Nelson claims that he and Mrs. Storms are the direct and only descendants of Jeremiah Wood, and therefore the heirs to the estate.

Mr. Stockton said yesterday that he would look over the papers given him by Nelson and after getting them in shape would lay them before the officials of the Bank of England. He said that Nelson's statement was borne out by a story of the estate printed in The London Times in 1891. According to that story the Mayor of Gloucester came to this country in 1891 on a quest for the heirs to the estate, but did not succeed in finding them. Mr. Stockton said the estate was not a myth, but it remained to be seen whether the kinship of Nelson and Mrs. Storms with Jeremiah Wood could be established.

Jersey City School Superintendent.

The Jersey City Board of Education has reappointed Henry Snyder Superintendent of the Public Schools for a term of three years. The salary is $4,500 a year.

MR. and MRS. EQUUS.

At Home November 13-18.

Don't worry about your wardrobe, we can fill any and all gaps.

Frock Coats and Waistcoats	$17.50 to 38
Trousers	5 to 10
Dress Suits	27 to 44
Tuxedo Coats	15 to 25
Overcoats, long or short	15 to 55
Patent leather shoes, Model	5
Lace, heavy calfskin, Pedestrian	5
Gloves, white $2; gray $1.50; tan	1.50
Scarfs	50 cents to 3.50

We don't make to order but we make to fit—everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Stern Bros

To-day

Exceptional Values in their

Ladies' Cloak Dep'ts

Coats of English Kerseys or Cheviots, lined with Taffeta Silks or Satins, $7.50 $9.75 $12.50

Golf Capes of Scotch double-faced cloth or plaid rugs, $7.75 $10.50 $12.75

West 23d St.

Easy Enough

to know where to go for the right sort of clothes;

Not so easy to know where not to go.

Ours is not the only right place, (there are others) but it's one of them.

Compare our $35 silk-lined, velvet-piped Montagnac Overcoat with the $50 coats about town.

Two very handsome Overcoats—a black and an Oxford Elysian, piped with braid, $20.

Among the lower-priced coats, a rough Oxford Cheviot, faced to the shoulders with the same goods, at $14, is worthy of mention.

But we might as well attempt to write the history of the late war on the back of a shipping tag as to attempt a description of our overcoat stock in this little "ad."

The right sort of Boys' Clothes, too.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

LIVELY NOTES.

Hard, is it? To find just the accents needed to give the sought-for piquancy and individuality to a room.

Not here. Instead of showing usual effects, Baedeker fashion, we lead straight to the unexpected and fascinatingly unusual in accents. Oriental rugs and hangings as delightful to the eye as a pavilion of the Caliph of Bagdad.

Bits of the quaintest furniture—from a writing table that Watteau might have painted to a Moorish straddle-legged tabourette.

We contrast and combine strikingly original and effective results with factory prices as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

A BARGAIN IN

Shirts and Drawers

For Men.

500 dozen Shirts and Drawers, natural and blue ribbed wool; also Camel's hair, white and gray knit wool.

$1.00 *each; valued at $1.50.*

Flannelette Pajamas,

98c. *each; valued at $1.50.*

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

SOCIETY OF FIVE DON'TS.

Founder Desires to Reform Mankind and Stop Sunday Work.

A society has been organized in Brooklyn with the title "The Society of the Five Don'ts." Henry N. Niles of 660 Quincy Street is the founder. The five don'ts to which the members pledge themselves to adhere are as follows:

1. Don't ride simply for pleasure on Sunday.
2. Don't (save on an ocean voyage) ride in a public conveyance on Sunday.
3. Don't read a newspaper on Sunday.
4. Don't buy anything on Sunday, except in case of an emergency.
5. Don't mail letters on Sunday.

Mr. Niles says that his society already has a membership of twenty, and he is confident that it will have a large growth. He argues that the cars will stop running if enough people refrain from riding; make their operation on Sunday unprofitable; that the Sunday newspaper will cease to be published when the society grows large enough to take away all the readers; that places where goods are sold on Sunday will close after people cease to buy, and that the United States Postal Service will cease every Sunday when everybody becomes a Five-don'ter and no letters are mailed on that day.

Mr. Niles does not believe that riding on cars and mailing letters on Sunday are in themselves scandalous offenses. The trouble, he says, is that these practices compel men to labor on the Lord's Day.

Child Killed at "Hoodoo" Corner.

Michael J. Bannon, five years old, of 48 Amsterdam Avenue, was run over and killed by a hansom cab yesterday afternoon. The child was playing in the street in front of his home. The cab was driven by Patrick McDermott, twenty-eight years old, of 207 West Sixty-sixth Street. Frank Rack of 717 Ninth Avenue, who saw the accident, picked up the child, and jumping into the cab, was driven to Roosevelt Hospital by McDermott. At the institution Dr. Crawford said the child had been killed instantly by a fracture of the base of the skull. McDermott was arrested. The corner of Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, near where the accident occurred, is known as "Hoodoo" corner. Within the past four months two other children have met similar deaths to that of Bannon's.

Mrs. Reid at Footman's Funeral.

The funeral of Sidney Applin, a footman in the family of Whitelaw Reid, was held yesterday in the Morgue Chapel of Bellevue Hospital, and was attended by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and most of the household servants. Applin, who was twenty-eight years old, had been in Mr. Reid's employ for a year and a half. He had been in Bellevue since April 11, and suffered from lung trouble. His body was taken to Cedar Grove Cemetery, Flushing, L. I., for burial. Mrs. Reid came down from her country home at Ophir Farms to attend the funeral.

Ship's Sole Survivor Arrives.

Capt. Gaskell, the sole survivor of the shipwrecked steamship George L. Colwell, which was lost Oct. 31 off Charleston, S. C., arrived on the steamship Algonquin Thursday night and went to his home in West Hoboken, N. J. Capt. Gaskell did not visit his agents in this city, as he is still in the hands of the surgeons, having been terribly battered by flotsam and jetsam when the ship went down.

For William B. Redfield's Release.

Mary W. Board yesterday obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, directing the Superintendent of the Manhattan State Asylum on Ward's Island, to produce William B. Redfield in court with a view to his discharge. Redfield has been in the asylum fourteen years. A writ of a similar nature was obtained a week ago, but was withdrawn by consent on Wednesday last.

Suabian Saengerbund's New Home.

The new home of the Saubian Saengerbund at Knickerbocker and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn, was formally opened last night. The members held a parade, followed by a banquet and addresses by prominent Germans. The new building cost $50,000.

Sale of Jackets.

To-day, November 11th.

THIRD FLOOR.

Tailor-made, of Cheviot or Kersey Cloth, lined with silk, $15.00

About 200 Jackets

Made of Kersey Cloth or unfinished Worsted, $10.00 each;

Former price $15.00, $20.00 & $25.00.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The Best in the World for $3.50.

Men everywhere throughout the United States are asking who makes the best $3.50 shoe.

Thousands are answering, W. L. Douglas, because they know he is the largest maker and retailer of $3.50 shoes in the world and can afford to sell a shoe for $3.50 that has been costing from $5 to $7 because he charges his customer only one profit.

All extra profits that others charge he puts into the quality of his shoes. It is admitted everywhere that W. L. Douglas leads the fashions.

High cut storm boot, made of Imported Norwegian Russet Calf, on the famous Country Club last. Full bellows tongue, which keeps out snow and rain. Full double sole to heel. The top was especially designed to admit tucking trousers inside. This storm boot elsewhere would cost $5 to $7.

Catalog free.

Factory, Brockton, Mass.

Sent by Mail for $3.75.

Over 1,000,000 Wearers

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....8:15 sharp. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wed. & Saturday at 2. E. H. SOTHERN & Miss HARNED. The new drama by Lee Ditrichstein, entitled THE SONG OF THE SWORD. NOV. 27—DANIEL FROHMAN'S STOCK CO.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. .....THIRD MONTH..... Charles Frohman presents Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY. JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée To-day. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD. Wm. Gillette in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées at 2. MATS. TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY. HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. LAST MAT. LAST NIGHT. LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN. | The Girl in the Barracks. Nov. 13—"Make Way for the Ladies."

FIREMEN AT GICQUEL'S FUNERAL

Brigade of Two Battalions as Escort at the Services To-day.

Fire Chief Croker yesterday detailed men to take part in the funeral of Deputy Chief Benjamin A. Gicquel, which will take place from St. Francis Xavier's Church this morning. The escort will consist of a fire brigade of two battalions, four companies in each battalion, ten men in a company. Deputy Chief of Department William Duane will command the brigade.

The following Chiefs of Battalion will act as pall bearers: John J. Burns, Thomas J. Ahearn, J. J. Cashman, Frederick J. Snow, F. J. Duffy, and J. J. Fanning. All of the men detailed will report at the quarters of Engine Company No. 54, at Forty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, at 10 A. M. The detail will be dismissed at the ferry, the pall bearers accompanying the body to Calvary Cemetery.

THE MOLINEUX COMPLICATIONS.

Recorder Wants Them Straightened Before the Trial Begins.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Goff refused to have anything further to do with the Molineux case unless it could be thoroughly demonstrated to him that the case was legally before him, and even then expressed a doubt as to whether he would try the case unless the prosecuting officer and the counsel for the defendant could reach an amicable agreement in the matter. In announcing his position to Mr. Weeks, of counsel for Molineux, and Assistant District Attorney Osborne, the Recorder reviewed the transfer of the case back and forth between the General Sessions and Supreme Court and the complications which had resulted from the District Attorney's course in the matter.

Later in the day Mr. Osborne and Mr. Weeks appeared before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to argue the motion of the District Attorney for an order for a special jury panel to try the case. The court denied the application of the District Attorney, because when the motion was originally made the Molineux case was in the Supreme Court, whereas it is now in the General Sessions Court. Mr. Weeks then asked that the Court send the case back to the Supreme Court, which motion was denied on the ground of lack of jurisdiction. This leaves the case in the Court of General Sessions. As to the jury, the District Attorney will go before the Appellate Division to-day and renew his application for a special panel for the Court of General Sessions, and, being then properly before the court, the motion undoubtedly will be granted.

Last night it was asserted positively at the District Attorney's office that despite the numerous complications, the Molineux trial would begin next Tuesday before Recorder Goff.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. JULIA ARTHUR IN MORE THAN QUEEN.

BROADWAY—SPECIAL THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 16TH, ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA. Monster All Star Performance. ALL THE STARS. ALL THE PLAYS. ALL THE ATTRACTIONS. HAVE VOLUNTEERED AND WILL APPEAR. See Sunday's papers for full particulars. SEATS ON SALE MONDAY, 9 A. M. PRICES.....$3.00, $2.50, $2.00, $1.00

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES. | Madison Square South. 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission, 50 Cents. A series of 500 fine views taken by the special Photographic Outfit with the United States Army during 1898 and 1899; illustrating THE SCENIC BEAUTY OF PORTO RICO, Its industries, social life, and much that our government is doing for the betterment of its people.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor. Eight Public Rehearsals and Eight Concerts—Nov. 17, 18; Dec. 8, 9; Jan. 5, 6; Jan. 26, 27; Feb. 16, 17; Mch. 9, 10; Mch. 23, 24; Apr. 6, 7. Soloists: PETSCHNIKOFF—HAMBOURG—LEONORA JACKSON—MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK—DE PACHMANN and others. Box office open daily from 9 to 5. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. First Chamber Music Matinee Tuesday, November 14, at 2:15. THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON. Assisted by Mr. R. Burmeister, Piano. Res. Seats $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Proctor's 23d St. TACIANU. Con. Perf. EDISON MOVING PICTURES. 15, 25, 50c. DeCourcey Bros., Gerald Griffin & Co., 30 others.

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NOV 1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

What the Magazines Will Do Next Year.

Two weeks from to-day, (on Nov. 25,) THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be issued as a twenty-four page number. Its special feature will be a series of articles outlining the plans made by the editors of the magazines for the coming year. Heretofore it has been the custom with newspapers and literary publications to print scattered items of this sort from time to time. It is believed that readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW will appreciate seeing this class of the day's literary news all brought together in one place on one day, and in a single publication.

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The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

The long-awaited "Impressions of Spain," by James Russell Lowell, is to come from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. next Wednesday through special arrangement with G. P. Putnam's Sons, who were originally credited as having the volume in preparation. The letters have been compiled by Mr. Joseph B. Gilder, who has also written a preface for the work. Mr. A. A. Adee of the State Department furnishes an introduction, which is quite essential, as the letters are drawn from Mr. Lowell's diplomatic correspondence while he was Minister at the Spanish Court. Although Mr. Lowell always wrote as a man of letters and not as a diplomatist, yet the utmost care had to be exercised in the selection of the letters, which relate to the domestic politics of Spain, the death of Queen Mercedes, the attempted assassination of the King, Gen. Grant's visit to the peninsula, and the King's second marriage. At the very outset of his Spanish sojourn, Mr. Lowell seemed singularly sympathetic with his surroundings, and as Mr. Gilder truly says the "official correspondence teems with references to and illustrations of Spain's good-will toward the United States."

"The Memoirs and Correspondence of Lord Playfair," written and edited by Sir Weymss Reid, will shortly be brought out by Harper & Brothers. The memoirs are based upon an unfinished autobiography which Lord Playfair left behind him, and their value will be enhanced by a large number of important letters from such men as Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Chamberlain, which will appear therein for the first time. It will be recalled that at the time of the Venezuelan dispute in 1895, Lord Playfair was chosen by Mr. Chamberlain as an unofficial medium through which Ambassador Bayard might approach the British Government, as at that particular time Lord Salisbury could not discuss officially or otherwise the question of the moment. The history of this so far unknown passage of diplomatic history is presented in the forthcoming volume, which contains the whole series of letters exchanged between Lord Playfair, Mr. Bayard, and Mr. Chamberlain.

A new and complete edition of the works of the late Robert G. Ingersoll, to be known as the Dresden Edition, is in press at C. P. Farrell's. The issue will include twelve volumes, handsomely illustrated with photogravures, etchings, and half-tones. Additional and hitherto unpublished material will be found in the volumes, including Mr. Ingersoll's first lecture entitled "Progress," written and delivered in 1860, and his lecture on Robert Burns. One volume will be given up entirely to legal papers, containing, among other speeches, his famous ones at the Star Route trial, Davis will case, Munn trial, and his last public address in the Russell will case at Camden, N. J., last June. There will also be a volume containing essentially patriotic addresses. This edition, which will be the only complete and authorized issue of the author's works, has been prepared under the supervision of Mr. Ingersoll's family from his manuscripts, notes, and literary memoranda.

"Tennyson, Ruskin, Mill, and Other Literary Estimates," being a volume of essays collected by Mr. Frederic Harrison, published by the Macmillan Company, is exciting much appreciative comment in England owing to the long criticism of Tennyson therein contained. This essay is now presented for the first time; the majority of the others, however, originally appeared in The Nineteenth Century.

A work of importance to lovers of the history and literature of music will shortly come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is "Reminiscences," by Morris Steinert. Mr. Steinert has for almost half a century been identified with the musical history of this country, sometimes as a professional, but more frequently as a devoted and serious amateur. Some of the most noted performers on musical instruments that this country has had the privilege of hearing owe their introduction here to Mr. Steinert, who, by the way, has one of the most valuable collections of musical instruments in the world. In early life Mr. Steinert was associated with Steinway & Sons, but of late years he has resided quietly in his home in New Haven, Conn., where he has devoted his time to augmenting his collection. The forthcoming work will include much that is intimate and personal concerning the greatest musicians of the last half of the century; letters, anecdotes, and conversations form a feature of the volume.

A valuable art book is about to be published through Messrs. Cassell & Co. It is to be entitled "The National Gallery," and, as its title implies, will contain reproductions of the most distinctive works in the great British collection. The work is being edited by Sir Edward J. Poynter, Director of the National Gallery, who will write the introduction and present such critical notes as will prove of great value to dealers and amateurs. Every picture has been reproduced under the personal direction of Mr. Edwin Bale, R. I. The work, which will contain about 1,060 pages and between 1,300 and 1,400 illustrations, will be presented in three volumes, the first two of which will deal with the old masters of foreign schools, while the last will deal with British masters and modern schools, including the pictures at the National Gallery of British Art, (Tate Gallery.) This notable production, which will undoubtedly be the most complete and elaborate catalogue of any national art collection, will be limited to 1,000 copies.

Readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, who had the privilege of perusing the series of sketches of American contemporaneous life and culture that appeared in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES under the signature of William Archer, will doubtless be glad to hear that these articles, together with others on the same general theme, are soon to be brought out in book form by Charles Scribner's Sons. The volume will be entitled "America To-day: Observations and Reflections," and will, as may be readily imagined, embody the views of the well-known English critic on American traits and American customs as he observed them during his visit here a year ago, together with serious reflections upon some of the most absorbing political and social problems of the day. Apropos of the forthcoming book, it is well to note that a series of articles on the stage in America by Mr. Archer is now running in The Pall Mall Magazine.

THE NEW PACIFIC.

The Historian of California, Robert Howe Bancroft, Gives the Results of a Recent Tour of Investigation Throughout That Vast Region—An Interesting and Timely Topic.*

"The New Pacific," the subject which occupies Mr. Robert Howe Bancroft's attention, had necessarily to be treated in an extended manner. History does not depend on a single incident. The annexation of the Philippine Islands was brought about by circumstances, not happening in 1898, but dating from long centuries before. The blowing up of the Maine was only as the the fuse which fired the train. Mr. Bancroft, then, in his many chapters, goes over the ground of European and American politics, paying due attention to Oriental topics, giving special heed to the old and present commercial conditions.

In the introductory chapter entitled "Now and Then" the author writes that to-day "a dozen lines of steamships now cross the Pacific between America and Asia where for two and a half centuries a single galleon made its slow and clumsy way forth and back from Acapulco to Manila once a year." Bold was William H. Seward, who said some forty-seven years ago that "the Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast region beyond will become the chief theatre of events in the world's great hereafter."

With a commerce on the Pacific now amounting to $5,000,000,000 per annum, what will be the industrial evolution when there is a ship passage uniting the East with the West? We live in a time of "bewildering change," and in 1898, our author says, was the year, when "the last of mediaeval tyranny was driven from America. * * * Nor were the United States alone in this work of regeneration. Gen. Kitchener in the Eastern Soudan brought blessings to millions of the human race in delivering them from the hands of those who would destroy them."

As characteristic a passage as any to be found in the volume is the one descriptive of the new awakening, and how there came about a new America and a new Pacific.

And, like all the evolutions of civilization, had come from its own inherent force, and not through any extrinsic effort. Men talk now about what should be the policy of the Nation. The Nation had no policy in the year 1898. The President had no policy further than to do his duty according to the best of his ability each day as it came to him. There is no harm in such discretion, but while statesmen are laying down the law of the matter a higher law sets in and settles it. Was there a preconcerted plan in the beginning, that we should stir up Spain, liberate Cuba, get possession of the Philippine Islands, and blossom into empire? No. And no more can men make plans for progress to work itself out on in the future than they could have done in the past. The destinies of nations are not governed by acts of Parliament. But howsoever or by whatsoever agency it came, whether by man's volition or from the mysterious unfoldings of the great unknown, the change is upon us, positive and palpable. We are different from what we were, and we shall always be different; we cannot go back if we would. A higher intelligence and a stronger power than our own has moved us from our former course into a way, better, perhaps, or worse, but into another way.

That war is an evil, that it is brutal, no one questions, but all wars are not base. War is demoralizing, Mr. Bancroft explains, when it is born of hatred and jealousy. "What were nine-tenths of all the wars of history but displays of bloody fanaticism and the lust of gain and glory? Wars for national independence, for national integrity, for the cause of humanity, are not in the outcome, however they may be in the action, demoralizing, but ennobling to a people, and that throughout all time." And so looking at our war with Spain Mr. Bancroft thinks that there is no American "who can be called a man who is not morally better and stronger by reason of our war with Spain."

In the ninth and tenth chapters of the work under notice the author goes over both sides of the question, as represented by the anti-imperialists and imperialists, and this subject has never been more fully treated. Precedent! Are we to be slaves to precedent? "It is well to respect precedent, but it is better to respect progress. We hold to precedent so long as precedent is worth holding to. Only the stupidly ignorant never change."

For the Spaniard of to-day, for the Latin race in general, Mr. Bancroft has no liking, and he has little respect for the French. Looking into the foreign politics during our war with Spain, Mr. Bancroft writes:

France set her hopes on Spain, prayed that she would win, assisted her in every way, until, disgusted with her defeats, French-like she turned to her the cold shoulder. France was sore because she could not collect the money due her from Spain, first toward the Americans for causing the trouble, and then toward the Spaniards because they cut so sorry a figure in

*THE NEW PACIFIC. By Robert Howe Bancroft. New York: The Bancroft Company.

trying to save their honor, which would pay no debts.

No stronger advocate of union between the English-speaking races can be found than is Mr. Bancroft. They are our brethren, "with the same language, the same institutions, and the same maxims and belief." It is a union without cant or hypocrisy, and the best results will come from it.

All throughout the war, while the European powers were mainly against us, England was friendly, either because of race sympathy, or material considerations, or both. * * * The war made clear the fact that not one of the European powers can be trusted where American interests are affected except Great Britain, but the cordial relations manifested of late between England and the United States more than offset any evil the powers can bring upon us. * * * We may indulge a patriotism of race in England, as we indulge a patriotism of country in America: for standing together as we now do, the present attitude and understanding are equivalent to an alliance, an unexpressed compact based upon interest and not on written formulas, and having a potentiality equal to the rest of the world.

Of special interest are the chapters on "Interoceanic Communication," "Resources of the Pacific," "The Climates of the Pacific," "Mines," "The South Sea Islands," "Hawaii," "The Philippine Archipelago," and, above all, on "The Race Problem.' The condition of the Chinese in the United States is fully treated. As to the negro, the author comes to this conclusion, that the man of color, left to himself in America, deteriorates. He cites conditions in Hayti. Looking at the black men in the United States, Mr. Bancroft thinks that there will be eternal antagonism between them and the whites. He even dreads the time to come when by their increase men of color "will overwhelm the white man by reason of numbers alone." He is no believer in the political equality of the black man.

"The New Pacific" is encyclopedic in its treatment of the subject. The author may be occasionally given to the adoption of certain theories still undecided, but no one can doubt the patriotism he shows and his thorough acquaintance with that new world which, "for good or bad," must have very much to do with our immediate future.

M. Zola's "Fecondite."

It is understood that The Macmillan Company have dropped M. Zola's latest novel, "Fécondité," from their list. This house was to have presented it under the title of "Fruitfulness," and Mr. Ernest A. Vizetelly, who has Englished several of the French author's works, was to have prepared the translation. Neither the translator nor the publisher has maintained his original intention. An English version of the novel will shortly be presented, it is true, but it will not bear the imprint of The Macmillan Company, nor will the name of Mr. Vizetelly appear on the title page. All this requires explanation.

Recently Mr. Vizetelly saw fit to make a statement concerning his position. It may also serve as an explanation for the absence of the novel from The Macmillan list. Mr. Vizetelly writes:

I have not translated "Fécondité" because, in my humble opinion, an adequate translation of the book is an impossibility. I have studied the French text with great care, and hold that in the present state of English opinion—prejudice, hypocrisy, call it what you will—no English publisher of repute would care to issue anything approaching a verbatim rendering of the book. Such issue, in my estimation, would be inevitably followed by controversy of the most unpleasant kind, and a prosecution might well ensue. * * *

So far as I am concerned, there are peremptory private reasons why I should do nothing to revive scandal such as followed the publication by my father of certain of M. Zola's former works, notably "La Terre." I admired "La Terre," and I admire 'Fécondité," which deals, to my thinking, in a masterly fashion with a crying evil. But although some may argue that English fiction has "moved" since the days of "La Terre," and that certain outspokenness, then so universally censured, has largely become permissible, I consider such a degree of outspokenness as distinguishes "Fécondité" to be still in advance of us.

Mr. Vizetelly goes on to say that both the author and publisher allowed him carte blanche in matters of expurgation, but had he attempted to sacrifice certain objectionable portions of the text the book would have been so mangled that "whatever might remain would be utterly unworthy of either M. Zola or myself," and hence, "after months of the most anxious consideration, after repeatedly striving to find some means of overcoming the difficulties of the task, I reluctantly threw it up."

We had read "Fécondité" as it appeared serially in L'Aurore, and we fully sympathize with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Vizetelly and acted upon by The Macmillan Company. And that is the reason why no review of the book will appear in these columns.

The Century Company will publish, Nov. 21, Charles B. Loomis's "Four-masted Catboat, and Other Truthful Tales," profusely illustrated by Florence Scovel; "His Defense, and Other Stories," by Harry Stillwell Edwards, the title story of which is the most popular that the author has written since "The Runaways"; "Little Jim Crow, and Other Stories of Children," by Clara Morris, and "Holly and 'Pizen'" and other stories by Mrs. Ruth McEnerny Stuart.

Henry T. Finck has been at work for the last thirteen years on a book which Charles Scribner's Sons expect to bring out within the next fortnight. It is entitled "Primitive Love and Love Stories." In order to secure material for his book Mr. Finck has ransacked the libraries of Europe and the United States, and has gathered from original sources in all languages an extraordinary mass of material relating to love and marriage.

MRS. BROWNING.

Lilian Whiting's Study of Her Life and Writings.*

Miss Whiting's story of Elizabeth Barrett Browning is a thoroughly delightful one, as was to be expected from the magazine articles she has already given us on the subject. Her book was evidently not written because of the present interest in Mrs. Browning's work induced by the charm and interest of the recently published letters, but because of her own overpowering enthusiasm for the Brownings personally, and as friend of her own Kate Field; the former she would have loved had they been plain Mr. and Mrs. Browning, of whom the world knew nothing, instead of the poets she ranked so highly. Miss Whiting's interest, then, being personal before it is literary, she is able to give us a charming study of her subject, and add fresh interest to a story with which we are already very familiar.

So strong is Miss Whiting's interest in Mrs. Browning that she passed two Summers in Europe, visiting the scenes of Elizabeth Barrett's life, so that she might give us "some kind of personal interpretation of the greatest of women poets."

The introduction contains a long and interesting pen picture of the Browning palace in Venice:

The Valhalla of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. His grave is in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey, and hers under the white lilies of the Florence that she loved; but in this palace (which dates from 1679) are the memorials of their lives. * * * In the marble court stands the statue of Dryope, by Robert Barrett Browning, the son of the poets. * * * One passes to a series of salons, each holding portraits, sketches, and portrait busts of the poets, besides many other works of art. There is Story's bust of Elizabeth Browning—an exquisite creation. There is the original oil painting of her, from which many inadequate engravings have been made. The original is a clear and striking portrait, but the reproductions give little hint of its beauty. There are several portraits of Robert Browning—among them one representing the poet standing with a picturesque cloak falling over his shoulders. One portrait of Mrs. Browning shows her as a child—it was painted when she was about nine years old, when the family lived at Hope End, and reveals a very lovely girl, with fair hair and blue eyes, and rose-touched fairness of face, holding up an apron full of flowers, as she stands in the garden with the dog Flush, made famous in her poems, standing beside her.

During two Summers it was Miss Whiting's pleasure to visit the English scenes of Miss Barrett's early life; afterward tracing the progress of her later days in Paris, Florence and Rome:

A year ago came that intimate and beautiful revelation of Mrs. Browning's life in the letters. * * * The story of her life in its outer aspects has never heretofore been more than fragmentarily outlined, and the effort to make a somewhat complete narrative of a life singularly exalted and noble, has been one invested with that happiness which, perchance, always attends the outer fulfilment of an inner vision.

Elizabeth Barrett, born on Nov. 6, 1806, in Ledbury, was the eldest child of Edward and Mary Moulton Barrett. Elizabeth had two sisters, Henrietta and Arabel, and eight brothers, of whom her favorite, Edward, was drowned at Torquay before her eyes—a blow from which she never recovered. When only a little girl the family moved to Hope End, where she was supremely happy, her early studies being directed entirely by her father, of whom Miss Whiting gives a much pleasanter picture than the one we have been accustomed to associate with him. "Ledbury was the centre of an unusually intelligent and active life, and Mr. Barrett was one of the earnest reformers of that day. In the village he would hold meetings, speak and pray with the untaught people of that community—at a time when for a man of wealth to concern himself in such things was unusual and unknown. And by his side, as still related by the old people of the place, the large, wondering childish eyes used to gaze with upturned, reverent love, * * * for Elizabeth was his constant companion. To quote Shelley's words, 'he was the friend of the unfriended poor.' There are still those alive in the town who heard him and gained a sight and hope of something better from his words."

Miss Barrett's invalidism dates from her fifteenth year, when a fall from her horse injured her spine. Shut out more and more from the world, she saw but few friends, and "the soul of the woman struck deep into the roots of Latin and Greek and drank of their vital juices."

In 1832 Hope End was given up for a home at Sidmouth, and three years later the family removed to London, taking 74 Gloucester Place. Mr. Barrett's chief objects in making this change being that one of his sons might study law and the entire family enjoy life on a larger social scale. Miss Barrett's health suffered greatly through this change from country to town, both at their first residence and at 50 Wimpole Street, where the remainder of her London life was passed.

Miss Whiting points out that from Elizabeth Barrett's weakest physical condition began her strongest intellectual activity. And, although an invalid who saw few people, Miss Barrett was never morbid, "never awry in her attitude toward life. * * * It was this high and active spiritual quality that saved Elizabeth Barrett from ever relapsing into nervous, exacting, selfish invalidism."

Miss Whiting points out one of the important characteristics which made Mrs. Browning the interesting woman she was personally. "Yourself, and not herself, was always her interest." Also, repeating Miss Mitford's description, which Miss Whiting says is always quoted in all sketches of Mrs. Browning, and yet is so good that age does not wither nor custom stale:

Elizabeth Barrett was one of the most interesting persons I ever saw. Of a slight, delicate figure, with a shower of dark curls falling on either side of a most expressive face; large, tender eyes richly fringed by dark lashes; a smile like a sunbeam, and such a look of youthfulness that I had some difficulty in persuading a friend that she was old enough to be introduced into society.

The publication of "Paracelsus" drew Miss Barrett's attention to its author, but the first letter which passed between them was a note dated July, 1845. Mr. Kenyon is responsible for the following:

Their meeting was directly due to the publication of the 'Poems' of 1844. Chancing to express his admiration of them to Mr. Kenyon, who had been his friend since 1839, and his father's schoolfellow in years long distant, Mr. Browning was urged to write to Miss Barrett himself, and tell her of his pleasure in her work. * * * He took Mr. Kenyon's advice, and in January, 1845, we find Miss Barrett in "exstacies" over a letter (evidently the first) from "Browning, the poet; Browning, the author of 'Paracelsus,' and King of Mysteries." * * * In the course of a month Miss Barrett tells Mrs. Martin that she is getting deeper and deeper into correspondence with Robert Browning, poet and mystic, "and we are growing to be the truest of friends."

How this friendship progressed, the first meeting, to be followed by so many others, is familiar to us all. For who has not read the noble series of letters which appeared last Spring? Miss Whiting thinks, and truly, that "the story of their courtship is the exquisite and ideal one in all the tales of romance. * * * While all the letters are full of the most delicate and ineffable tenderness, they are also full of strong intellectual views, critical expression, keenness of insight, and vital interest in the events of the day."

Mr. Barrett's strangely selfish objection to his children's marrying and the absolute need of secrecy which finally led to the hasty morning wedding and, subsequently, to the journey to Italy, are too well known to need further mention.

The book gives beautiful glimpses into the after lives of the wedded poets. The life in Pisa, Miss Whiting thinks must always have been associated in Browning's mind with his first glimpses of "The Sonnets from the Portuguese," of which he wrote: "I dared not reserve for myself the finest sonnets written in any language since Shakespeare's."

One would like to make many extracts from Miss Whiting's volume, which in some way contrives to give us the most virile picture of Mrs. Browning in all our literature; possibly this result is reached because Elizabeth Browning is real to the author, and her interest in the woman as well as in her work an overpowering one, so that Miss Whiting's book is as much from her heart as from her head. She quotes from Kate Field's descriptions—based on intimate friendship—of both the Brownings and of Walter Savage Landor, but the extracts are too long to be given in full, and partial quotations would fail to do them justice, so we can only advise our readers to go to the book itself—a distinctly valuable addition to our Browning literature.

Miss Whiting gives many charming extracts from letters written during these happy days in Italy, of which she says:

These typical extracts from letters indicate how warm and human was the life of literature as lived by these married poets; how deeply each drew from the living springs of love and thoughtfulness and generous consideration.

The main events of the lives of the Brownings are touched upon in the book; narrow at first, in time their income grew larger, to be further supplemented by Mr. Kenyon's bequest; the birth of Barrett Browning, which made them both so happy, and the gradual passing of the days until the end came, and "on the morning of June 29, 1861, Mrs. Browning passed on to that fairer realm, with the words, 'It is beautiful,' on her lips."

Miss Whiting discusses Mrs. Browning's poetry, but devotes much more attention to the personal side of her character—the most interesting and valuable portion of the little book. The following seems particularly well said:

The character of Mrs. Browning has been so often portrayed as some abnormal being, half nervous invalid, half angel—as if she were a special creation of nature, with no particular relation to the great active world of men and women—that it is quite time to do away with the category of nonsense and literary hallucination. One does not become less than woman by being more. Mrs. Browning fulfilled every sweetest relation in life, as daughter, sister, friend, wife, and mother, and her life was not the less normal in that it was one of exceptional power and exaltation.

The book is a well-printed volume of nearly 200 pages, in a most attractive cover, and contains as a frontispiece a portrait of Mrs. Browning. Two lines on the title page really seem to give the keynote of the book:

"For the book is in my heart,
Lives in me, wakes in me, and dreams in me."

Mr. Charles de Kay, the well-known art critic and Secretary of the National Arts Club, has written the introduction to a work about to be published by Cassell & Co., entitled, "Drawing in Charcoal and Crayon for the Use of Students and Schools," by Frank Fowler. Mr. de Kay writes that "It is a maxim among artists that the human figure 'contains everything,' or, in other words, that the artist who has mastered the drawing of the human figure is ready to design anything in the world. * * * Ability to make a comprehensible, fairly correct sketch of an object may easily affect the career of a young man or a young woman, because an employer argues with perfect right that the training of the eye and hand which makes such a sketch possible is likely to prove a profitable factor in the conduct of his business."

*A STUDY OF ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. By Lilian Whiting. Author of "The World Beautiful," &c. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1899. $1.25.

"FISHERMAN'S LUCK."

Dr. Van Dyke's New Book—A Man's Verdict and a Woman's.*

The charm of Dr. Van Dyke's "Little Rivers" is so universally acknowledged that "Fisherman's Luck" will find friends waiting to give it welcome; nor will their feelings on laying down the new volume be at all in the nature of a disappointment. The present book is perhaps even stronger than the other, and from its dedication to "My Lady Graygown" delightful down to its closing words: "So let this book tell you one thing that is certain—in all the life of your fisherman the best piece of luck is just you," to the volume's fine ending, "A Slumber Song for a Fisherman's Child," does not contain a dull or uninteresting page. Some of its stories and papers are familiar to us from having made their first appearance in the pages of the magazines, while others seem to have been written for the book itself.

"Fisherman's Luck," the first chapter of which gives the title to the book, is an account of various forms of salutation, including the "What luck?" of anglers, who never pass each other without that question; the rest of the chapter being a defense of "chance" or "luck," which plays such an important part in the fisherman's lot; and a eulogy of angling in general. The chapter includes the following fine bit:

In the school of life many branches of knowledge are taught. But the only philosophy that amounts to anything, after all, is just the secret of making friends with our luck.

"The Thrilling Moment" is an account of the capture, effected under great difficulties, of a large salmon, which is followed by a delightful chapter on "Talkability." "Robert Louis Stevenson uses the word 'talkable' in one of his essays to denote a certain distinction among the possible subjects of human speech. There are some things, he says in effect, about which you can really talk; and there are other things about which you cannot properly talk at all, but only dispute, or harangue, or prose, or moralize, or chatter." We think even devout Stevensonians will agree with Dr. Van Dyke, who thinks all subjects are matter for good talk, if only the right people take them up.

No, in quality of talkability does not make a distinction among things; it denotes a difference among people. * * * A talkable person, therefore, is one whose nature and disposition invite the easy interchange of thoughts and feelings; one in whose company it is a pleasure to talk, or to be talked to. * * * A talkative person is like an English sparrow—a bird that cannot sing, and will sing, and ought to be persuaded not to try to sing. But a talkable person has the gift that belongs to the woodthrush and the veery and the wren * * * and the brown thrush, yes, the brown thrush has it to perfection, if you can catch him alone—the gift of being interesting, charming, delightful, in the most off-hand and various modes of utterance.

The whole paper on "Talkability" is so thoroughly charming and so well and clearly put, that temptations to quotation will be found on every page:

A mania for absolutely correct pronunciation is fatal * * * If, perchance, you happen to misplace an accent, you shall see their eyebrows curl up like an interrogation mark, and they will ask you what authority you have for that pronunciation. * * * For this reason, a touch of dialect, a flavor of brogue, is delightful. * * *

But after all, the very best thing in good talk, and the thing that helps it most, is friendship. How it dissolves the barriers that divide us, and loosens all constraint and diffuses itself like some fine old cordial through all the veins of life. * * * There is a talkability that can express itself even without words. There is an exchange of thought and feeling which is happy alike in speech and silence. It is quietness pervaded with friendship.

It might almost be said that neither Montaigne nor Emerson has written as charmingly on this subject; but we are leaving small space in which to speak of the other chapters of the book, which will be found quite as delightfully treated. "Fishing in Books" touches upon the literature of fishing, from Izaak Walton, down through a long list of writers, ending with Black and Blackmore in the present day. Dr. Van Dyke agrees with De Quincey, that books about angling should be divided into two classes—the literature of knowledge and the literature of power—giving numerous and interesting examples of both classes. But two short extracts are so unusually charming they cannot be resisted; speaking of old Izaak, Dr. Van Dyke says:

Walton's book is as fresh as a handful of wild violets and sweet lavender. It breathes the odors of the green fields and the woods. It tastes of simple, homely, appetizing things, like the syllabub of new verjuice in a new-born haycock, which the milkwoman promised to give Piscator the next time he came that way.

And the equally delightful:

I like a writer who is original enough to water his garden with quotations, without fear of being drowned out. Such men are Charles Lamb, James Russell Lowell, and John Burroughs.

But for the limitation of space one would like to linger with Dr. Van Dyke over "The Open Fire"—the fire in the open—learning from him how first to construct and then to enjoy the various fires he describes so well. The cooking fire, the camp fire, the smudge fire, but, above all, "the little friendship fire." The entire book is breezy, and suggests the open, and we think that with this book for a companion one would care very little whether the fish bit or not; Dr. Van Dyke's style being his own best definition of "talkability." The book contains charming illustrations; and is also published in an edition on Japan paper, at $10 a copy, limited to 150 copies. In the

*FISHERMAN'S LUCK, AND SOME OTHER UNCERTAIN "HINGS." By Henry Van Dyke, author of "Little Rivers," &c. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899. $2.

limited edition will be found a poem and a charming preface not published in any other form.

This is not a book to mark with criticism. The fact is that the critic would be disarmed of his weapons ere he got through it, and at the finish would be so much under the spell of the author that he would feel like surrendering at discretion. It is a high entertainment, mingled with good counsel, and most valuable where the instruction is without design. The author tells what he has found in certain walks of life, and without seeking to trace searchingly a relation therein to the heart of things, or sounding the depths of human life, he with a happy play of fancy weaves them with the universal thoughts of men and affords us pleasure and a steadying influence.

These talks—the author uses the word—are as near to the spirit of dialogue as they can very well be, being so stimulative, and there is no style so good for such a subject, and for most subjects, as one which, like this, produces such an effect. If all D. D.'s would or could introduce something of such genial wisdom and broad culture into their work, we cannot but think that such a regeneration would take place as less modern ideas and methods do not seem to produce. We advise them to go to school to Dr. van Dyke.

The application of "Fisherman's Luck" to human life is a happy parable, happily worked out, and without any preaching. The robe the author has on was not fashioned in Geneva—much further back. It is the robe of old Izaak Walton and of Socrates, and of a greater than either. There is the love of the angler's art of Izaak, the deep-sounding humor of Socrates, and the love of parable of the Great Master. We do not mean to compare the book with what either of these have said, but the same spirit is there, the wholesome human sympathies. Like such teaching, it is redolent too of the open air, hand and glove with nature, and therefore its influence must, even unconsciously, be tonic and healing. We have many times listened to the fisherman telling his experiences with the fisherman's enthusiasm; but they have not each one "mixed a' wi' admonition due," as Dr. van Dyke does; nor have they all had the patient philosophy of H. E. G. That man's conduct is a sermon, which the author, in a word, does not fail to suggest. Yes, those are the things that teach, more ameliorative and potent far than the example of him that "taketh a city."

We have an acquired suspicion of the word "luck"; but we cannot quite fit our favorite argument against it here. As it is understood by the author, we are well content with it; for he says, "The only philosophy that amounts to anything, after all, is just the secret of making friends with our luck." That is quite right, and we must do it without quite knowing the how of it.

Of course the book has the benefit of the author's wide reading, and has some incidental criticisms which start questions, but the gist of the book is not in those, and, like the question of the hearing of fishes, they may remain open. We might mark, however, for instance, that when speaking of those distinguished for skill in quotation he mentions Lamb, and Lowell, and Burroughs, and omits Hazlitt he makes a miss, for if those writers are mighty in quotation, Hazlitt is mightier than the mighty and has no superior. The author's own quotations are happy—happier than some occasional phrase and simile. The breeze "snoring" through the woods is not fully to our liking; "golf playing on links liable to earthquakes," as like meeting a quarrelsome talker, is the least bit far-fetched; and the dilettante of "conversational ability," as like the votaries of powder and rouge, "wise virgins who are said to look their best by lamplight," is, as a figure, doubtful. We doubt, too, if the earth in March, turning the corner of Sun Alley and starting for Summer Street, is quite convincing; and in any book, in places where the fancy is brought largely into play, anything like mediocrity is not admissible. Like poetry, it admits of no degree.

Dr. van Dyke's tribute to Darwin, though not given as such, that great man would have greatly enjoyed. "The theory," says the doctor, "that Adam lived in the woods for some time before he was put into the Garden of Eden 'to dress it and to keep it' has an air of probability. How else shall we account for the arboreal instincts that cling to his posterity?" "Our ancestor," says Darwin, "was a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in his habits."

The angler and others will thank the author for his chapter on "Fishing in Books," a field, if we may judge by example, to the reader that is a reader worth cultivating.

Perhaps philosophy is, as some have thought, one of the "uncertain things." The doctor thinks that the age of the "perfectly ordered life" will "perhaps come" "some day." This hope strikes us as from an ancestry of grim and groping speculators, "probably Genevan in their habits." How these habits do adhere; and from such habits and such character how can we ever look for such a destiny? This, if a fly—though many will think it no fly at all—is the largest in a pot of excellent and precious ointment; and happily the whole book is an antidote to gloom and hopelessness of every kind.

Perpetual Copyright.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, supplement to THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 30, on Page 650, appears an article entitled "Perpetual Copyright." The last paragraph of said article is almost a complete perversion of the facts stated in the petition as prepared for Congress, and is a complete misstatement of the law in reference to retroactive or retrospective enactments.

The ninth section of Article I. of the Constitution, third clause, reads as follows: "No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed."

It is fundamental and well-settled law that this enactment has reference only to new or additional punishments for acts committed before the existence of such new law and which had not been declared crimes by preceding laws or which increased or imposed additional penalties for acts already declared to be crimes. In other words, this section of the Constitution has reference only to criminal remedies and not civil ones; moreover, the Congress or the Legislature can lessen or decrease the punishment for crimes already committed though neither can increase it.

Retroactive or retrospective laws are extremely common on the statute books of England, the United States, and the several States of our Union; they are purely civil remedies, and some of our most important legislation is made up of such enactments. See Bouvier's Law Dictionary, Vol. I., Page 549, heading "Ex Post Facto Law," and cases cited.

All our Statutes of Limitations of time to commence civil actions at law in the United States and the several States are continually being changed, altered, or amended at the pleasure of the several Legislatures; the power to regulate these rights of the people is completely analogous to the power of Congress to regulate or extend the right of copyright. Of the power of the Congress of the United States to extend the right of copyright to cases where said right has not yet expired, that is, where the forty-two years are not fully completed, there is no question at all; it is a civil matter over which Congress has ample jurisdiction. * * *

The law and the facts in reference to this question are extremely important to a large number of people, and it is most respectfully suggested that the brilliant weekly review of THE TIMES give them its most careful attention. FRED R. LEE.

New York, Oct. 4, 1899.

Neglect of Faust in the Second Part.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Speaking of Goethe, in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 2, 1899, Mr. Henry B. Hinckley says that "as a poet, his best performances—the ballads and lyrics, 'Hermann and Dorothea,' and the first part of 'Faust'—give him a very high place." There seems to be a tendency among Americans to look upon the second part of "Faust" as an offspring of Goethe's second childhood, and to regard the first part, with Matthew Arnold, as "the only one which counts." Perhaps the origin of this tendency may be traced to the critics of the prophet's own country. Among these critics some years ago there was a general lack of appreciation of the wealth to be found in the second part. Only recently have the German critics been brought to the admission that the second part contains something beyond mere symbol and mystification. In America the popular conception of Goethe's "Faust" is derived mainly from Gounod's opera. The opera awakens interest in the story; the drama is sought for further details of the love tragedy; and when this part has been read, generally in translation, the reader's curiosity is satisfied, and he prides himself that he now appreciates Goethe's poem. As well might he claim a full understanding of Dante's "Divina Commedia" after reading the "Inferno" only.

Many persons dread a perusal of the second part of "Faust" simply because they have heard that it is extremely difficult to understand. But does not the first part contain more than one passage that is not perfectly clear and comprehensible upon the surface? This probably is another reason why the second part of "Faust" is not more widely read. Many merely read the first part superficially, as they would an up-to-date novel, without attempting to enter more deeply into the spirit and meaning of the poem. No one who has completely grasped its weighty significance will be satisfied to leave the hero where we find him at the end of the first part of the Gretchen episode. Mephistopheles has promised to introduce Faust not only to the small but also the great world, and it would seem that Faust's adventures in the latter should be of more interest than his adventures in the former. According to the terms of the compact, the devil, in return for his services, is to have Faust's soul, but only when Faust shall be forced by circumstances to say to the passing moment, "Tarry, thou art so fair." Now, when we leave Faust at the close of the first part, he is scarcely in a frame of mind to bid the passing moment tarry. He is rather in the deepest abyss of despair. The hour does not arrive until he is thinking of the benefits that will accrue to future generations from the tract of land he has redeemed from the sea. And it is important to note that the supreme satisfaction of the moment has been called forth not by any sensual pleasure created by the devil, but by something higher and nobler, the thought of a grand scheme of philanthropy, with no selfishness involved, a scheme that involves the happiness of thousands yet unborn.

It is unfortunate that so few opportunities are granted to see the second part of "Faust" on the stage. Americans have none whatever, and Germans are scarcely more fortunate. The reason why it is so seldom produced in Germany lies not so much in any indifference on the part of the public as in the great expense necessary to the production. I had hoped the second part would be played somewhere on the occasion of the recent celebration of Goethe's one hundred and fiftieth birthday, but if it was I failed to hear of it. Here in Eisenach Goethe's "Tasso" was given on Aug. 28, and this play seems to have been a favorite, for it was performed in several other German cities at the same time. I have never been able to appreciate "Tasso" on the stage, and the production I saw here was not calculated to change my opinions. But the performance induced me to read the play again, which in wealth of thought I think ranks next to "Faust," and so after all I derived some benefit.

R. T., Jr.

Eisenach, Germany, Sept. 25, 1899.

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Both Mr. Howells and Mr. Whiteing use a knife-edged sarcasm against the faults and follies, the selfishness and inconsistency of what we are pleased to call Christian civilization. They set our problems before us in a clear light, even though they do but little toward helping us to a solution. It is something, however, instead of the general confession that "we are all miserable sinners," to be made to face a bill of particulars. It is meet and right that our specific sins should be set in order before us. Certainly a correst diagnosis of disease must precede all remedy.

Mr. Whiteing, however, makes the mistake of allowing his satire to degenerate into caricature. He arouses our combativeness so often as to interfere with our wholesome penitence. Especially are the décadents of France and the restless utilitarianism of America treated in a style of extravaganza. He makes the mistake always of taking the exception for the type. It is strange, too, the persistence with which the mind clings to the belief that a rustic and primitive community is the habitat of the cardinal virtues. As a matter of fact, the vices of cities, the selfishness of commercial communities, the quarrels that rend nations, all are reproduced in petto in the isolation of the convent and the forgotten island. That mysterious thing that the Calvinists call original sin has to be reckoned with everywhere, and that Mr. Whiteing ignores.

The island, however, commands the interest of the reader, and gives him food for sober thought. Exaggerated though the picture be, it is still a portrait, in which we cannot fail to recognize the evil lineaments of many social sins and tendencies. But the practical question arises, What is to be done to remedy all this? There is a danger in the multiplication of books that show clearly the canker at the heart of our modern life, and suggest no way of stopping it. Tolstoï has his solution of the problem, Mr. Bellamy his, but we can scarcely suppose Mr. Whiteing would recommend the drastic measure of killing the adults—except a few choice specimens for educators—and beginning the world all over again. It might really be worth while to do even this, had not Stalky & Co. demonstrated the capabilities of undegenerated boyhood. What Frederick Robertson forcibly said more than a generation ago cannot be said too often: "Feelings which end in themselves and do not express themselves in action leave the heart debilitated. We get feeble and sickly in character when we feel keenly, and cannot do the thing we feel." Even Hamlet was happy, in that when he realized that for him "the time was out of joint," he knew that he "was born to set it right."

But how often in the past decade have not our writers stirred us to cry out: "Let us march against Philip"—and behold, there was none to show the way, and we sink back, aroused in emotion, thwarted in action. At the end of the ends we shall have no more desire to march against Philip, but shall simply find ourselves pleasantly stimulated by the impersonal castigations of our social sins. At least this is the peril threatening us in the island and its congeners.

Like many other writers of positive talent, Mrs. Catherwood sacrifices time and effort to little purpose when she strays away from the path she knows best. Her true Mackinac stories in the present volume are delightful. The bath of sentiment in which the characters are dipped does not injure, but rather enhances, their savage charm. The Chippewas and half-breeds and quarter-breeds are like half-tamed children—ardent, whimsical, shy, spontaneous, and essentially unafraid. Their love affairs are tragic and appealing, but a vein of grotesqueness—of unlikeness to ourselves, that is—makes it easy to give them our sympathy without that sense of oppressive kinship that weighs upon us in following the tragedies of our own world. "The Mothers of Honoré" is particularly free from even the superficial sombreness of woe lightly borne and quickly shed. In the veins of the young lovers French blood and Irish and Chippewa and Cree combine to make them highly entertaining. Their wise discussions of the most efficacious methods by which the grandmother of one may be prevented from marrying the father of the other terminate naturally in their own union. "It no user," the lady thinks, "to set good examp' to your grandmother." The happy moment is precipitated by Honoré's departure for the war—the day after it ends. His return brings to Clethera the poignant relief by which she learns knowledge of her own heart and that of her grandmother, and in the description of the playful, emotional little courtship, we get most of the elements that make Mrs. Catherwood's French-Indian boys and girls so diverting and withal so lovable.

"'It is de 'omesick,' she explained. 'When you go to war it make me 'omesick.'

"'Me, too,' owned Honoré. 'I never know what it is before. I not mind de fighting, but I am glad de war is end, on count of de 'omesick!'

"He pushed the hair from her wet face. The fate of temperament and the deep tides of existence had them in their merciless sweep.

"'Clethera,' represented Honoré, 'the rillation is not mix bad with Jules and Melinda!'

"Clethera let the assertion pass unchallenged.

"'And this house, it pretty good house. You like it well as de udder?'

"'It 'ave no loft,' responded Clethera, faintly, 'but de chimney not smoke.'

"'We not want de 'omesick some more, Clethera—eh? You tink de fools is all marry yet?'

"Clethera laughed and raised her head, but not to look at him or box his ear. She looked through the open door at an oblong of little world, where the land was an amethyst strip betwixt lake and horizon. Across that beloved background she saw the future pass; hale, long years with Honoré; the piled up wood of Winter fires; her own home, her children—the whole scheme of sweet and humble living.

"'You tink, after all de folly we have see' in de family, Clethera, you can go de lenk—to get marry?'

"'I go dat lenk for you, Honoré, but not for any hudder man.'"

After reading one tale after another written in this gentle, half tender, half humorous strain, one comes with amazement on the pages of "Beaver Lights" and "King of Beaver." The effect of the changed style is that of a rustic who has dressed to fit an urban taste. The grace and freedom and beauty are vanished altogether, and the only virtues that remain are a certain incorruptible honesty of feature and a vitality of movement.

Fortunately, Mrs. Catherwood seldom dallies with the psychology of life outside the remote, limited, aboriginal region with which she is so lovingly familiar, and within that interesting region she is a complete success.

After a period of more than three years since the publication of his last volume of short stories, Mr. Davis has collected five new stories that he has produced during this interval. They now appear under the title of "The Lion and the Unicorn." We realize that, in so far as these stories go, "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and peace and war are woven into the tales with the same deft touch and with what may perhaps be called the Davis finish. Besides the story that gives to the book its title, there are "On a Fever Ship," "The Man with One Talent," "The Vagrant," and "The Last Ride Together."

The opening and principal story has to do with Philip Carroll, an American playwright who goes to London as a hazard of new fortunes, and who takes rooms of Prentiss, florist to the Queen, on Jermyn Street, not far from Hyde Park. Prentiss had placed a lion and a unicorn over his flower shop, just in front of the middle window on the first floor. The rooms taken by Carroll are those thus ornamented. The lion and unicorn are supposed to observe and to confer upon the progress of events, and the working out of Philip Carroll's career. Some painters produce a picture in which are trees, clouds, birds, lights and shades, color, composition, and all save atmosphere, lacking which the picture is a dead picture. Mr. Davis first puts atmosphere into his story, and you feel as you read that you are looking upon and reading about a real playwright, not a lay figure or a wooden Indian draped as such, and which may tomorrow be used for something else. One might almost think that Mr. Davis was himself a playwright, so well has he drawn the hopes and fears, the joys and sorrows, of one who thus toils. Two women enter as bright and romantic bits into the story, Marian Cavendish and Helen Cabot, respectively.

Feminine caprice, as exemplified by these two, is drawn by a master hand. That women are curious creatures Mr. Davis shows without a jarring note. He understands them, if his hero does not. When the moment of triumph comes at last, and the play that seemed to be a drug in the market is a success, the realization of what it is to be famous seemed so empty, because Helen did not seem to care, is brought out in the story as only an artist could do it. Whatever else may be said of Mr. Davis, it is certain that he has the knack of weaving heart and soul into his stories that compels unabated interest in them as one reads. The story has a happy termination, and the lion and unicorn get the new paint and gilding that were to be given them if Philip "won out" in London. The unicorn's verdict upon the two women portrayed will seem to meet, however, with general approval.

The illustrations, by H. C. Christy, are entirely harmonious exponents of the book, which is a pretty example of commercial bookmaking.

In his latest volume Mr. Hamblen has given us another sea story. It is a highly exciting and adventurous tale of ocean life. The author loves to revel in the sensational, and he leads his readers through agitating scenes of blood. The hero, a boy of fifteen, finding his life on an Eastern farm uncongenial and monotonous, the work distasteful, and with an imagination fired by the reading of stories of adventure, is filled with a longing to himself experience some of them in real life. He accordingly runs away from home, and his troubles begin. After various trials and tribulations he succeeds in reaching New York. There he falls in with the tough element, and after being drugged in a saloon he is carried while unconscious on board of a western ocean packet ship of the "Black Ball Line" bound for Liverpool. As is too frequently the case on shipboard, he gets through a great deal of hardship and abuse, but being young, vigorous, and handy, as well as full of grit, he quickly falls into the sailor life and is soon quite able to care for himself. He becomes connected with a large ship, the Osceola, on board of which he remains for six years, rising through the various grades until he is made the first mate. He marries a young Irish-American girl, who dies, leaving a little boy, while he is away on a voyage, in which the narrative closely follows realistic life lines. Peter Stetson is unmanned by the death of his wife, and he gives up his position on the good ship Osceola. We next find him in the company of Philip Marly, a sailor of fortune with a little money. He persuades the hero to join him in fortune hunting. They ship on board the Buena Vista for Callao. The voyage around the Horn is filled with incident, and when they reach Callao both these worthies desert the ship. The loss of Philip Marly's money follows soon after, and hard luck, like a villain, still pursues them.

They captured a boat they had not the money to buy, and in it sail away on the blue Pacific as outlaws. They have a continuous series of adventures that suggest Sindbad and his many voyages. Some of them are quite as probable, while others are not. They capture and are captured. They are now at sea and again in port. A Colonel Snodgrass lures them into a search for a hidden treasure, and they proceed toward Cocos Island, where it is supposed to be. With a boatload of men they search for the island, and at last locate it in the North Pacific, latitude 5 degrees 35 minutes north, longitude 86 degrees 57 minutes west. They proceed thither and spend three years in toil and the hardest kind of work, and finally uncover the long-hidden treasure. The blasting they have done causes volcanic action, and just as the treasure lies within their grasp an eruption takes place, killing some of the searchers and entombing others, so that our hero remains the only one to tell the tale. He then gives up his roving life, and with the wealth he has gathered he returns to New York and his child, to whom he devotes the remainder of his life. The book shows traces of humor, but is for the most part tragic. The adventures are largely mythological and improbable. Many nautical terms occur throughout that give local color, but make difficult reading for the landsman. None of the characters is a Sunday school scholar, and the language put into the mouths of the represented characters, while true enough to life, is yet objectionable, in that slang and profanity constantly recur. It would seem that so much bloodshed, brutality, and cowardly desertion might have, to some extent at least, been avoided without loss of strength. The story as a whole does not by any means rise to the level of this author's achievements in "The General Manager's Story."

Generally the drift of Mr. Morgan Robertson's sea stories is the upsetting of things. It is the forecastle that gets the upper hand of the quarterdeck. Are matters in such a wicked condition on board of American ships as the author of "Where Angels Fear to Tread" so incessantly repeats? Are all those Captains and mates who sail ships in our commercial marine, scoundrels, merciless and unscrupulous tyrants? Are actual conditions as cruel as Mr. Morgan Robertson represents them to be? If so, then let copies of this author's work be placed on the desk of every Representative at Washington. There can be no question that the author writes with a purpose, as there is hardly a story of his which has not the same bent, and it is the scandalous treatment of the man before the mast. Somehow, neither Mr. Jacobs nor Mr. Bullen writes in this vein. Is, then, an English merchantman a paradise and an American a hell?

The power of Mr. Robertson is unquestioned. He possesses the gift of a humor—but of a special character—just a trifle mordant at times; you will notice that in "Salvage," and particularly in a wonderful story, the title of which is "The Brain of the Battleship." On board of the "first-class coast defense battleship Argyle" are the commanding officer, Capt. Blake, and the good for nothing sot Finnegan, who, as one of the crew, is so utterly worthless that no one on shipboard from Captain to stoker wants him. He is an impossible man. Somehow on a former occasion he saved Capt. Blake's life from drowning, and Blake had tender feelings for him. There is a suspicion cleverly arranged by the author that the commander of the battleship rather likes the bottle. An action takes place with an enemy's fleet and the odds are terribly against the Argyle. By a series of manœuvres, miraculous of their kind, receiving and dealing death blows, the Argyle comes out of the combat victorious. Then it is found out that Finnegan had blundered into the conning tower and was in command of the ship, and that long before Capt. Blake had been killed—"dead under a Gatling gun." It was Finnegan, "too full to be afraid of anything," who fought the ship. It was Finnegan, dead drunk, who had commanded and steered the victorious Argyle. We are pretty certain that, although civilians might smile at the queer, haphazard dénouement of Mr. Morgan Robertson's story, neither the naval service of the

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*THE ISLAND; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF A PERSON OF QUALITY. By Richard Whiteing. New York: The Century Company.

MACKINAC AND LAKE STORIES. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE LION AND THE UNICORN. By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrated by H. C. Christy. 12mo. Cloth. Decorated Cover. Pp. 204. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE YARN OF THE BUCKO MATE. His Adventures in Two Oceans. By Herbert Elliott Hamblen, author of "On Many Seas," &c. Cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pp. 295. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD AND OTHER TALES OF THE SEA. By Morgan Robertson. New York: The Century Company.

United States nor that of any other nation would by any means relish "The Brain of the Battleship."

"When Greek Meets Greek" is a wonderfully clever yarn, and the bold lads who rope cattle in the far-distant plains will enjoy the story as we do. "Primordial," the last story, is of great cleverness. It is about a white child, two or three years old, who drifts from a wreck to an uninhabited island. The author has immense power, and unquestionably what he writes will be widely read.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"J. F. W.," Mechanicsville, N. Y.: Please state in THE SATURDAY REVIEW the approximate worth of a fair copy (n. d.) of the New England Primer."

An undated copy of the New England Primer which bears evidence of having been printed before 1800 is worth from $15 to $50, and if it seems to be a very early edition is valued at a very large sum. An undated copy, printed by John Melcher in Portsmouth, fetched $31 at the Manson sale last Spring; another, without date, printed by John Mycall for John Boyle in Newburyport, fetching $15 at the Morris sale, a little later. Another undated edition, Boston, Benjamin True, sold for $7 at the latter sale. See Paul Leicester Ford's "New England Primer."

Alexander Gibb, New York City: "Where can I consult English Handbooks, published by John Murray of London?"

At the Astor Library.

C. G. Greene, Rochester, N. Y.: "I would like to get a list of Theodore Roosevelt's books."

"The Naval War of 1812," New York, 1882; "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," New York, 1885; "Thomas Hart Benton," Boston, 1887; "The Wilderness Hunter," 1887 and 1893; "Gouverneur Morris," Boston, 1888; "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," New York, 1888 and 1896; "Essays on Practical Politics," New York, 1888; "The Winning of the West," Vols. I. and II., "from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi, 1760-1783," New York, 1899; Vol. III., "The Founding of the Transallegheny Commonwealths, 1784-1790," New York, 1894; Vol. IV., "Louisiana and the Northwest, 1791-1807," New York, 1896, "New York," New York, 1891; "Report to the United States Civil Service Commission Upon a Visit to Certain Indian Reservations and Indian Schools in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas," Philadelphia, 1893; "Claws and Antlers of the Rocky Mountains," with thirty-five plates, Denver, 1894; "American Ideals and Other Essays, Social and Political," New York, 1897; "The Rough Riders," New York, 1899, and "Big Game Hunting in the Rockies and on the Great Plains," (comprising "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman" and "The Wilderness Hunter,") New York, 1899. Gov. Roosevelt has also edited, with G. Bird Grinnell, for the Boone and Crockett Club, "American Big Game Hunting," 1893; "Hunting in Many Lands," 1895, and "Trail and Campfire," 1898.

Student, New York City: "What books can I get in relation to the South African question?"

"Oom Paul's People," by H. C. Hillegas, Appleton, $1.50; "Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce, Century Company, $3.50; "Sketches and Studies in South Africa," by W. J. K. Little, Lippincott, $3, and "The South African Question," by Olive Schreiner, C. H. Sergel & Co., Chicago, $1; "Rhodesia of To-day," by E. F. Knight, Longmans, Green & Co, $1; "The History of the English Church and People in South Africa," by the Rev. Dr. A. Theodore Wirgman, Longmans, Green & Co., $1.25; "Longmans' Geographical Reader for South Africa," compiled by J. R. Whiton, 80 cents; "South African Recollections," by Mrs. Lionel Phillips, Longmans, Green & Co., $2.50; "On the South African Frontier," by William Harvey Brown, Charles Scribner's Sons, $3; "A Historical Geography of the British Colonies," by C. P. Lucas, B. A., of Balliol College, Oxford, Vol. IV., South and East Africa, Oxford University Press. Among the fiction on the subject may be noted: "Under the Sjamboks," by George Hansby Russell, E. P. Dutton & Co.; "Jess," and "Swallow," by H. Rider Haggard, Longmans, Green & Co., 75 cents and $1.50; and "The Story of an African by Olive Schreiner, Roberts Bros., 60 cents. An exhaustive list of books on South Africa may be found in the current number of The Book Buyer, published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Harold E. Spencer, 124 West Main Street, Tarrytown, N. Y.: "Will you please inform me the number of editions the following book has had and the place of imprint and date of the first edition, also the same of the last? The title is: 'Memoirs of an American Lady, with Sketches of Manners in America as they Existed Previous to the Revolution,' by Mrs. Grant."

Mrs. Anne Grant, (1755-1838,) known as Mrs. Grant of Laggan, published her "Memoirs of an American Lady," (Mrs. Philip Schuyler of Albany, N. Y.,) in London in 1808. A second edition appeared in New York in 1809.

"Margie," New York City: "Please name good books on conversation, manners, &c."

"Manners and Social Usages," by Mrs. John Sherwood, Harper & Brothers, $1.25; "Art of Good Manners," by Susan D. Power, E. S. Werner, New York, 50 cents; "The Well-Bread Girl in Society," by Mrs. Burton Harrison, Doubleday & McClure, 50 cents; "The Gentle Art of Pleasing," by E. Glover, Baker & Taylor Company, $1; "Manners for Women," by Mrs. C. E. Humphrey, Mansfield & Wessels, New York, 50 cents; "Our Conversational Circle: An Essay on the Art of Conversation," by Agnes Morton, the Century Company, $1.25.

"Texas," New York City: "Kindly print a short list of recent books referring to Mexico."

"The Awakening of a Nation," by C. F. Lummis, Harper & Brothers, $2.50; "A Sketch of the State of Chiapas, Mexico," by W. W. Byam, G. Rice & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal., 50 cents; "Cortez, Montezuma, and Mexico, Past and Present," by B. Mitchell, A. Flanagan, 262 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, 40 cents; "Geographical and Statistical Notes on Mexico," by Matias Romero, Putnam, $2; "The Land Without Chimneys," by A. O. Coffin, Editor Publishing Company, Franklin, Ohio, $1.50; "Notes on Mexican Archaeology," by F. Starr, University of Columbia, 25 cents; "Picturesque Mexico," by M. R. Wright, Lippincott, $7.50; "Mexico and the United States," by Matias Romero, Putnam, Vol. I., $4.50; "Maximilian in Mexico," by S. Y. Stevenson, The Century Company, $2.50.

Mr. Mosher's List

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THOMAS B. MOSHER,
XLV Exchange St., Portland, Maine.

Mrs. J. H. D., 1,055 Halsey Street, Brooklyn: "Can one of THE SATURDAY REVIEW readers furnish me with some verses called 'To Hope.' The first stanza is as follows:

As by my solitary hearth I sit,
And hateful thoughts enwrap my soul in gloom,
When no fair dreams before my mind's eye flit,
And thy bare heath of life presents no bloom,
Sweet Hope ethereal balm upon me spread,
And wave thy silver pinions o'er my head."

C. E. Scott, 40 Pearl Street, New York City: "Where can I find sketches of Southern writers, I don't mean long biographies. I would also like to get a book that contains Lincoln's famous speeches. Please advise me."

See the Pioneers of Southern Literature Series, published by Barbee & Smith, Nashville, Tenn. This includes sketches of Poe, Lanier, &c., published in paper at 10 cents each. A Lincoln book is "The Words of Abraham Lincoln for Use in Schools," edited by I. Thomas, Western Publishing House, Chicago, 65 cents. But The Century Company has issued the complete works of Lincoln, edited by his biographers, John G. Nicolay and John Hay, in two 8vo volumes, price, $10.

Appeals to Readers.

John Alexander, 1,775 Second Avenue, Pittsburg Penn.: "I would like to know who wrote the following lines, which appeared on the title page of a biographical annual, published about 1852:

'In crowds the good and mighty go,
And to these dark, dim chambers hie,
Where, mingled with the high and low,
Dead Caesars and dead Shakespeares lie.'"

Mrs. W. H. Burnham, Orange, Cal.: "In what book of Victor Hugo's is reference made to the 'Seven Capital Crimes'? Emma Lazarus wrote a poem entitled 'The Guardian of the Red Disk,' relating the story of the Bishop of Malta commanding the Jews to be branded on the neck with a disk. Is this authentic or only a legend?"

Sophie E. Minton, Narragansett Pier, R. I.: "Where can I find the little poem of which the refrain is,

'And the angels all were silent,'

and who is the author?"

"J. L. M.," 163 Macon Street, Brooklyn: "Who is the author of a book called 'Life and Alone'?"

Miss I. Lindheim, Hotel Castleton, New Brighton, S. I.: "Who wrote a poem entitled 'Misunderstood,' which begins,

'Could we but draw back the curtains
That surround each other's lives,'

and ending,

'We should love each other better
If we only understood'?"

"K. J. M.," Raleigh, N. C.: "Where can I find a poem by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, entitled 'The Garden'? It was written prior to 1852."

William Beer, Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans: "Can any of your readers help me to discover the origin of the expression 'Azonel's thread'? It is used in a letter to his wife by a suicide."

R. B. Loomis, 353 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn: "Who is the author of these lines:

'Hast thou sounded the depths of yonder sea,
And counted the sands that under it be;
Hast thou measured the heights of heaven above,
Then mayest thou mete out a mother's love.'"

Wanted and to Exchange.

John E. Endler, Post Office Box 873, Arlington, N. J.: "I would like to obtain a copy of Eugene Field's poem 'Limitations of Youth,' and also a recitation called 'A Scotch Yes.'"

James L. Carhart, 16 Gramercy Park, New York City: "I would like to know who wrote 'Titan Agonistes,' a rather remarkable work of what he called political fiction, published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York, about 1867. I am also anxious to know whether 'Prometheus in Atlantis,' published by the same firm about the same year, is the work that the author of 'Titan Agonistes' refers to in the closing paragraph of that work."

Ida E. Spraul, 300 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York: "I have looked through Moore's biography of Byron, also several other biographies of the poet and Mrs. Stowe's 'Vindication of Lady Byron,' all of which particularly mention Lord Byron's 'Fare Thee Well,' but none of them refer to the 'Reply' by Lady Byron, much to my disappointment. Where can it be found? There is another poem for which I have been hunting, and would also like to know its author, the first lines of which are as follows:

Life held in her hands a measure,
And she swung it lightly and low;
And she said: "I will see if my pleasure
Do not outweigh my woe."

Rosa Davidson, 46 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York City. "Can any of your readers supply me with a copy of St. Nicholas for November, 1882, containing the play for children called 'The False Sir Santa Claus'?"

J. H. Richardson, 88 Second Street, South Brooklyn, N. Y., has the following extra-illustrated works to sell: Irving's "Bracebridge Hall," uncut, 265 plates and 3 full pages of the original manuscript, four volumes; Century Club's Eulogies on Gulian C. Verplanck, 78 pages, one volume; the Rev. Dr. De Witt's address on the centennial of the Old North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William Streets, New York, eighty-four plates, one volume.

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POE'S START.

His Earliest Writings and How He Came to Produce Them.*

Somewhere in the archives of the War Department at Washington is the record of the enlistment in the army of one Edgar A. Perry, which took place in Boston on May 26, 1827. Private Perry, we learn, had "gray eyes, brown hair, and a fair complexion, and was 5 feet 8 inches in height." This was Edgar Allan Poe, who had run away from the counting room in Richmond in which his adopted father, Mr. Allan, had placed him after a short but expensive course at the University of Virginia. Poe was assigned to Battery H of the First Artillery, stationed at Fort Independence, and for nearly two years thereafter he led the life of a soldier. In August of this year his first book was published, a thin volume of verse, "Tamerlane, and Other Poems, by a Bostonian"; it brought, however, neither reputation nor money to author or publisher. At the time of this venture Poe was eighteen years of age, having been born in Boston, Jan. 19, 1809. At least that is the accepted date, although here, as everywhere throughout his career, mystery and uncertainty baffle the investigator. Poe himself gives 1813 as the year of his birth, and the vindictive Griswold 1811, but on neither of these authorities is dependence to be placed. After the early death of Poe's parents, both of whom were actors, the three children were adopted into different Southern families, the young poet falling into the hands of Mr. John Allan, a rich Scottish merchant of Richmond, Va. At this time Mr. Allan was without offspring, and the beautiful child, whom he seems systematically to have spoiled, was taught to regard himself as heir to his fortune. The five years from 1815 to 1820 were passed by Poe at Stoke Newington, England, at school, an experience later commemorated in the tale of "William Wilson." After returning to America, Poe, who was extremely precocious, was placed at school in Richmond to prepare for college. Already his poetic instinct shows itself in a manuscript volume of verse addressed to the little girls of Richmond, which has faded into that oblivion merited by juvenile efforts.

When seventeen years old Poe proceeded to Charlottesville to college, not, as a comparison of Griswold's dates would show, at the tender age of eleven years! Unlike most creative geniuses, he won distinction in several of his studies, notably Latin and French. After not quite a year's stay, Poe left the university with a clear record, so far as the authorities were concerned, despite Griswold's statement that the monstrous little boy of twelve was expelled for his vicious, dissolute life. Unfortunately, however, he had contracted gambling debts to a considerable amount, and these Mr. Allan refused to honor. And now commenced Poe's misfortunes, brought on, no doubt, in great part by himself, but also in part attributable to inconsiderate treatment by others. Certainly Mr. Allan's management of the high-strung, sensitive boy was that best calculated to bring about evil results. The attempt to force him into mercantile life led to flight and enlistment in the army, and the estrangement thus caused between Poe and his adopted father was never eradicated. In April, 1829, Poe was honorably discharged from the army, having meanwhile been promoted for meritorious conduct to be Sergeant Major, and successful efforts were then made to secure his appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. But before leaving for his new home Poe succeeded in finding a publisher for an enlarged or revised collection of his verse, "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane, and Minor Poems," which appeared in Baltimore toward the end of the year 1829. These poems were favorably noticed in several reviews, but served little toward the establishment of the author's reputation. At the time of entering West Point, July 1, 1830, Poe was twenty-one years of age, too old for admission, but he claimed to be two years younger. So old, however, did he seem that the cadets reported he had obtained "an appointment for his son, and the boy having died, the father had substituted himself in his place." But not long did he remain at West Point. Finding the life uncongenial, or having definitely decided upon a literary career, he deliberately set about securing his release through dismissal, the only way open to him, owing to Mr. Allan's refusal to approve his resignation. Neglect of studies and insubordination soon brought about the desired result, and in the Spring of 1831 he was expelled from the Academy, with just 12 cents in his possession. He had, however, arranged for a new edition of his poems, which appeared in New York in October of the same year, dedicated to the cadets. But again the bid for fame was vain, the volume passing almost unnoticed, and Poe returned South, to Baltimore, to reside with his aunt, Mrs. Clemm, and her daughter Virginia. His financial condition now became serious. Mr. Allan meanwhile had married a second time, and a son having been born to him, Poe saw his chance of restoration to favor grow less and less. Moreover, the allowance hitherto made him by Mr. Allan was stopped. On Mr. Allan's death, in 1834, Poe, who had forced himself into the dying man's presence, found himself ignored in the will, face to face with the problem of earning his living. A short while before this, however, he had won a prize of $100 offered by The Baltimore Saturday Evening Visitor, the committee deciding unanimously that the award should be made to "the first of geniuses who had written legibly." The fortunate story was "Manuscript Found in a Bottle," in which Poe first essays that subtly mysterious, suggestive style ultimately carried by him to such brilliant development. He had also submitted "Lionizing," "The Visionary," and three other stories, besides a poem, "The Coliseum," in competition for a second prize for the best poem. This also was awarded him, but was withheld on the ground that one author ought not to receive both prizes. Poe's good angel at this time was John P. Kennedy, author of "Horse Shoe Robinson."

Recognizing Poe's ability, and, doubtless fascinated by his wonderful personality, Kennedy set himself to work to procure for him the means of earning a livelihood. The result was the establishment of Poe's connection with The Southern Literary Messenger of Richmond, at first simply as contributor, but presently as assistant editor and practical director of the periodical. Poe now seemed on the high road to success. His income from The Messenger was, to be sure, only $520 a year, slight dependence, it would seem, for himself and his child-wife, Virginia, whom he is stated to have married privately a short while before when she was but thirteen years of age; but, on the other hand, his name was becoming known, he was able to live free of debt, and his soul was filled with the consciousness of genius sure of eventual recognition. What a change from the desperate condition of but a few months previous, when he had hailed as a godsend an advance of $15 for a tale accepted by a Philadelphia periodical. At that time he had submitted a collection of stories under the title "Tales of the Folio Club" to the publishers, Carey & Lee, but without success other than the acceptance just mentioned, brought about through their good offices. Poe was now, however, in a position to smile at such reverses. Mr. White trusted him, and threw the management of the magazine more and more into his hands; his home life was happy, and his genius was rapidly developing to its full flower. Success was within his grasp. Then suddenly he failed. The first number of The Messenger for 1837 announced his withdrawal from the editorship, without assigning any reason for the step. The details of the affair have never been clearly stated, but there seems no doubt that Poe had already begun to drift into those irregular habits that eventually ruined his life, blasted his genius, and led him to an untimely grave. Great injustice, however, has been done Poe by the slanders of Griswold and his followers, who have asserted constant dissipation on the poet's part. This was not true. Poe was not an habitual drunkard; for months at a time he would abstain from wine, only in the end, alas! to sink so deeply into the mire that extrication was gained at the cost of total loss of mental and moral energy. The effect of liquor on his mind was peculiar, causing all the madness of intoxication without any of the usual outward signs, so that he "was accused accordingly of insulting arrogance and bad heart."

At the time, however, of leaving Richmond the evil had not passed beyond the initial stage; the pitiable transformation pictured in "The Black Cat" had as yet no foundation in the poet's own experience. Poe was now twenty-eight years of age, in the full flush of youth, a striking personality, sure of universal attention. Calm, dignified in manner, with an abstracted air on ordinary occasions, he was capable of the highest flights of eloquence which held his listeners spellbound, made them forget the realities of this world amid the airy creations of his fancy, and aroused in their bosoms an enthusiastic admiration of his genius unmatched save among the hearers of Coleridge. Women especially seem to have been attracted by his melancholy personality, which appealed to their romantic and maternal instincts. This effect was doubtless heightened by the stories of his boyish vigils over the grave of Mrs. Jane Stanard, whom he had worshipped as a far-off deity, and of his unrequited love for the fair Miss Royster. "Je repète," says Baudelaire, Poe's translator and commentator, "que pour moi la persuasion s'est faite qu' Edgar Poe et sa patrie n'étaient pas de niveau."

On leaving Richmond Poe proceeded to New York, where he finished the "Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym," his longest story, which appeared in midsummer from the press of the Harpers. It caused, however, hardly a ripple in the literary world. Immediately thereafter Poe removed to Philadelphia, where he continued to live for the next six years in the little vine-embowered cottage at 234 North Seventh Street described by Mayne Reid. Here the bulk of his prose work was done. The income, however, derived from the various periodicals for which he wrote was uncertain and small—much smaller than would be the case to-day—and Poe set himself to procure an editorial position, for which he was peculiarly adapted. Soon thereafter we find him as associate editor of the actor Burton's magazine, which position he held for little less than a year, losing it in the end for the same reason that had caused the severance of his relations with The Messenger. His salary was $10 a week for two hours' work daily. This left him leisure to write the wonderful series of stories which now made their appearance in rapid succession. By the end of the year 1840 Poe had written and published twenty-five short stories, including "The House of Usher," "William Wilson," and "Ligeia," and these were now brought out in collected form under the title "Tales of the Arabesque and Grotesque." Poe found that in a measure he had made a "hit," despite the fact that the books did not sell exceptionally well; the tales were widely and favorably noticed, and their author began to be talked about. Still it can hardly be said that he had won that reputation for himself which secures universal recognition for an author and which enables him with impunity to dispose of the unpublished accumulations of obscure years. Such fame was not to come to him until four years later with the publication of "The Raven," which, we are told, was refused in Philadelphia by Graham, Godey, and McMichael in conclave. But with the appearance of "Tales of the Arabesque and Grotesque" Poe may be said to have passed definitely the initial stage of his career, to have assumed a position of distinct importance in the eyes of editors and of the public. None of his best verse had yet been published, it is true, but there could be no doubt as to the significance of his appearance on the literary stage. His articles on "Cryptography" in The Weekly Messenger attracted wide attention, and "Murders in the Rue Morgue," which appeared in Graham's Magazine early in 1841, in the first number of his editing, still further spread his fame. Poe was now a marked man. Full appreciation of his writings has come only of late years, but even to a generation which accorded Longfellow chief place of honor there could not fail at times suspicions of the commanding genius whom they allowed to starve in their midst. Even Poe's enemies, who were never weak in numbers, could not altogether keep back the meed of praise from the great necromancer of the strange and terrible.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

*Second article in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW Series on The Beginnings of Great Authors, the first on Thackeray, having appeared on Oct. 14.

A Liking for "St. Elmo" Still—All the Rainbows Not in the Sky.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Being very much interested in a letter from "St. Elmo," published under date of Sept. 23, I venture to tell Mrs. "St. Elmo" of my sympathy with her, because of a similar experience, though not at all unpleasant, and you, Mr. Editor, deserve thanks for the delicate manner in which you have answered "St. Elmo's" appeal.

Before I was twenty years of age I had read the book three times, and a generous supply of handkerchiefs bore witness to the fact in each instance. Not long ago it fell into my hands again; it came like a memory of other days, and (ought I to acknowledge it?) the charm still clung to it, but I had time only to glance over a few of the most familiar passages. I asked my husband to read it. He tried to do so; like the present "St. Elmo," "skipped" a great deal, and finally pronounced it overdrawn and "impossible." I did not feel hurt, because I felt that he spoke truly. But what of that? From the nursery to the grave we are fed largely on impossible literary food. Nursery rhymes, fairy tales, and fables start us on our life journey, constantly on a search for miracles, and youth finds us full of dreams to be realized in the future.

My girlish imagination placed a halo around the head of Edna Earl; to me she was the embodiment of all things womanly, and I took it for granted that much learning came to everybody in time. I am wiser now, but learning is still as far away as it was then. I was not in love with the "glowering" and "brutal St. Elmo." It was the girl, always the girl, whom I admired. The opening lines linger in my memory like a beautiful picture. I date my reverence for truth and a determination never to be unduly inquisitive from that hour, and I was only a child, perhaps fourteen years old. Romantic? Perhaps so, but there are times when I feel that romance was the mother of poetry. Romantic sweethearts are very fascinating, but romantic wives are at a discount.

In this practical age women are almost ashamed to confess that they are so far behind the times as to be possessed of a spirit of romance. When women are hampered by their surroundings I think it a blessing that it is possible to be Cinderella at the kitchen sink and off at the ball at the same time. The stretch of imagination required is not great, when the mind is filled with beautiful ideals, be they real or impossible. The woman who can do this will lead her little ones out into the woods and fields, and not only open their eyes to the glories in earth and sea and sky, but will let them draw "near to Nature's heart," and they will hear the trees whispering to each other and the flowers telling secrets and the water laughing at the sunbeams; all speaking a language too deep and beautiful for words, the while she rears a fairy fabric for their dreams. And at night, lying in their little beds, they will discover that all the rainbows are not up in the sky; there are others on the ceiling when the lamplight shines on the looking glass. * * * E. R. C.

Oradell, N. J., Sept. 25, 1899.

An Approving and Observant Friend.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Is it possible that it is three years since you began THE SATURDAY REVIEW? It seems only a Summer,

So lightly falls the foot of Time,
Which only treads on flowers.

You have made it so beneficent for writer and reader that you have stolen the horror of circumstance and eased the arrow of pain. It is a clever publication, much needed, and entirely new—better than anything I remember of its kind. How fine, witty, and discriminating is Mr. Alden! I remember his witty editorials in the old NEW YORK TIMES—"Shall Rome Be Pillaged," and so on, which we kept on our bureaus, and as I always agree with him, excepting about Miss Austen, I consider him a perfect literary critic, besides being a wit. I could go on about the editorial articles very favorably, but I will not swamp you with compliments. I will only praise the general management and selection which your constantly increasing resources are granting to you. And am ever your approving friend. M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Cornwall-on-Hudson, Oct. 10, 1899.

HAMERTON.

His Views of Women's Mental Powers Delight the "Cynic."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent Annie Pomfret Proudman finds fault with Hamerton's reflection that women uninfluenced by masculine influence are not intellectually "superior at fifty to what they were at twenty-five."

It appears to the writer as if the English critic was right. My observation leads me to conclude that even when women are given to study they do not make the information they acquire of much value in the development of their intellectual powers; they do not first absorb and then reflect what they learn with such additions as their own capacities permit in the way an intelligent and studious man would.

It is all very well, Mesdames et Mesdemoiselles, to expend your powers of sarcastic utterance and to exhibit the gentleness of your sweet natures in the copious and virulent speech with which customarily you adorn your domestic hearths in violent gesticulations against "the mighty masculine mind," but it would be more profitable to your sex and yourselves to sit at the feet of the masculine Gamaliel and thereby attempt to discover how this same masculine mind has profited by the learning of ages; in other words, to learn how to begin to think as men have learned.

Your correspondent talks of the (coming) educated women, "who can successfully enter the field of intellectual production."

I very much fear "she cometh not," nay, that she is yet as afar off as the land of Canaan to the children of Israel in the early part of their pilgrimage.

Look at the book lists published weekly in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW and examine those written by women; what do they suggest but excursions to libraries and a resort to pastepot and scissors at home!

With the exception of a few good novelists and yet fewer poetesses what does the intellectual productivity of women amount to? What great thought has ever come from any woman?

Even now in this "era of woman's intellectual emancipation," when she has got her intellectuals into prime condition, we may assume she has got no further than to expend all her "gray matter" in vituperation on her former tyrant the despot man!

The real measure of the intellectual inferiority of woman may be fairly estimated from a consideration of her manifest lack of critical ability. Who has ever heard a woman deliver a really valuable judgment of a literary work of enduring value? What is her highest flight of critical acumen is to tell you what she likes or dislikes.

A very fair illustration may be drawn from the case of Mrs. Humphry Ward, who after translating the "Journal Intime of Amiel," when she wished to add a critical judgment of Amiel's philosophical system was forced to apply to the clever men she knew to eke out her own conscious deficiencies.

When I see a really capable feminine literary critic appear above the intellectual horizon I shall get a new light on womankind.

The possession of critical ability in literature necessarily implies what I believe woman naturally lacks—an ability to occupy a point of view outside one's own personality, in other words, a spirit of catholic toleration.

If any of your women correspondents would form a just estimate of the insignificant value of women's contributions to literature I invite them to begin the investigation by examining the Dictionaries of Thoughts or similar compendiums and thereby discover the meagre space given to what women have added to the stock of this world's great thoughts.

For anything, furthermore, they find there said by women I will undertake to point out something on the same subject by some man a thousand times better said and at least a hundred years anterior.

Every woman who reads this will throw George Eliot at my head. In all probability Hamerton's careful limitation, "uninfluenced by man," was with her example in recollection, for it appears to be conceded that the philosophy of her novels, constituting their enduring value, was but the reflection of Lewes's mind. If George Sand as a variant should occur to some feminine "intellect" the same remark may justly be applied successively to each of the series of clever men whose intelligence and vitality served a common purpose. CYNIC.

New York, Nov. 6, 1899.

What Women Are Doing Since They Had a Chance.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read with great pleasure the letter written in the last SATURDAY REVIEW by Annie Pomfret Proudman, and the question which it raises is not only an interesting one, but also opens a large field for discussion.

In the first instance the school and college system of the civilized world, especially in the United States and England, has so thoroughly improved that it has abandoned the old bigoted views, and has extended the same opportunities and advantages to members of both sexes, and in the reports issued by the several colleges and universities we find that the women have not been wanting in their appreciation of the advantages opened to them. We also find in the same reports that the examinations passed by these women students equal and in some instances surpass that of their masculine friends. What other opinion, then, can we form from these reports of the intellectual powers of women, except that they are the equal of men's? When we have arrived at this conclusion another problem then presents itself. When they have achieved their intellectuality, do they foster it without the assistance of some superior masculine mind, or do they allow it to become stagnant because of the lack of this assistance? The Hamertonian opinion as set forth in Mrs. Proudman's letter applies with equal force to men. That is, that they cannot excel unless impelled and aided by some feminine influence. The reason is this: It is an everlasting tendency with us to please some one or more individuals for whom we possess an exceptional liking or preference, and also to gratify the vanity that is in our natures. These motives exercise a tremendous influence over our actions, and awaken faculties that would otherwise remain dormant. And it is through this eagerness to please and extort praise for their performances, coupled with mental ability, that such wonderful achievements have been attained in every branch of intellectual labor, and which only incidentally aroused the applause of the world. This statement, in my opinion, is applicable to all individuals, and in the eyes of our present generation a woman is no longer regarded as an exceptional one, nor do we any longer accuse her of lack of originality when she stands forth in the full light of her intellectual bloom. No. Women are just as original in all particulars as men, although it was not always so. It is merely their modesty and the difficulty of overcoming it that is mistaken for lack of ability. ISAAC HYMAN.

New York, Nov. 6, 1899.

Pilgrim Homes.

"The Homes and Haunts of the Pilgrim Fathers" is the name of a new book by Alexander Mackennal, D. D., announced by the Religious Tract Society of London, the purpose of which is to show, by means of carefully arranged illustrations, the buildings, places, objects, and portraits connected with the Pilgrim Fathers. The illustrations, which are from original drawings and photographs by Charles Whymper, are intended to produce wherever possible structures and objects of interest that the Pilgrim Fathers must themselves have seen and views of the towns and villages where they are known to have lived, and the buildings in which they worshipped.

Drawings are to be included of Scrooby, Austerfield, Boston, Gainsborough, Standish and Duxbury Halls, Plymouth, Southampton, and Cambridge in England, and also buildings and places in Holland connected with the churches at Leyden and Amsterdam. The following list of chapter titles shows the scope of the book: "Gainsborough, William Brewster, and the Church at Scrooby," "Austerfield, the home of Gov. Bradford," "Myles Standish and the Standish Country," "Boston, Cambridge, and Corpus Christi College," "Wisbech, the Town of Dorothy May," "Holland and John Robinson," "Delfshaven and Farewell Words," "Southampton," and "Plymouth."

The edition will consist of 150 numbered copies for Great Britain and 50 copies for America. This edition will contain four colored plates, and also first impressions of the illustrations, and will be bound in white vellum, at £2 12s. 6d., while an ordinary edition of 800 copies in cloth, with colored frontispiece, will be sold at £1 10s. Special emphasis is laid upon the fact that No. 1 of the English edition is reserved for the Queen, while No. 1 of the American edition is reserved for the President of the United States. The American edition will bear the imprint of the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

The Socialist Movement in France.*

We are all prone to look upon the French Socialist in somewhat the same way as we regard the Anarchist and the Communist. But there is a broad difference between them. Socialism per se is government of a nation by the means of universal co-operation. In late years its theory has been applied to certain small communities with signal success. It is a question whether it could be applied with equal success to the large community of a nation. In such an application there are many contingencies which eminent political economists say Socialism could not meet. As to Anarchism and Communism, they are simply theories of individualism which would destroy without building up, and which hide their real designs behind the specious phrase "pour la solidarité humaine."

The most conspicuous Socialist leader in France is M. Jean Jaurès. As a member of the Chamber of Deputies he was one of the most eloquent speakers on the floor. He lost his seat, however, like several other Deputies, because of his unselfish advocacy of the defense of Dreyfus. He has every reason to hope that he will shortly be re-elected.

A volume of his speeches delivered during the last ten years or so was recently brought out in Paris. Others are to follow. The speeches are particularly characteristic, and give one a very good idea of what practical Socialism stands for in France. The range of subjects is large. The lesson, whether we accept it or not, is lucidly set before us. It teaches sympathy for the laboring classes; it reveals the principles upon which all individual and social life should rest: national education, foreign policy, and industrial and agricultural crises. As a whole the speeches form the complete history of social evolution in France for the last decade. From "Municipal Education" to "Reform in Bestowing Baccalaureate Degrees," from "The Ideal of Justice" to "The Pope of Workingmen," (Leo XIII.,) from "Army and Diplomacy" to "England and Peace," the whole story, domestic, religious, and international, is given. M. Jaurès's style is always eloquent and rhetorical. Frequently it is in the highest degree literary.

*ACTION SOCIALISTE. (First Series.) By Jean Jaures. Paris: Georges Bellais. Received from Meyer Brothers & Co., New York. $1.00.

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"It resembles strongly the work of the best Russian novelists, . . . and yet it is in no sense an imitation of those writers: it is apparently like them merely because the author's motive and ways of thought and observation are like them. There is the same solemnity of treatment, the same long-sustained loading of apparently trivial details with weighty significance. At the beginning the story seems to move, not heavily, perhaps, but ponderously. It increases in interest and significance, and by and by marches strongly and superbly to its conclusion. I have never before read any such treatment in the English language of the life and thought of laboring people. 'Jude the Obscure' comes nearest to it, perhaps; but Jude, after all, was the spirit of a gentleman in the body of a peasant. Mr. White's John Wade is the real thing. . . . I have not read a book of so much significance as 'Differences' for a long time. It seems as clear as day that, if Mr. White continues to build honestly on this foundation, he will make for himself a great name in American literature."

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Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 11, 1899.

PHILISTINISM GONE ALMOST MAD

Reading the other day, we were much surprised to find the following assertion made by a man whose name is far from being unknown in the world of letters:

Since taking to writing as a profession, I have lost most of the interest I had in literature as literature pure and simple. That interest gradually faded, and "art for art's sake," in the sense the simple in studios are wont to dilate upon, touches me no more, or very, very rarely. The books I love now are those which teach me something actual about the living world, and it troubles me not at all if any of them betray no sense of beauty and lack immortal words. Their artistry is nothing; what they say is everything. * * * I cannot understand how any one can return again and again to a book for its own sake; I do not read what I know. * * * A book should serve its turn, do its work, and become a memory. * * * To love old books for their own sake is to be crystallized before old age comes on.

To say that the above is a truly Philistine assertion is to put the case very mildly. Indeed, we can hardly understand the state of mind in which such assertion could possibly be made. Unless, indeed, it was written in a whimsical moment simply to be antagonistic, or to call forth comment or indignant denial. Surely one never knows half the beauty of a book from simply having read it. It has been well said that it is one thing to have read a book, but quite another to read it. The new book of the hour, the last light novel, and many a timely magazine paper may interest us once, and yet never be picked up again. But the assertion above quoted is a sweeping one, applying to all books, and almost as hard to understand as the implied lack of interest in literary form and expression. But, while we seldom find such assertion made so calmly, so much as a perfectly justifiable and matter of course statement, the spirit behind it may be only too common. Indeed, it is perhaps the very reason why we have in these closing days of the century such a vast amount of mediocre work.

Read the letters and biographies of any of the great masters of literature and you will find how much patient care and study they have given to the best work of other writers, both before and during their own life work; either taking some great man's work for a model, or perhaps the work of a class of writers, or even of the work of a special age. If the great men have found such study necessary, how much more important must it be for the others, who are perhaps not responsible for only being classed among the minor writers, but who certainly must be held accountable for calm acceptance of such mediocrity.

The best writers make such a careful study of style that not only do they select words which properly express the idea they wish to convey, but often search until not only a, but the, word is found. Was it not Fox who said that he always had a command of words, but that Pitt always had command of the right word? And we are sure no one will care to deny that it is this very command of the right word which makes the quality called style. A man is often born with command of words, but the ability to use the luminous word, the phrase which not only attracts but holds attention, is the result of genius plus hard work and infinite patience. The easier and smoother the style, the harder the work behind it. As, for instance, when we find Stevenson, whose choice of words and phrases is almost perfection, telling of having finished twenty-one pages in twenty-four days of incessant labor, page after page having been destroyed because not good enough to satisfy his own critical instinct; for he seldom seemed to be quite satisfied even with his published work, fine as it is.

Schopenhauer says that the "style is the stamp of individual intellect, as language is the stamp of race. * * * Only those writers profit us whose understanding is quicker, more lucid than our own, by whose brain we indeed think for a time; who quicken our thoughts and lead us whither alone we could not find our way." No book is worth owning which is not worth reading and re-reading until the book becomes part of one's very nature, until it is known from cover to cover, so that special passages or paragraphs may be found at any moment; so that its thoughts become our thoughts, and its author our friend and benefactor. Indeed, Carlyle goes much further, saying:

No book that will not improve by repeated readings deserves to be read at all. And were there an artist of a right spirit, a man of wisdom, conscious of his high vocation, of whom we could know beforehand that he had not written without purpose and earnest meditation; that he knew what he had written, and had embodied in it, more or less, the creations of a deep and noble soul, should we not draw nearer to him reverently, as disciples to a master, and what task could there be more profitable than to read him as we have described, to study him even to his minutest meanings. For were not this to think as he had thought; to see with his gifted eyes; to make the very mood and feeling of his great and rich mind the mood also of our poor and little one?

But if the layman is so to appreciate style and beauty of expression, what shall we say of the man, a writer by profession, who boasts of having lost his interest in literature as literature, and caring to read only for instruction. There are some of us, possibly hypercritical, who are so irritated by the lack of style in an article or book, or by poor delivery in a speaker or preacher, that, no matter how valuable the matter of the message they may have for us, its effect is quite lost. How often, for instance, are the beautiful prayers of the Episcopal Church—than which nothing could be more perfect as literature—utterly spoiled by being read by a man of little natural ability, and one who has never been taught to follow the simplest rules of elocution.

Let us see how others have regarded style. Flaubert, a perfect master of the art, gave so much time and attention to the development and perfecting of his manner, that what has been written of this style will well apply to all:

Possessed of an absolute belief that there exists but one way of expressing one thing, one word to call it by, one adjective to qualify, one verb to animate it, he gave himself to superhuman labor for the discovery in every phrase of that word, that verb, that epithet. In this way he believed in some mysterious harmony of expression, and when a true word seemed to him to lack euphony, still went on seeking another with invincible patience, certain that he had not yet got hold of the unique word.

We are quite sure that most of our readers will agree with the old saying that the style is the man, and that the manner is of much more importance than the matter of a book. The matter—the plot of Thackeray's novels, the subjects of Lamb's essays, of those of Montaigne and of Stevenson—may not seem of paramount importance. The charm of all the great stylists lies in their use of the unique word, the striking phrase, the sentence so turned that no one else could have written it; all this is what marks the difference between the great writer and one, who, like the man first quoted, has, since taking to writing as a profession, "lost most of the interest he had in literature as literature pure and simple."

A writer of delightful prose, not nearly so well known as he deserves to be—Alexander Smith—in a book published shortly after his death, entitled "Last Leaves," writing on "Essays and Essayists," discourses so charmingly of style that we may well borrow his words:

To define the charm of style is as difficult as to define the charm of beauty or of fine manners. It is not one thing, it is the result of a hundred things. Everything a man has is concerned in it. It is the amalgam and issue of all his faculties, and it bears the same relation to them that light bears to the sun or the perfume to the flower, and, apart from its value as an embalmer and preserver of thought, it has this other value, that it is a secret window through which we can look in on the writer. A man may work with ideas which he has not originated, which do not in any special way belong to himself, but his style—in which is included his way of approaching a subject and his method of treating it—is always personal and characteristic. We decipher a man by his style, find out secrets about him as if we overheard his soliloquies and had the run of his diaries, just as in conversation and in the ordinary business of life we draw our impressions not so much from what a man says as from his manner and the tone of voice in which the thing is said. The cunning reader draws conclusions from emphasis, takes note of the half-perceptible sneer, makes humor stand and deliver its secret, and estimates what bitterness it has taken to congeal into sharpness the very spear of wit. After this fashion in every book the writer's biography may more or less clearly be read. For a man needs not to speak directly about himself to be personally communicative. * * * They may have written finely or forcibly, seriously or with levity, but they have always written with a certain personal flavor. * * * Every sentence of the great writer is like an autograph. There is no chance of mistaking Milton's large utterance, or Jeremy Taylor's images, or Sir Thomas Browne's quaintness, or Charles Lamb's cunning turns of sentence. These are as distinct and individual as the features of their faces or their signatures.

FORGOTTEN BUT ONCE POPULAR NOVELS.

Some of our younger readers who may have indulged a belief that the popular books of the day are to remain permanent additions to English literature may like to read the following list of novels which were popular favorites half a century or more ago. The list appears in Literature as furnished by Archibald Sparke. How many of our younger readers ever heard of these books:

"Ringan Gilhaize," by John Galt, three volumes, 1823.

"Pilgrims of Walsingham," by Agnes Strickland, three volumes, 1835.

"Two Friends," by Countess of Blessington, three volumes, 1835.

"Now and Then," by Samuel Warren, one volume, 1848.

"Over Head and Ears," by Dutton Cook, three volumes, 1868.

"Temper and Temperament," by Mrs. Ellis, two volumes, 1840.

"Modern Society," by Catherine Sinclair, one volume, 1837.

"Wood Leighton," by Mary Howitt, three volumes, 1836.

"Round the Sofa," by Mrs. Gaskell, two volumes, 1859.

"Lost Link," by Tom Hood, three volumes, 1868.

"Lady Herbert's Gentlewoman," by Eliza Meteyard, (Silverpen,) three volumes, 1862.

"Called to Account," by Annie Thomas, three volumes, 1867.

IN COMMEMORATION OF WILLIAM MORRIS.

The sixth exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Society was opened at the New Gallery, Regent Street, London, on Oct. 9, and is to continue during a period of two months. William Morris, who was not only the President, but, with Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the head and front of the society, having died just as its fifth exhibition was about to be opened, Oct. 3, 1896, the present exhibition is largely in the nature of a commemoration. The entire South Gallery is devoted to the work of William Morris, while the catalogue, with its attractive Walter Crane cover, contains an interesting "note" on Morris by the present President of the Arts and Crafts Society, Mr. Walter Crane. The latter states that the Morris room contains exhibits of the latter's more intimate and personal work; an exhibition of the work of Burne-Jones having already been given by the proprietors of the New Gallery. Speaking of William Morris, Mr. Crane says it has been thought fitting for the society in its catalogue of the present exhibition to

Offer a word to the memory of the great designer and craftsman, poet and social reformer, who has been so potent an influence in the movement of revival in the handicrafts. * * * One is struck no less by the vigor and strength of his work in each as by the care and taste displayed. William Morris's unerring instinct for decorative beauty in surface ornament allowed him to be exuberant and profuse, rich and intricate, or, as in the earlier work, frank and simple. One sees an English taste and reserve united with a luxuriant and almost Oriental fancy. Yet through them all one feels the spirit of the romantic and narrative poet, refining and informing every detail; as one may see the sunlight illuminating the leafy meshes of a wildwood. * * *

Strongly reserved and formalized as his drawing and design were, in adaptation to printing and weaving, his treatment of natural forms shows the close observer and student of structural line and form, as well as the artist's delight in them. An ardent enthusiast for the character and beauty of mediaeval art, deeply penetrated with its spirit, while possessing a proper knowledge of its letter, he wrote and designed freely, in what some thought the disguise of a past age, but it was as an artist, not as an archaeologist, and he was strengthened in all his work by his knowledge and love of architecture, by which all the arts are united. * * * The total impression of the work of William Morris, regarded as a whole, is that of the full and free expression of a powerful personality—and it was by the force of that personality that he was able to inspire and direct others with so much success and to leave behind him a living tradition.

The above extracts are given because they sum up so thoroughly Morris and his influence; an estimate, too, by one who is himself a competent judge. Mr. W. A. S. Benson in an article on "Morris and the Arts and Crafts," in The National Review for October, takes about the same ground. Finding the arts of decoration in England practically dead, he left behind him "the one vital style of modern days, recognized throughout Europe as the only school of design which is not an empty echo of past systems, his own work constituting the central current of the nascent style." Also adding we need not feel concerned if "no meteoric brilliance illumines the successors of Morris, for, indeed, there is evidence enough that many grow to flower now that all have got the seed."

The Morris exhibit is of great interest, the work shown in the South Gallery including original drawings, tapestries, chintzes, Hammersmith carpets, &c., as well as a very complete Kelmscott press exhibit, and manuscripts written and ornamented, either wholly or in part by Morris himself.

The catalogue conclusively proves the progress the society is making. In it will be found a list of nearly 700 exhibits, including work by Walter Crane, Cobden-Sanderson, Charles Ricketts, the Essex House Press, the Doves Bindery, May Morris, and many others. An interesting feature of the present exhibition is the half dozen lectures to be given by Walter Crane, Cobden-Sanderson, May Morris, and others on various subjects connected with the work and aims of the society during the continuance of this exhibition.

One's strongest feeling on laying down the catalogue is regret that we have nothing like this exhibition in New York, and yet the exhibitions most nearly approaching in character and in many ways quite the most interesting given in New York—those of the Architectural League—are but poorly attended by the general public.

THE POPULAR NOVEL IN CIRCULATION.

To certain library habitués, who find themselves utterly unable to secure popular novels, even months after publication, some figures concerning the "circulation" of a popular novel may prove interesting. The Buffalo Public Library, from which the following data were obtained, may be said to be the average American circulation medium of the average American city. Its figures are therefore suggestive and illustrative.

This library owns 78 copies of "Richard Carvel," not one of which has remained in the library over night for three months, except for rebinding. There are 217 reserve cards ahead, which means that a person now desiring to read the novel and placing his name on the list would probably get a chance at one of the 78 copies some time next Spring.

Of "David Harum" there are at present 56 copies in circulation, with 42 cards ahead. "When Knighthood Was in Flower" is seldom found in the library, although there are 35 copies. The same thing is true of "The Honorable Peter Stirling," of which there are 70 copies.

The library has 40 copies of "Hugh Wynne," and has just ordered 10 more. This work is in two volumes, which makes it more convenient to circulate; still, copies of either volume have rarely remained over night on the shelves.

When Paul Leicester Ford's romance, "Janice Meredith," was published a month ago the library purchased 20 copies; a fortnight ago it bought 25 more. There are now between 40 and 50 reserve cards ahead, and people are still entering their names for the book at the rate of 10 a day.

Mr. Elmendorf, the Superintendent of the library, purchases just as many copies of a novel, whose popularity is assured, as he thinks will be worn out while the rush lasts. A copy bound in the average style can usually go out 25 or 30 times before being rebound. It is then good for circulation for 50 or 75 times, when, owing to the damage to the letterpress, it becomes practically useless and is withdrawn. There is a wide difference in the way books are bound; some of the handsomest volumes must receive new, substantial covers after going out five or six times, while others, less beautiful to look at, may frequently circulate 40 or 50 times and be little the worse for wear.

IN RE HAYM SALOMON—THE LOAN NEVER RETURNED.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

About two weeks ago there appeared in the columns of your valuable paper, THE SATURDAY REVIEW, an inquiry by a Mr. Ballard concerning the extent of the advances made by Haym Salomon to Congress during the American Revolution, and also whether this claim had ever been paid by our Government. I hesitated about sending the information at my command because I deemed it the privilege of those who had made a special study of the career of that early patriot to answer the inquiry. As no answer appeared, however, in your last issue, I take the liberty of sending you the following information. In summarizing the character and services of Haym Salomon I believe I can do no better than quote directly from the excellent work of the late Judge Charles P. Daly, ("History of Jews in North America," Page 58:)

He was a man of large private fortune, engaged in commercial pursuits, of great financial resources and ability and of the highest personal integrity. He espoused the cause of the Colonies with great ardor, and supplied the Government from his own means with a large amount of money at the most critical periods of the struggle. As appeared from documentary evidence afterward submitted to Congress, he advanced to the Government altogether $658,007.13, an enormous sum at that period for a private individual, when all commerce and business was prostrated.

But in addition to this he supported delegates to Congress and officers of the army and of the Government with the means of defraying their ordinary expenses, among whom were Jefferson, Madison, Lee, Steuben, Mifflin, St. Clair, Wilson, Monroe, and Mercer.

Here follows a recital of Salomon's unselfish patriotism in refusing all interest or recompense, a statement of his capture by the British, and of his long imprisonment at the provost in New York. In conclusion Judge Daly says:

He died before he had taken any steps to secure a reimbursement by the Government of the large amount he had loaned it, and left a wife and four small children, to use the language of the Congressional report, "to hazard and neglect." Applications have been made to Congress by his heirs for the repayment of the amount loaned, or at least for some part of it. These applications led to the most thorough searches in the archives of the Government and among the papers of Robert Morris, but nothing was found showing that any portion of the amount had ever been repaid. Madison in 1827 urged that the memorialists might be indemnified, and reports in their favor have frequently been made by Congressional committees, but down to 1864 not a dollar had been repaid to them, a fact, I regret to say, which affords support to the oft-repeated observation of the ingratitude of republics.

Many years ago Prof. Jared Sparks became interested in Haym Salomon's career and wrote to the effect that Salomon's associations with Robert Morris "were very close and intimate and that a great part of the success that Mr. Morris attained in his financial schemes was due to the skill and ability of Haym Salomon."

Valuable papers on the services of this patriotic Jew have been contributed by Prof. Herbert B. Adams and by Dr. Hollander, both of Johns Hopkins University. From these it appears that Salomon negotiated financial aid both from France and Holland during the war, and that he was appointed by the French Government Paymaster General of the troops in America, which trust he executed free of charge.

As to the payment of the claim, it is safe to state that it has never been paid. It has been repeatedly brought before Congress and favorably reported. In fact, all that has been heretofore stated can be found in the Government reports. The most important of these are: Senate reports, No. 177, Thirty-first Congress, first session, Volume 1; report to Thirty-sixth Congress, report to Thirty-seventh Congress, and report to Thirty-ninth Congress.

More recently this claim has again been brought to the attention of the Government by the Hon. Simon Wolf of Washington. The latest information appears in a paper by Dr. Hollander:

At the second session of the Fifty-second Congress, Feb. 24, 1893, a bill was presented to the House ordering that a gold medal be struck off in recognition of the services rendered by Haym Salomon during the Revolutionary War, in consideration of which the Salomon heirs waived their claims upon the United States for indemnity. The measure was reported favorably by the House Committee on the Library, but too late for consideration. The report No. 2,356, to accompany House report No. 1,896, gives a summary of the efforts made in previous Congresses and gives a complete reprint of the Senate report to the Thirty-seventh Congress.

LEON HUEHNER.

New York, Oct. 19, 1899.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Judged simply by its length Mr. Bolton King's "History of the Unity of Italy" is a more important work than the much smaller volume recently published by Mr. Stillman, but most men who are familiar with the phases of the long struggle that resulted in the foundation of the Italian kingdom will give an unhesitating preference to Mr. Stillman's book. Mr. King is a painstaking investigator, and he writes in a style that is eminently readable, but he lacks the intimate knowledge of the makers of Italy which Mr. Stillman possesses. Mr. King still looks upon Mazzini as the chief among the founders of Italian unity. Mr. Stillman, who was a Mazzinian in his youth, knew Mazzini thoroughly, and his estimate of him is obviously more truthful than that of Mr. King. Mazzini's real share in the making of Italy was to disgust thinking men with his republican ideal, and to induce them to turn to Cavour, Victor Emmanuel, and the monarchy. The utter incapacity of Mazzini as a political leader is mercilessly exposed by Mr. Stillman, although he refrains from pointing out that Mazzini's whole career was that of an impostor who imposed upon himself as well as his followers. He professed to be the founder of a new religion as well as the advocate of a new patriotism; but his religion did not prevent him from advocating assassination, and his variety of patriotism permitted him to engage, as the last act of his life, in organizing an armed rebellion in Sicily against the Italian Government. Mr. King's persistence in clinging to the exploded tradition that once ranked Mazzini among the great men and great patriots of Italy lessens the reader's confidence in his estimates of other men.

Still, the book is in the main an excellent one, and deserves a permanent place in English literature. It is not free from mistakes, but what history is? The writer has a most sincere sympathy with his subject, and his hopefulness in regard to the future of Italy contrasts favorably in the minds of some of his readers with the more pessimistic view of Mr. Stillman. Crispi once said to me: "A people that has sacrificed what the Italians have sacrificed in their struggle for unity cannot fail." The future will justify that remark, as it will justify the whole life of Crispi.

I learn that the Italian poet, Carducci, is dangerously ill, and that his death may be expected at almost any time. I trust that this report is an exaggerated one. The reputation of Carducci is at present confined to a great extent to Italy, but his fame in the near future is secure. He will be known and reverenced long after D'Annunzio is forgotten.

Mr. Silas Hocking has been much in evidence lately. Some one commented rather severely on the mental condition of the public which buys Mr. Hocking's novels, and naturally the author replied. Something like a controversy has grown out of this, the question at issue being whether or not Nonconformists are people of literary taste. Mr. Hocking is a Methodist minister, though he no longer preaches, except in his novels. These have an enormous sale, which is confined chiefly to persons of Mr. Hocking's religious denomination. Other people, who find it difficult to read the novels, seem disposed to be thankful that they are not as the Nonconformists are, and this attitude is resented by Mr. Hocking and his friends.

It is absurd to say that Mr. Hocking's books have no merit. They are well constructed so far as plot is concerned, and they are honest and healthy in tone. The trouble with them is that they are extremely commonplace. In many respects they closely resemble the novels of the late Dr. Holland, not to speak of Mr. E. P. Roe, if that was his name. But it can hardly be classed as a mortal sin that a man writes commonplace books, or that other men read them. Mr. Hocking's books appeal especially to Nonconformists, because, being a Nonconformist himself, he writes chiefly of the class of people with whom he has been intimately associated. To assume that Nonconformists as a class have no literary taste simply because Mr. Hocking's novels are read almost entirely in Nonconformist circles, is wholly unjustifiable. Thousands of churchmen as well as Nonconformists read Mr. Hall Caine's novels, and in point of literary merit there is very little to choose between Mr. Caine and Mr. Hocking. It would hardly be fair to assert that churchmen have no literary taste because many thousands of them have read "The Christian."

I can understand that the mental condition which makes it possible for a man to be an ardent Calvinist of the Scotch Presbyterian variety, would render it improbable that he would readily assimilate books written, say, by Stevenson or Kipling. But the assumption that all Nonconformists are devoid of literary taste is, like most hasty generalizations, of no value whatever. Mr. Hocking should possess his soul in patience, and when people ridicule his novels he should read over his publishers' accounts and be happy. As he says himself, his aim is different from that of Mr. Meredith, but he has a right to select his own literary field and to cultivate it in the way that seems best in his eyes.

The breaking out of war is bad for the Winter book trade. The war promises to last for some time, and people will read newspapers rather than novels so long as it does last. There are two writers, however, who will benefit by the war. Kipling's books will sell more rapidly than ever, because he is so thoroughly identified with British patriotism and imperial supremacy. Mr. Rider Haggard's African novels will also have a new lease of life. His "Jess," which is in many respects the best book he ever wrote, deals directly with the Boers and their hatred of England. A new edition of "Jess" may be looked for at once, and its sale will probably be larger than it was when the book was first published. With the exception of these two men, however, the war correspondents will be the only writers who will be largely read during the next three or four months. The Daily Mail which is represented by Mr. G. W. Stevens and Mr. Julian Ralph, will probably reap the largest harvest, for, with perhaps the single exception of Mr. Burleigh, who represents The Telegraph, it will have the best of all war correspondents in the field.

The breaking out of war just at this time is peculiarly unfortunate, for we are promised a number of books by prominent authors, which, in ordinary times, would have had a large sale. There is Mr. Zangwill's new novel; another by Mr. Wells; another by Mrs. Craigie, and still another by Mr. George Gissing. Then there is the translation of Zola's "Fecondite," and a novel by Morley Roberts, entitled "The Colossus," the hero of which is Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Perhaps the latter, being a South African story, may attract attention, but the other new novels just mentioned will certainly suffer from the prevalence of the war fever.

Mr. Wells, by the by, is still in very ill health, and it would be rash to expect much improvement in his health so long as he persists in overworking as he has overworked during the last three years. Mr. Grant Allen is somewhat better, and is now, it is to be hoped, on the road to recovery.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett's "Little Novels of Italy" continues to grow in popularity. The reviewers, without exception, have praised it enthusiastically. Mr. Munro's "Gilian the Dreamer" has been variously received. Some of the reviews have praised it almost without stint, while others have professed to be disappointed in it. I presume that the first part of the book is so good that the latter strikes the reader as a falling off on the part of the author. This is certainly the way in which the book has struck me, and as I was one of the first to discover the merit of Mr. Munro as a novelist, I certainly should be extremely loath to do him any injustice.

To return to the war subject, which is naturally uppermost in every one's mind, here is a little anecdote concerning one of the most honest and well-meaning men now living, Mr. W. T. Stead. Unfortunately Mr. Stead frequently manages to offend the common sense of his fellow-Englishmen by advocating wrong-headed measures in an objectionable way. Just at present he is bitterly opposed to the war, and looks upon the Boers as saints who deserve to inherit the South African earth. He is the author of a pamphlet entitled "Shall I Slay My Brother Boer?" He sent this pamphlet to an irreverent editor, who replied briefly: "Dear Mr. Stead: What in Heaven's name have I to do with your family affairs?"

Mr. Kipling, on the contrary, is a vigorous supporter of the measures of the Government. His recent poem in The Times has been widely read, and he declined to preserve the copyright of it. This naturally gave occasion to The Daily Chronicle, which is the organ of the Little Englanders, to sneer at Kipling as a man who wishes to influence his fellow-Britons. Why it should be a crime for a poet to desire to influence men to be patriotic, while it is not a crime for a daily newspaper to encourage the enemies of the country, does not seem particularly plain. Mr. Kipling was announced to speak at a political meeting at Brighton the other night, to the great surprise of his friends, who knew his delicate state of health and his unwillingness to exhibit himself in public. The announcement, however, turned out to be a mistake. Mr. Kipling had signed the call for the meeting, but he never entertained the most remote idea of making a speech.

"Stalky & Co." is selling like wildfire. "David Harum" is steadily making its way into the affections of the British public; and Mr. Dooley is making a decided success with his contributions to The Westminster Gazette. Mr. Kipling is, so it is said, about to seek refuge from the Winter fogs by going to a Southern climate. Whether he will find it possible to keep away from the Cape, now that war has broken out, remains to be seen. I should not be surprised to learn any day that he had taken passage for Cape Town.

W. L. ALDEN.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon:

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE PURITAN REPUBLIC OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY IN NEW ENGLAND. By Daniel Wait Howe. 8vo. Pp. xxxviii.-422 Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE SERIES. India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, British North Borneo, Hongkong. Vol. I. With two maps. 8vo. Pp. xxvii.-336. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

BRITISH EMPIRE SERIES. British Africa. Vol. II. With four maps. 12mo. Pp. ix.-413. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

KATE FIELD. A Record. By Lilian Whiting. 12mo. Pp. viii.-610. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. (Advance sheets.)

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STORM KING.

Willis and Other Writers Whom That Mountain Calls to Mind.

Our American nicknames used to annoy and disgust Richard Grant White, and particularly did he dislike to hear the great monarch of the Hudson River called "Butter Hill." The peak in question was called "Buttel Hill" in a very ancient map, and as "Buttel" is the German for bailiff or jailer, one who commands or guards, one sees the origin of the probable misnomer. Its outlying position as a guard to the Highland Pass may well cause it to be christened the Bailiff, while its bold projection in the river, its cloud-supporting pinnacle, its rough and bold unmitigated altitude of authority, its brave defiance of oncoming tempests make it, indeed, the guard of the beautiful river.

But Willis, the great nomenclator, was ready fifty year ago with the poetical improvement "Storm King," and there has never been a rechristening. As its literary people always herd like deer, there was an early "herding" under the cloudy brim of the old Bailiff of poets, authors, historians, and painters, who, beginning with West Point, spread themselves in a neighborly way from West Point to Newburg, and on the other side of the river, where the warlike poet of Cold Spring, Gen. George P. Morris, sang their roundelays for them. Joseph Rodman Drake had earlier consecrated the old Cro' Nest, with the most lovely and original culprit Fay, and the sprites, gnomes, and kobolds entered thus into literary society and were made at home and given a local habitation. But although I have been a faithful pilgrim to West Point and Cold Spring for many years, I have not until this glorious October realized how beautiful was the soft and exquisite vision of "Storm King's" back. The Bailiff has reserve of beauty on his other aspect. Tired of being the Bailiff he became the King Arthur of the country. Now the homes of rich and poor nestle in his snug woodland and enjoy his beneficent protection.

Foreground and background are equally attractive. Sparkling brook at your feet, towering mountains all around you, the calm river binding your vision like a ribbon, huge chasms and massive rocks—the natural beauty can nowhere be surpassed. And lately I have been to Idlewild, made a belated visit to the haunts of poets and litterateurs, people of taste and of hospitality, and others about this place

Willis was the man to whom was given the mission to make country life attractive in America, that country life which has now become, fortunately, a fad and a fashion. I have never seen so great a change creep over a whole people as over the well-to-do of America since his day. Then and before, people staid in cities if they could do so, certainly in Winter and very often in Summer, reluctantly leaving town for a few hot weeks in July and August. Then there was no Tuxedo, no Lenox as a watering place, no country club, and no retreating to deserted farms for the pleasures of the country. But there was always "board at Cornwall," convenient to the town. West Point was a gay watering place as well as a military school. But at Cornwall the weary citizen and the young mother with children found a place to live where the boys could learn to pilot the canoe and the girls could picnic in old Cro' Nest. That was before the days of lawn tennis and golf. The bicycle had not been born.

Now all that has passed away, and the cobwebs now spin over the once gay purlieus of "Highland Terrace," to which Willis drew attention. The Glen Ridge House, the Linden Park House, the Mountain House, most splendidly situated, are now deserted. Where are the groups which once danced to the piano in their parlors? Gone to the Adirondacks! All that sort of "accommodation" found in farmhouses seemed to fade away long ago, and the grand Palatine, at Newburg, of all hostelries the best, allows the city traveler to see the glories of October in a spot where they could always see them in their most unrivaled aspects.

Willis came to Cornwall, poor man, with consumption eating at his lungs, and he breathed freer and deeper. How much of his prose is tinctured by that ever-present suffering! No one but Robert Louis Stevenson has been so thoroughly the poet of that sad disease.

It was strange that Dr. Gray, who sent Willis to Cornwall, did not found a consumption sanitarium at that delicious place, as Dr. Loomis has done at Liberty, in the mountains, further inland from the Catskills, in Sullivan County. There the unfortunates stop consuming, and the once dreary mountain sides of Sullivan County rejoice in other and healthier "Summer boarders" as well. Now no city family can live without at least three months of the country, and probably more. Dr. Lyman Abbott, still living, a venerable figure with long gray hair, was even then a Cornwall celebrity; so was E. P. Roe, most popular of boy story tellers; so was Headley, the historian, while the sculptor Brown had his studio at Newburg, which city, Willis observed, is a "much-used addition to our extent of property, though not counted in among the taxes." Prof. Weir was a permanent attraction at West Point, Paulding and Gouverneur Kemble were at Cold Springs, John Bigelow joined the company soon at Highland Falls, and is there yet, as delightful as ever, and so the literary company "herded."

Attracted by all these good things, how many sensible "boarders" concluded to remain and live on the hither side of Cro' Nest, and all through this most superbly picturesque country on the Hudson River, and some of the most sensible are fortunate residents, but the gay crowd of fashion has deserted it. Beautiful country houses can be bought for a song, they tell me, at Cornwall-on-Hudson.

Capt. Marryat, in his clever book on this country, written fifty years ago, deplores the impossibility of there ever being a thoroughly settled and elegant life in America, owing to our lack of the law of primogeniture, and also to our restlessness, which last is, indeed, a most terrible drawback. While hundreds are now convinced that the only enjoyable mode of life is that which has its home in the country, here few men stay even ten years in the most desirable spot. And in a Western city, what do we see? Look at Chicago, filled with palaces, and who lives in them? Certainly not the men who built them. This is American restlessness. There is near Newburg a most charming locale, a "beau rivage" looking down the river toward West Point, which has, I should say, a situation quite peerless. Nothing on the Lake of Geneva, nothing on the Mediterranean, is more enchanting. How any one who owns a home there can wish to go anywhere else is a mystery to me, and yet I have heard that the opulent owners spend most of their time in Europe!

Willis gave the poor literary man a hint as to how to live comfortably and well, with a thousand most beneficent hints, also, to the rich Athelstanes, who had the money, but not the brains, to make country life picturesque and attractive. There is no doubt that many people find country life dull. We have not the good roads, the neighborly gentry, the variety, and the association which make life in England a delight. We have no hereditary fox hunt and pheasant killing, no (as yet) definite house party arrangement, alas! and no English housekeeper, no well-arranged servant kitchen cabinet for the masses.

But Willis spoke the voice of the coming thousands when he taught them that they could all create what was best, as in Eton Hall, and Chatsmouth, in Abbotsford, and Lord Houghton's Yorkshire home, in Wordsworth's cottage, and in Tennyson's growlery, on the Isle of Wight—the country was the thing, with its wild roses in the Spring and its strawberries in June, its full magnificence of bloom in July, its fruits and tranquil repose in September, its Oriental panoply in Autumn, and its superb mountain and waterfall, its drive at evening, and its long walk, its safe fragrance in the air for the children, with the gases distilled by Ceres and Flora, instead of that issued by the New York Dyeing Company! Yes, dying in more senses than one! New York, one of the largest manufacturing centres in the world, throws off at morning and at night some of the most horribly pestilential vapors describable, which we give to our darling babies, as they arrive from heaven, to drink as our loving cup!

When one approaches the subject of babies, the idea of the country becomes almost too powerful to speak of calmly; and boys—what can one do with boys in the city? To deprive them of their dear dogs, their trolling for eels, and the shooting of woodchucks, the gaming laws which allow fishing for frogs with bits of old red flannel shirt, the grand sense of conquest which follows the day's hunting, the freedom of the bare foot, and the delicious drapery of the ragged pantaloon—also to stifle boyhood's chivalry and its budding love of the beauty of nature! What parents with a lot of boys should ever condemn them to the town? The dreary, the angular, the dirty town! The limited town!

Willis appreciated a boy. To one who asked if he could come inside the "pigtight gate" and see Idlewild he said: "Why, my sweet, sweet fellow! It would be time for a new deluge if any bright spot on the surface of the world could be shut from you! No, no, there is no such right of property possible. Come in, come in, we only fence out pigs if we can! But to fence out a good boy from any corner of the universe would be an embezzlement of God's gift to man. A capitalist might as well curtain off a star! Outdoors is a freehold to feet and eyes," and so the boy went in to see the glen.

One can imagine how the delicate poetical brain throbbed when, on entering a waste called Newbold Hollow, Mr. Willis's guide said, "It's nothing but an 'Idle-wild,'" and in June, 1852, he entered on the business of building a cottage, where he was to create a country house literature. His beautiful names of "Funny Child Brook," "Drip Rock," "Home Street," (for a ravine seen from his window,) and a thousand others have become the property of the Nation, and have given many a humble as well as many an opulent country proprietor an idea by which to make the simplest spot amusing and originally descriptive.

Willis had the good fortune to fall in with Calvert Vaux and Downing, the very men to interpret his adaptation of nature to the still gentler ends of beauty. In one of his best letters he says:

"I have thought it curious that among the many who strolled with me through our acclivities and wood paths, coming upon all kinds of views and landscape surprises, and seeing many varieties of surface, and every possible tangle of wood, rock, and water, no one has ever yet suggested an embellishment or pointed out natural beauty that might be modified or taken advantage of. Omnicreative as the American mind would seem to be, the creation of beauty seems not to be among our habitual and alert instincts as a people."

That is a pregnant phrase and tells a great truth. Undoubtedly this idea, constantly harped upon, had a great effect on the American householder, who began to see the improvements which might be made, charming paths which might be cut, precipices and waterfalls which might be terminate vistas, terraces that might be turned into glades and lawns, chasms which might be romantically bridged, and rapids which should be seen from eminences. How many a newly housed countryman, inspired by these, has made his little domain fairy-like after reading these judicious words! Mr. Vaux says in his "Villas and Cottages" "that all the lines of the place were set out under the special direction of Mr. Willis, who seemed to take more interest in accommodating the house to the fancies of the genius of the place than in any other part of the arrangement. Each window gave a separate picture, set in a frame of unfading foliage." On this tree-clad, craggy ravine of sixty acres, from this glen which all arose from the despised Newbold Hollow, this "Idlewild," this original man, who has caught Nature's secret, erected his cottage which now is among the most beautiful, luxurious, and famous places in this very rich neighborhood.

This letter of Willis's is so like the later one of Stevenson's that it is worth reading if only to emphasize a valuable road to sleep: "I have taken pencil and paper to bed with a cough which keeps me sitting upright half the night, and which I turn to account by writing as a cough-power to turn a working wheel on any subject that perplexes me, and had spent hours in the combination of lines and curves to express what I wanted the entrance of my cottage to say. An autobiography which could lay and swing upon a hinge! That was the amount of it, and I now find that it was a sort of the rehearsal of a gravestone that would require more study than I had thought for. But I went to sleep at last over one that seemed tolerably successful. It looked well by the cool light of the morning, and making a clear drawing of it I showed it to a laboring man, by whose opinion I generally take the measurement of my own.

"'Yes, Sir,' said he, 'but it isn't pig tight.' I had quite forgotten that it was to keep out pigs as well as to let in friends.

"I gave it to the architect who built my house for a plan of the gate. He drew it as he drew everything—well, but it doesn't look at all as if it led to me."

It seems absurd after years and years of devotion to West Point and of the beautiful scenery about Cold Spring and all that pertains to a locality so familiar and so lovely that I should be astonished at what I have discovered on the other side of Cro' Nest! But I have never been at Cornwall very much, and after long years spent in foreign travel I always do find the American Autumn overwhelmingly beautiful. Therefore, I am quite wild—"Idle Wild"—over the Mountain Terrace. The mountains are so high, so precipitous, and the forests so dense. The places seem to be hiding away in the woods, and some boldly look out on the river. So all this livable side of Cro' Nest has been a splendid revelation, like Wales. It does look like Wales, and as some very nice but untraveled lady once said of our scenery: "I tell you, if this was in Europe we should make a fuss over it." Every one has heard of Washington's Headquarters at Newburg, the room with "seven doors and one window."

In this architectural monstrosity Washington lived, ate, and slept. The hillside city, Newburg, has taken good care of it, and her famous citizen Judge Monell wrote its story. Here also is the former residence of the Hon. Joel T. Headly, the historian, one of the many literary men who "herded" here.

We can go and see Knox's Headquarters if we wish to, and hear how the Irishman dropped Lafayette into the mud when the gallant Frenchman, beautifully dressed, was on the way to one of Mrs. Knox's dancing parties. It is very strange that there has never been a good driving road from Newburg to West Point, and one must go by train to reach that nearest and most desirable locale!

Just imagine how Napoleon would have blasted out old Cro' Nest's backbone. But he would have had a road here like that which one enjoys at Aix les Bains over the high spine of a peaked mountain, the Mont de Chat, which is part of the pass over which Hannibal brought his elephants, a part of the little St. Bernard. Several years ago Napoleon did not let the rocks slumber when he wished to travel. How he would have driven a coach and four to West Point, and what scenery he would have enjoyed! From Knox's Headquarters we can take a trip to the Moodna. Here we can follow up the romantic story of that revolutionary Autolycus, Claudius Smith, a noted cowboy of the Revolution, who cut throats like a Lowerre and stole everything from everybody. This prototype of a Dumas hero expiated his crimes on the gallows at Goshen. Indeed, the gallows threw its long, ugly shadow over many a glen in this romantic and heroic region. One wishes it was not so near the Tappan Zee, where another romantic and interesting figure far more worthy than Claudius Smith met the same disgraceful death. It is said that heroism and treachery are at times so indistinguishable. Spy and freebooter are one when the wrong side catches them. I am glad to hear that the Daughters of the Revolution, who have an immense field about here, have bought the old Verplanck house on Plum Island and will consecrate it to the relics of which this country is full.

I drove to the group of houses with which the inhabited side of old Cro' Nest is ornamented to see Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, the clever author of "A Bow of Orange Ribbon" and other novels, although that seems to me so much her best that it is only necessary to mention that. She looked like a Dutchwoman, and is most cheery and

gracious. She has an accent, I should say, German or Welsh, but she tells me she is English. Walking about her grounds with her young daughter she looks very prosperous and happy, though she does not speak well of publishers. Certainly her home is a picturesque and beautiful one. This "Bow of Orange Ribbon" is so deeply dyed in Dutch tints that I could but ask her how she knew so much about the Dutch. I do not think she told me. She ran off into the house and got her last book, which she gave me. So I felt like the old Scotch lady who asked Walter Scott "how he ever came to think of writing 'Ivanhoe.'" No one should question genius.

I do not know why recently—as I have looked down at this exquisitely tranquil river at this picturesque point, where Plum Point comes down and interrupts what would be a bay with Cro' Nest turning his back on the stream, and Break Neck lifting his awful front, with the Fishkill Mountains opposite—why I seem to fill the scene with Admiral Dewey at the Philippines and wonder how that fine sight of the extermination of the Spanish fleet would have looked in this land-locked serenity. The little man could still have called out, "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley," not knowing that he was talking history, or that his unruffled serenity would take such a hold on his country-people's hearts.

The bugbear of the Spanish fleet! How easily a little Yankee gunnery dispelled that overfeared animal! We feared the "lion's shadow ere himself."

Richard Grant White used to admire the word "Ramapo," which means "Many Lakes," very much, for Storm King holds many lakes as among his fiefs, and all are beautiful. Ramapo, once the name of an entire district, is now only applied to a creek whose waters are on a level with the Sterling and Ringwood Valleys, and advantage was taken of this fact to supply the Ringwood Furnace with necessary power. So since the Revolution every raindrop has contributed to the great fortunes which followed the iron men of New Jersey. Peter Cooper and his son and the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt have known how to keep them going, and the estate of the latter is a part of (geographically) this world of beauty, the down dropping, one may say, of Cro' Nest's outer edge.

This beautiful system of lakes in this fascinating region will one day, perhaps, be utilized, as the Lake Country of England has been utilized, as the home of poets. Why should not the Cornwall region be the entrance to a Westmoreland, that drive which we all remember so well about Derwent Water, Grassmere Lake, Keswick, and their sister lakes; why cannot we embellish and convert our "Ramapo" into many lakes? Even during the Revolution these lakes were made to serve a utilitarian purpose. There was a factory at the outlet of Tuxedo Pond as early as 1812 for the manufacture of nails and saws.

We use them now for mere aesthetic purposes. One who sees one of them for the first time will never forget the sylvan dream! Undine never had such a home.

Deep the sunless glens are scooped between
And brawl o'er shallow beds the streams unseen,

to emerge in their collected force in a lake so tranquil and so lovely that we picture the homes of the Oread and listen to the song of the nymphs. The expanse, the height, the very air, have an unearthly charm about them.

Why should not our literary guild of the present day make this the home of all the geniuses! Let us, as Laurence Hutton seems about to do, get some one favorite to build a house as he is doing or has done at Princeton, and then summon the rest to follow. If he makes his country home as attractive as he did his quaint town house, there will soon be an American Weimar, a Cambridge, a Westmoreland, at Princeton. But here, in this mountain terrace of Cornwall, what advantages! A great four-in-hand road might be easily laid out, which should reach to West Point and to Tuxedo. Newburg is already at their feet. Cornwall is only fifty-five miles from New York, and is as healthy as a cherry. Orange County gives everything man wants to eat, from a pot of butter to a peach. The memory of Willis, with his romantic glen, is preserved in all its freshness. The opulent home of one of the Harpers is at hand—to show them what a paying trade literature is. What can be more hopeful?

And the houses are many of them built ready to our hands, if we choose to make that the American Weimar. "If they can be bought for a song," I should like to sing the song that will buy one.

Poor Willis says in one of his letters, "I have come back from Given-up-door to the pulmonary patients, who abound on our harsh seaboard. This Highland terrace, Cornwall, is a better Malvern than the Antilles. The poor, at least, should know this." Doubtless, although Cornwall did not save his life, it prolonged it. He was a patient sufferer until the year 1869, when in his sixtieth year he gave up the struggle, having left his countrymen a most beautiful record of what could be done with an unequaled scenery in our wonderful, if variable, climate, which is indeed able somewhere to give a balm for every ill, and if it afflicts them in one spot, it can cure them in another.

And now that we are calling upon our boys to go to the Philippines, since the banner is on the outer wall, what lesson should we teach them, what lesson can we teach them, like that which this Revolutionary spot teaches?

How these Highland boys, in going up to Albany to oppose him, swept away the brass artillery of Burgoyne! Washington, with keen military eye, saw the importance of possessing the Cornwall Highlands, with Howe on the south and Burgoyne on the north. We can see his tall figure in his open boat making a tour of inspection through the defiles of the Hudson. And the Old Bailiff let him through cunningly. "You are gifted with prescience, my fine fellow," whispered old Storm King to his military guest. Gen. George Clinton, the first Governor of New York, ably seconded the militia of the State. He sustained the efforts of Gen. Putnam, upon whom the command of the Hudson had then (1777) recently devolved.

From that day to this, the day of our Rough Rider Governor, New York has been a loyal State, as firm as her own Storm King, and firm she will always be. Her records are well worth reading here in her romantic fastnesses.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Mr. Dole's Persian Names Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In his reply to what he styles my "vivacious attack" on the pronouncing vocabulary attached to his brief introduction to the latest Portland edition of FitzGerald's "Rubá'iyát," Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole confesses to two of the "mistakes" and to several of the "inconsistencies" to which I called attention. His selection of "Mâh" and "Mâhi" as the errors to which he is willing to confess, and which he is willing to correct, is sufficiently adroit, as they are perhaps the least annoying of the many mistakes he succeeded in massing in this short pronouncing list of the Persian words in the quatrains. Even if he makes only these slight corrections, readers of the delightful little edition of 'Umar will be grateful to him for reducing the number of errors from twenty-three to twenty-one.

I hope, nevertheless, that Mr. Dole will not permit a second edition of the pocket "Rubá'iyát" to be marred by so many errors that give such damaging testimony as to his own scholarship in Persian. They come with bad grace from one who has contributed so much to the better understanding and appreciation of 'Umar in his new and higher rebirth in Edward FitzGerald. No one, I am sure, wishes to insist upon his correcting Fitz Gerald's errors in transliteration. These, alas! are also a portion of his legacy to English literature, and may not now be stricken from his verse. We must content ourselves with his "Pehlevi" and be thankful that it is "high piping" and "divine." We shall allow his "Rustum" and "Kaikhosru" to play their small but cherished part in the great poem of the master, even as we shall permit Keats, for all time, to make Cortéz instead of Balboa "stare at the Pacific, with a wild surmise, silent upon a peak in Darien."

Mr. Dole's errors are, however, of quite a different kind, and certainly have no such justification for their perpetuity. We can well spare them. He is not exploring, as FitzGerald was, a comparatively new world. He is passing comfortably along well-beaten paths of knowledge, and must go out of his direct road in order to fall upon such errors as he has made. He has, indeed, left himself no excuse for committing them; for, after recommending "the ordinary Anglicized use of the words," he proceeds to give their "pronunciation in modern Persian." It was a laudable task, although he failed to justify himself in assuming it. Intelligent and thinking readers of 'Umar in an English version are naturally desirous of knowing what the Persian words sound like, and what they mean. As he took up this task, he should have endeavored to perform it adequately; and it ought to have been well done, because it is exceedingly simple.

Mr. Dole appeals to FitzGerald. I am very glad to have him do so. To FitzGerald let us go. It is a little remarkable that Mr. Dole, in making use of a part of Mr. Heron-Allen's introduction to the Rubá'iyát should have overlooked a letter there given which was written by FitzGerald to his mentor, Prof. Cowell, Feb. 10, 1856. FitzGerald, speaking of Cowell's work on Háfiz, says, (see Page 17:) "There is one thing which I think I find in Salámán which may be worth your consideration, (not needing much in Háfiz,) namely, in translation to retain the original Persian names as much as possible. * * * The Persian is not only more musical, but removes such words and names further from Europe and European prejudices and associations. * * * This is a little matter, but it is well to rub off as little Oriental color as possible." This clearly proves, I think, that FitzGerald would not have agreed with Mr. Dole in his rage for Anglicizing. FitzGerald was enough of poet and scholar to appreciate both the value and the quaint musical quality of the Persian names. His use of them was limited only by the somewhat narrow bounds of his own scholarship. In his day (as even in this) English scholars got their Persian by way of India, and received it "soiled with all ignoble use," corrupted by Hindi pronunciation and by Hindi forms. Had he known more, he would not have made these errors, and he would be the last to agree with Mr. Dole's proposition to make English gibberish of the noble Persian words, glowing with historic and romantic suggestion, that he has set like stars in the lofty spaces of his poem.

I wish to add a final word with respect to "Ghohmar" and the "o" in Persian. I do this reluctantly, because the ghoulish monstrosity of "Ghohmar" and the absurd Hindi "o" sound in Persian words have now, in Mr. Dole, only one conspicuous defender left.

As to "Ghohmar," I might appeal to Mr. Dole in his soberer mood. In his preface to the little pocket 'Umar, Page 9, Line 3, he uses the form "'Umar" as the correct form of the name. He also recognises this form in the index of his splendid variorum edition of the Rubá'iyát. Mr. Heron-Allen also recognises that "purists" write the name "'Umar." Among such purists was the immortal 'Umar himself.

This initial "o" is due to the corrupt form "Omar," used by the English in Hindi and Arabic names. It is essentially Indian and un-Persian. As I have said before, there is no "o" sound in modern Persian speech. The very authority that Mr. Dole cites, Dr. Wahrmund, is against the "o." He says, as quoted by Mr. Dole, that the short Persian "u" is a sound between the German "u" and "o," and that Germans write "u," more seldom, "o." Surely Mr. Dole knows that the German short "o" is very close to our short "u" sound, as in the German word "von," for example. That the Persian Zamma, or Peesh, is pronounced as a short "u," and not as "o," is too well established to admit of discussion at this late day; but I can cite for Mr. Dole's benefit a list of authorities that should satisfy him as to this point.

I refer him to the best Persian grammar, that of Mirsá Ibrahim; to the best Persian grammar written by a European scholar, that of A. Chodzko; to the great German authority "Persische Grammatik," by Salemann and Shukovski; to the magnificent Persian Dictionary of Steingass, (where he will find the Persian word for God transliterated "Khudá" and not "hodá";) and to such English scholars as John Platts, in his excellent (the best) edition of the Gulistán; to E. H. Palmer; to Haggard and Le Strange, (Vazir of Lankurán;) to Edward G. Browne, the eminent Orientalist of Cambridge University; and even to Duncan Forbes's Persian Grammar. The Persians have a phrase which they apply to those who use this Hindi "o" and that other Hindi sound, the "e" as in "they," in speaking Persian. "Hindi harf mizanad," they say—that is, "he speaks the language of India." I fear that Mr. Dole, in his Persian, falls under this ancient reproof.

As to the "gh" in "Ghohmar," it is sufficient to say that it has no business there, as it does not occur in the original form of 'Umar's name, either in writing or pronunciation. Even Mr. Heron-Allen, who had a fancy for it, abandoned it after consulting Prof. Cowell and Mr. Whinfield. If Mr. Dole had followed the same course of prudence, he, too, would have been saved from this most absurd blunder.

I must repeat the hope that when the second edition of the exquisite little 'Umar appears it will be free at least from such errors as "Ghohmar," "Eerawm," "ahleef," "Roo-by-yot," and "Ramadawn," (or "Ramathawn"). I hope he will repair—"The luckless pots he marred in making," for—

"He's a good fellow, and 'twill all be well."

STANHOPE SAMS.

New York, Oct. 24, 1899.

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READERS HAVE THEIR SAY.

Tom Hall's "Fun and Fighting"—A Rough Rider's Version.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

May I, as a Rough Rider, call your attention to certain inaccuracies in Tom Hall's "The Fun and Fighting of the Rough Riders," and say a word about the author?

It seems only fair that the public should know that Hall was practically kicked out of the regiment. It was this same Tom Hall, then Regimental Adjutant, who, during the fight of June 24, at Las Guasimas, and before its close, ran away from the firing line back to Siboney with the false reports that the Rough Riders were annihilated, that Col. Wood was seriously wounded, and that he (Hall) carried "Wood's dying message to his wife." I can't see where the "fun" or "fighting" came in just there.

With a lawyer's instinct to probe rumors, I took the trouble to verify this report, and found at least six men who personally saw Hall during his retreat or heard his statement. Some of these men are now in New York. Capt. French of the Sixth (I think) Infantry, U. S. A., was in Gen. Bates's headquarters at the time Hall came there with his wild reports. Hall explains his mistake by saying, page 143, he thought Col. Wood was wounded. That does not explain how Hall came to swear that he had Wood's dying message. All the witnesses agree that Hall was thoroughly rattled.

Hall is silent about what he did on the night of July 1, the first day of the fighting at Santiago. He gives the general impression that he was having "fun," "fighting" at the front. I spent that night in the Rough Riders' hospital at El Paso, having been wounded earlier in the day. I was surprised to see Hall come strolling in about 8 o'clock, and heard him tell the Surgeon that he "wanted to get back to those dead and dying boys at the front." I was not surprised to see him early the next morning slowly unroll his blanket, stand up and stretch himself after a good night's sleep. There was plenty of work for the Adjutant to do that night and many "boys" who needed help, but Hall simply slept miles in the rear, when he was neither sick nor wounded.

ARTHUR FORTUNATUS COSBY.
Late Captain U. S. V., and Private Troop K, Rough Riders.
62 William Street, New York, Oct. 31, 1899.

Mrs. Whitman's "A Still Day in Autumn."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 28, in a paragraph headed "Two Other Stanzas," "S. B. H." suggests two corrections in Mrs. Whitman's poem, "A Still Day in Autumn," as printed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 21. These are "gloom" for "light" in the first stanza, and "paling" for "palmy" in the sixth. I am certain that "gloom" is the word used in the original version, in the first edition of "Hours of Life," but the copy for THE SATURDAY REVIEW was taken from Whittier's "Songs of Three Centuries," where "light" is substituted. Perhaps it was because the poem seemed too long that the last two verses of the original were omitted in that collection. It is good to see them restored. But I cannot accept "paling" as an improvement on "palmy." It is easy to see how "palmy" might be mistaken for "paling" in a written version, but in all the printed forms I have seen "palmy" is the word.

But the strongest argument I can offer in behalf of "palmy" is its poetic and picturesque significance. What a perfect picture that is of the beautiful blue-eyed gentian, dreaming, with half-closed "fringed lids," beneath the shadow of a fern that spreads, palmlike, above her, while the "bee, like a fond lover, creeps near her heart, his drowsy tale to tell"! Most of our native ferns have the tapering, pointed fronds, suggestive of palm leaves.

Who has not rejoiced in the beauty of a bed of wayside Autumn ferns, shading from deep green through brown and yellow tones up to pure white, each frond a shape of grace and beauty? How fitting it seems that the exquisite fringed gentian, loveliest of all our Autumn wild flowers, should be pictured with so fair and dainty a background!

I hold that "palmy shadow" is the poet's phrase.

E. S. F.
Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 30, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I notice the suggestion of S. B. H. in your last issue that the second line of Mrs. Whitman's "A Still Day in Autumn" should read:

In the soft gloom of an autumnal day,

and not

In the soft light * * *

Some years ago Mrs. Elizabeth K. Churchill of Providence kindly procured Mrs. Whitman's autograph for me. I give an exact copy of the lines and the autograph as they appear in my autograph book:

I love to wander through the woodlands hoary
In the soft gloom of an autumnal day.

SARAH HELEN WHITMAN.
Providence, R. I., Dec. 3, 1876.

The word under discussion seems to have been the subject of more than one error with newspaper printers. My copy of the poem, cut from the columns of the Woman's Journal many years ago, prints the line,

In the soft gleam of an autumnal day,

which, although not so fitting a word as that which the author herself used, is certainly preferable to "light," and I simply refer to this here as a curious coincidence because of the errors which have been made in printing this word. My copy also has "palmy shadow" in the sixth verse, and also the two verses mentioned by S. B. H. (making ten in all) omitted in your issue of the 21st instant.

Beautiful as this poem is in its word-painting and in its rich coloring, its author slightly marred the otherwise perfect pleasure produced in its perusal by repeating herself in the eighth verse, where the same words close both this and the first verse. And yet the lady may have had a reason for this repetition, as it is hardly possible she was not aware of it.

M. F. LOBO.
Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 30, 1899.

Correspondents have favored us with so many additional letters and poems referring to the editorial article, "Autumn with the Poets," that the editor has concluded not to print those which have been received since the storm that began on Tuesday, October's last day, when the few leaves remaining on the trees must have fallen under its force.

Under this decision, letters received from the following persons and a few others left over in type are here omitted: C. W. Mather of New York, with poem, "An October Evening in the Country"; J. P. Holman, Englewood, N. J., with poem, "Autumn"; Amelia Morey, Potsdam, N. Y., with poem, "The Coming of October"; Robert Barbour, Mount Vernon, N. Y., inclosing the late A. D. F. Randolph's poem, written at Lake George in October, 1882, and entitled "An Autumn Reverie"; "C. H." of Media, Va., inclosing George Arnold's poem, "The Matron Year"; Alice Rowland Miller, New York, with poem, "La Mort d'Eté"; Edward Reisler of Easton, Md.; James King Hand of Brooklyn; John G. Gittings of Clarksburg, West Va., inclosing poem, "The Sugar Maple," by an unknown writer; Lucy R. Cantley, White Sulphur Springs, West Va.; Jessie P. Frothingham, Princeton, N. J.; George B. Allen, Washington; F. S. Buchstaff, Columbus, Wis.; Caroline Halsted Royce, Westport-on-Lake-Champlain; "M. C. B.," Huntsville, Ala.; Edward Jay Allen, Pittsburg, Penn.; Margaretta Dale Brown, Bellevue, Penn.; Miss Cora Etta Fiske, Weehawken, N. J., inclosing poem, "November"; "Stenographer," New York, inclosing poem, "The Summer's Return."

The letters which this article has called forth number exactly two more than did those received by THE SATURDAY REVIEW during the famous "Cynic" controversy, of recent and picturesque memory.

It seems proper, in connection with the recent storm, to print here some lines on "The Fall of the Leaves," which were written by the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, now Professor of English Literature in Princeton University. With these graceful words we beg our correspondents to permit us to wave them a kind farewell:

In warlike pomp, with banners streaming,
The regiments of Autumn stood;
I saw their gold and scarlet gleaming
From every hillside, every wood.

Beside the sea the clouds are keeping
Their secret leaguer, gray and still;
And soon their misty scouts come creeping
With noiseless step from hill to hill.

* * * * * * *

The storm is ended; the impartial sun
Laughs down upon the victory lost and won.
In long, triumphant lines the cloudy host
Roll through the sky, retreating to the coast.

But we fond lovers of the forest shade,
And grateful friends of every leaf,
Forget the glories of the cloud-parade
And walk the ruined woods in quiet grief.

For so these thoughtful hearts of ours repeat
On fields of triumph dirges of defeat;
And still we turn, on gala days to tread
Among the rustling memories of the dead.

A Word with Brander Matthews.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will the editor (who presides at all sorts of literary "scraps" in this excellent column) allow room for an iconoclast to throw his little stone at a popular idol of fiction?

Mr. Brander Matthews (beg pardon, Prof. Brander Matthews) contributes to various magazines with considerable regularity. With the same religious regularity the subscribed iconoclast begins to peruse these tales. Mr. Editor, they begin splendidly. Their style is all that could be desired, their descriptions are accurate and convincing, their English is unimpeachable; but—that's as far as they ever go—they end right there, and one tries to split the leaves of the magazine to find the rest of it; the story, the plot, the skeleton upon which all right-minded stories should be constructed.

"If I was so soon to be done for—
Then what was I begun for?"

If Mr. Matthews—(there I go again, Prof. Matthews, of course,)—if Prof. Matthews desires to exhibit his knowledge of the English language let him utilize his class in Columbia, or if he wishes to show his ability to describe certain phases of city life let him apply to some orange-hued daily for an assignment to "cover" the Morgue, but let him cease from dubbing his work "fiction." The rest of us who attempt to write for the more or less considerate editors must wait until we can furnish a comparatively connected tale, but not Prof. Matthews (got it right that time.) He puts forth a conversation in front of the City Hall, the trip of an ambulance up Columbus Avenue, or a walk down Broadway, and behold! he calls it a story and sells it to the best magazines in the land, and we have every reason to believe he is paid for it, and very well paid at that.

Now, Mr. Editor, does he wish us to believe that this is literature, and that those of us who like some coherence in our fiction need to be educated? Or does he think that fine writing will atone for the lack of the thing written about, or is he conducting a puzzle department, and will he publish the other halves of his various stories and announce that little Peleg Snooks, aged ten, has won the gold bangle for guessing the most endings correctly?

Mr. Editor, I give it up. ICONOCLAST.
New York, Oct. 29, 1899.

Not Fiction, but Great Truths.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Some of your correspondents who "take me up" in your issue of last week for my letter decrying the excessive novel reading of the day are apparently laboring under the impression that I am opposed to the novel per se. Nothing is further from the truth. No one places the art of the novel writer higher than I do, and I hold that when one has read "The Scarlet Letter," "Vanity Fair," "L'Assommoir," "Richard Feveral," and "Henry Esmond," he has read five of the literary masterpieces of the age. To me they are not fiction, but great truths, to be absorbed into the woof and weft of one's spiritual nature. I do not indict the novel, but the novel-reading public—those who in our libraries allow Goethe, Taine, Spencer, and Browning to grow cobwebbed with persistent disuse, and who crowd around the frothy fiction cases like flies around the sugarbowl. The majority of these latter read merely for amusement—seldom for instruction. They belong to that class of people who subscribe to The Daily Batteringram and Evening Shock, and who patronize the Girl from Paris and the latest disrobing humbug from oversea.

They live by and through their feelings. Their higher centres have become atrophied through a long period of poisonous desuetude. To them Darwin is the man who said, "We come from monkeys," Henry George "That man who believes in killing the rich," and Browning—"Why, ain't he the poet who had a fight with his father-in-law?" They know next to nothing of the tremendous philosophic, religious, economic movements of the age, which are intimately connected with the fortunes of you and me and all of us. As Prof. James says, these people are becoming a source of danger to the National character. Novels are sapping their strength; they welter in emotions and revel in the warm baths of sense—though they would indignantly disclaim any such thing. One correspondent tells me that there is enough of the tragic in life without reading Ibsen. Parodoxical as it may seem, I reply that there is so much tragedy in life because we don't make our lives tragical enough. No ill was ever gotten over by ignoring it. Ibsen has grappled with the problems of all time. All hail to the grapplers and fighters! The kingdom of the spirit does not belong to moon-struck Le Gallienne or broadsword Kipling, but to the Ibsens and Zolas, Tolstois, Turgeneffs, and Hauptmanns.

We have had enough of the novel for awhile. The new century is portentous with ominous signs. Rose Nouchette Carey, Mrs. Alexander, Hall Caine, and Le Gallienne are doing nothing to interpret them. They hold a preponderating influence in the world of literature to-day—even among the cultivated; but, as Goethe says, "among those we call cultivated there is little earnestness to be found." And let us hope that the first shall be last.

BENJAMIN DE CASSERES.
Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 24, 1899.

Conversation: Its Charm and Whence It Springs.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

After reading the very able and interesting article on "Conversation as a Lost Art," in a recent number of your SATURDAY REVIEW, the question came to my mind as to what constitutes the art of conversation. That it seems a lost one, I agree fully with your contributor. When it is resolved back to first causes, intelligence is, of course, a presupposed and obvious factor, a primal one, as it is in everything of importance. But having that, what next?

The bel esprit of the French produced the bon mot, the repartee, which their conversation was noted for. But this Summer lightning pour passer le temps is not in itself the responsible charm. The elusiveness, its je ne sais quoi, is like psychic magnetism—the impalpable atmosphere of subtly expressed, individualizing, personal influence in community of ideas.

Conversation in the days of the salon was the result of careful selection on the part of the hostess of the best and most affiliative people she could gather; not a careless convocation of unsuited elements. They were chosen with special regard for the raison d'etre of their meeting. In the grouping of these men and women, in the selection of topics of kindred interest, and in the sympathetic cohesion and attraction toward a central point of interest—a focal point of some dominant genius, perhaps—was shown the charm and social power of the hostess. The tact required to reconcile and combine different intellects and qualities of mind was immense, and the same would be required to-day if cultivated conversation was desired. It is, one might say, because we have ceased to regard it as an art that it needs revival; for, though the perfection of art conceals art, the perfection is not reached without patient study, without careful and painstaking analysis of human nature, always giving the most intimate study to one's self and one's own characteristics. This might result in discovering one's particular métier, and it might be that discriminating judgment would reveal it to be that of intelligent listening, the silence that comprehends and appreciates, knowing that rôle is better in some cases than the speaking one.

A singer does not attempt to sing without careful training and knowledge of the

scope and ability of the voice, and if one requires training and study to make singing an art, does it not follow that one needs it to express gracefully, meaningly, and interestingly one's self among one's friends? What is labored, forced, or banal, or personal should be eliminated—for spontaneity of thought is, or should be, the most graceful charm of conversation. Prepared speeches are so rarely apropos, and their preparedness sounds a forced note. The bright things one might have said afflict most of us in our reflective moments with an acute sense of the misfortune it was to think of them too late. The power of contributing one's individual share—perhaps a larger amount—is to be coveted. With care, it seems to me, ease and grace of expression could be attained in conversation, just as one acquires a literary style—with taste, talent and tact. It is constant use and practice of the art in its different phases that keeps one's weapons of talk keen and rustless. It was this constant practice, this cultivation of the best in one's self, that resulted in the absence of affectation, the perfect ease and naturalness, which are so charmingly exampled in the letters of Mme. de Sévigné, and which qualities one knows instinctively were also hers in conversation.

That cultivation and refining influence can make our conversation take the charm and flavor that used to be characteristic is possible. It remains with us—as so much does—what we make of ourselves and our opportunities. MAY HARRIS.

Robinson Springs, Ala., Sept. 15, 1899.

Some of the Autograph Traps.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It has frequently been said that Mark Twain objects to giving his autograph in response to requests for it. One enterprising young collector, however, used a unique means toward the attainment of her end. She inclosed to him the following extract from "Pudd'nhead Wilson":

"There are three invariable ways of pleasing an author, and the three form a rising scale of compliment. 1. To tell him you have read one of his books; 2. To tell him you have read all of his books; 3. To ask him to let you read the manuscript of his forthcoming book. No. 1 admits you to his respect, No. 2 to his admiration, and No. 3 carries you clear into his heart."

To this she added that she had complied with the first suggestion. As for No. 2, she could not truthfully say she had read all of his books, but had, nevertheless, read enough to make her long for more, and as for No. 3, she didn't wish to read his manuscript, but would like to exchange that pleasure for the possession of his signature. By return mail the coveted prize arrived.

A request made of John Kendrick Bangs was not so successful. To him she naïvely wrote that in her poor mind an author and his best character were synonymous; hence, she never "thought of him except as an idiot." After this adroit and well-turned compliment she stated that her collection contained the names of eminent statesmen, actors, authors, doctors, lawyers, but not one idiot, and concluded with a request that he supply the deficiency. That was three years ago, and she is still waiting for a reply, and she inclosed a stamp, too. Alas! how thin-skinned are these humorists, after all!

She wrote Benjamin Harrison a very polite little note, asking that he favor her with his august signature, and this time (having learned from bitter experience) inclosed an addressed envelope with a stamp printed on it. The days stretched into weeks, and the weeks rounded into months, and she never heard from the General. Then she wrote a sharp little note, chiding him for his indifference, and stating that if he did not intend to comply with her request she would be grateful for the return of her stamp. By the next mail she received her stamped envelope—empty.

G. S.

New York, Oct. 10, 1899.

A Tale Told by Book Titles.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I submit for your inspection the following medley of book titles, which, perhaps, may interest some of your SATURDAY REVIEW readers:

THE STRANGE STORY OF HESTER WYNNE.
By A. Book Dealer.

"Janice Meredith," while visiting some "Cape Cod Folks," was introduced to "The Orange Girl" of "No. 5 John Street," and the following conversation was overheard by "David Harum" and "Richard Carvel," who were there at the time as "Prisoners of Hope."

Now they do say "The Orange Girl" was saying "Hester Wynne" and "The Man with the Hoe" were very spoony, but it is all over now. She first met him when she was employed by "Stalky & Co." to convey "The King's Mirror" to and from "The Market Place."

One day, however, toward the close of "The Day's Work," as he was riding slowly along on "Her Ladyship's Elephant," "The Little Minister" met him and was amazed to see perched at his side none other than "Hester's" old rival, "Agatha Webb."

He at once ran for "Hester Wynne," who was reading "A Triple Entanglement" out loud to "Mr. Dooley."

Now at the sight of "The Forest Lovers" riding so peacefully along, "Hester" fell (in a terrible rage) into several "Seats of the Mighty," placed there by thoughtful "Kit Kennedy."

Recovering, however, she took "A Desperate Chance," seized upon a "Red Rock," and threw it with great force "Where Angels Fear to Tread," smashing "The King's Mirror" into a thousand pieces. For this deed "The Choir Invisible" rehearsed "A Duet, with an Occasional Chorus," and awarded her "The Red Badge of Courage" for breaking "The Eleventh Commandment." What became of "The Man with the Hoe?" said "Janice Meredith" at this point. Oh, he escaped with "The Workers," on "The White Mail," became "An Amateur Cracksman," and went "Tramping with Tramps," said "The Orange Girl."

But of course it is all "Golden Gossip," and happened a long time ago, "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

H. E. CHILD.

Clyde, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1899.

New Realms Opened in Five Minutes

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a suggestive bit which recently appeared in THE SATURDAY REVIEW Julia Hartwell says: "It is an undisputed fact that conversation has become a lost art. The proofs that this is the case, and the causes of it, are matters of real interest. That the younger people of our day should not be required to know anything of this very fine art is a deplorable fact, and one which excites no comment. These youths manage to exchange inanities which please them for the time, excite careless laughter, and pass out of memory. But that their elders should not know how to talk is stranger. It is to be supposed that they know not how, since they fail to show any skill in that direction." The thought immediately arose as to whether the human molecule would be proud to recognize his or her average daily conversation, if phonographically reproduced. How much of it would prove helpful, uplifting, inspiring? Yet the God-given power is one of the strongest levers for good or ill. It is also the possible source of the keenest delight. It is a cumulative pleasure; a delectable bon mot girdles the civilized world with speed rivaling thought. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew once collected over ninety versions of one of his own after-dinner stories, as it had passed from mouth to mouth on its mission of cheer. One need not, however, possess the ready wit of an accomplished diner-out in order to speak the inspiring word; five minutes' conversation with one whose thought is clear cut and incisive will open vistas into new realms. The primary demand is for thought. There is too little sustained thought in the world. George Eliot has said that that which requires no conscious mental effort is simply feeling, and the one who simply feels has not yet entered into his mental inheritance, but is giving unconscious support to the Darwinian theory. With many this may not be from any lack of desire to expand into a full fruition of their birthright; on the contrary, the average mentality is very responsive to the magical touch of one who has perhaps been readier to reach after "all the gifts that the gods provide." Such a one carries the fairies' magic wand, under the touch of which the close-shut buds of self-centredness spread into the many-petaled bloom, which sheds not only a fragrance abroad, but attracts the winged thoughts of its own little sphere of influence, and, by them, carries many fructifying impulses to others, at the same time increasing its own possibilities of fertility. Any ordinarily intelligent person can learn to think. The first thing necessary is to place the mind in a receptive attitude, with the determination to extract as much life-giving pabulum as possible from each event, each change of vision. Herbert Spencer has said that eternal life would be the result of perfect adjustment to one's environment. Would not immortal fame follow perfect adaptability to one's mental environment, if it found fitting expression?

A self-centred person is rarely a good conversationist; let personal ills and prejudices enter in, and the charm departs, the magic spell is broken. A sympathy for and interest in all nature, human and otherwise, will soon find means of expression which shall be like the banyan tree—constantly taking fresh root, continually producing new growth of foliage, in which the "birds of passage" may find refuge.

LYDIA BUSHNELL SMITH.

Nyack-on-Hudson, Sept. 30, 1899.

"Richard Carvel" and "Hugh Wynne."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A few weeks since, being thereunto impelled by the very favorable notices in THE TIMES and other journals, I read Mr. Winston Churchill's now famous novel, "Richard Carvel," and while in the vein concluded to add "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," to my "have read" stock. I read "Carvel" with unqualified pleasure and "Wynne" with wonder. Had the perusal of "Wynne" preceded that of "Carvel" I would have wondered still more as I read the latter, "Carvel" is so like "Wynne" in many respects. Dr. Mitchell's novel in date preceded Mr. Churchill's, and as the latter author read all the historical and semi-historical matter that had been written around Revolutionary times, the inference is that he included "Hugh Wynne." If not, it is remarkable how closely his hero follows Dr. Mitchell's Free Quaker. Locate Wynne in Annapolis and Carvel in Philadelphia, and the story of one would be that of the other. Hugh was worried by a bad, scheming cousin; Richard's uncle was his bête noire. Hugh had an always present fairy aunt—Richard's grandfather was his protecting angel. In his youth Hugh's aunt presented him a mare, "Lucy," fleet as the wind, and he became a masterful rider, which served him well later in the war—Richard's grandfather bought him "Firefly," a mare of lively disposition, and he learned to ride like a rentaur, which afterward served him well when challenged to ride the wild stallion in London streets. Hugh's father was an uncompromising Tory—Richard's grandfather loved the King next to his God. Hugh early imbibed Whig principles from his friend Wilson, the lawyer, carefully concealing from his father the fact—Richard as a youth was taught patriotic ideas by his friend Swain, the lawyer, and his grandfather did not learn of the fact for years after. Hugh went to an academy in the Quaker City, and showed his courage in several stand-up fights—Richard did the same at Annapolis. When Hugh was only a broth of a boy an old soldier given to prophecy in his idle moments predicted that some day he would be a great General—in his adolescence an ancient mariner, between his cups, cast Richard's horoscope and declared that he would become a sea-fighter of renown. Exciting is the duel which Hugh and his bosom friend fight with the two British officers who thought them deficient in courage. Equally well told is the parti à quatre in which Richard and his bosom friend engage with their unscrupulous adversaries in the darkness of Vauxhall Gardens. The love stories of Hugh and Darthea and of Richard and Dorothy run on parallel lines; the two girls are as like in temperament and disposition as in name. These are a few of the parallel lines; both are wonderfully interesting; both exceedingly well writ; but how I wished when I concluded "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," that it had come first to me or that I had read only Richard Carvel, and not become acquainted with his—shall I say?—prototype. SIMILIA SIMILIBUS.

New York, Oct. 7, 1899.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour ot the Publishing Houses.

NEW YORK.

It was the original intention of The Century Company to present only three extracts from Capt. Joshua Slocum's "Sailing Alone Around the World," in as many numbers of the magazine. The installments already presented have excited so much interest and irritated so much comment, however, that the story of the Captain's adventures in port and on the high seas will be continued through the February number, when it will make its appearance in book form. One of the problems which has been presented by the tale is, how the lone navigator could have made his little vessel keep on her course while he slept.

A monograph on whales is about to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is by F. E. Beddard of London, the editor of The Science Series, and will be entitled simply "Whales." The book will be elaborately illustrated and will, without doubt, prove to be one of the most remarkable monographs of the season, besides being the only one on its chosen theme.

Meyer Brothers & Co. announce the early publication of the "Julia Arthur's Souvenir Book," containing over forty illustrations, with a review of the career of the actress, by W. J. Thorold. The pictures represent Miss Arthur in some of her best known characters, including Josephine in "More than Queen."

A remarkable book for juveniles was published yesterday by D. Appleton & Co. "The Book of Knight and Barbara," it is called, and the author, but not the artist, is David Starr Jordan. The illustrations are the work of children to whom Mr. Jordan told his tales. Not only are they intensely amusing, but they present much that may be profitably discussed by scientists interested in child psychology.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing this week a volume recently acquired from Lamson & Wolffe. It is called "Washington the Soldier," by Gen. Henry B. Carrington. The author's purpose is to bring out in stronger relief than most writers have done the strictly military side of "the Father of His Country," his mastership of the principles of the art of war, and of the arts of statesmanship in connection therewith. The same house is also presenting "British Contemporary Artists," by Cosmo Monkhouse; "Peter Paul Rubens: His Life and Work," by Emile Michel, and "The Book of Proverbs," by Crawford H. Toy.

J. W. Bouton will publish shortly a new enlarged edition of "The Round Towers of Ireland; or, The History of the Tuath-de-Danaans for the First Time Unveiled," by Henry O'Brien, B. A.

Jacques Loeb has written a curious volume for G. P. Putnam's Sons, entitled "The Nervous System and Consciousness in the Lower Animals."

"The Boer War: Its Causes and Its Interest to Canadians" is the title of a brochure published by Biggar, Samuel & Co. of Toronto, which has already gone through its first edition of 2,000 copies.

"Edgar Livingston," a novel, by Edmond Gastineau, just published by the National Publishing Company, has caused a number of well-known medical men to write to the publishers commending the physiological and psychological elements in the plot as being correct in treatment and most admirable in design. Among those who have thus written are Dr. Alexander J. C. Skene, formerly President of the Long Island Medical College.

The Century Magazine for December will be another number illustrated in tints. The cover design will be by Henry Hutt, in six colors. Besides several articles and stories which are particularly apropos of the Christmas season, this number will contain the beginning of Sir Walter Besant's "East London," illustrated by Joseph Pennell and Phil May. There will also be published this year's prize poem in the college competition. It is called "A Hill Prayer," by Marian Warner Wildman. The illustrations accompanying the installment of Mr. Morley's "Cromwell" will be particularly fine specimens of tint work.

In view of the stage production of "Ben-Hur," it may be of interest to know that the sales of Gen. Wallace's famous story are multiplying about as rapidly as when the book was first issued by Harper & Brothers. In fact, as one critic has quite seriously expressed it, the book seems "destined to last as long as the Christian religion." During the ten years of its existence over half a million copies have been sold. Since 1890 "Ben-Hur" has averaged 15,000 copies a year, the exact number sold up to the present time being 640,000. In anticipation of a greatly increased demand for the book the Harpers have brought out in popular form their elaborate two-volume edition, with marginal illustrations by William Martin Johnson.

"Lowly Life in a Great City," being a collection of drawings by the late M. A. Woolfe, will shortly be presented by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Woolfe was a well-known New York artist who had a studio for several years in Prince Street. His characteristic fame was won by his paintings of the curious types of boys and girls that lived in that neighborhood and who used to visit his studio to sell fruit or to see his pictures.

D. Appleton & Co. have brought out an elaborate illustrated catalogue concerning their holiday publications. It is a brochure of about fifty pages, printed on heavy half-tone paper, and containing, besides the descriptive text, many cuts of illustrations drawn from their books or based on the subject matter therein contained. The most excellent letterpress and the pictures give the brochure a certain permanent value as a work of art, to say nothing of its worth as a subject for book reference.

Meyer Brothers & Co. have just received from Paris the famous édition de luxe of Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," illustrated in color and in black and white by Adrien Moreau, C. Léandre, A. Laurens, F. Flameng, and Besnard, and engraved by Romagnol. The edition is limited to 500 copies. There have also been received a work on "Gainsborough and the English School," by Sir Walter Armstrong, and translated into French, beautifully illustrated, with sixty-two engravings and ten lithographs, and the first volume of a new edition of the complete works of Paul Bourget.

Brentano's have just received from Paris "Causeries de Lundi," by Sainte-Beuve, extrait in one volume; "Une Impasse," by Brada, a new romance by the author of "Madame d'Epone"; "La Dame aux Roubans Rouges," by Simon Boubee, a story of the Court of Louis XV.; "Les Libertins en France au XVII. Siècle," by F. T. Perrens, new edition; "Les Façades," by François de Nion, being "Roman d'Aventures Modernes," issued in a very elegant illustrated edition.

In a recent number of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW Mr. Paul Meyer of Meyer Brothers & Co. was commenting on the increased demand for the works of those French authors who had been conspicuous in defending Dreyfus, among them being Anatole France. Henry Holt & Co. have just brought out an edition, for the use of students of French, of this author's "Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard," edited by C. H. C. Wright of Harvard University.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have just published a new book on "Point and Pillow Lace," by A. M. S., which is a short account of various kinds of lace, ancient and modern, with cuts and descriptions showing how to recognize them. The photogravure fac similes of specimens form an important feature of the book.

Persons interested in the literature of the Southern States will be pleased to learn that there has just been brought out in the form of an attractive brochure a paper read by C. Alphonso Smith, Ph. D., before the Mississippi Historical Society at its meeting in Natchez, Miss., April 20, 1899. Copies may be obtained from the society. It is entitled "The Historical Element in Recent Southern Literature." The author, after speaking of the denunciation that was heaped upon Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the South, adds, "But the appeal made by a literary masterpiece, however deficient or faulty in its premises, is not thus to be negatived."

In a long list of books that the Macmillan Company is publishing this week may be found "Soldier Rigdale," by Beulah Marie Dix, author of "Hugh Gwyeth, a Roundhead Cavalier"; "The Favor of Princes," by Mark Lee Luther; "Ben Comee, a Tale of the Rogers Rangers," by M. J. Canavan; "The Jingle Book," by Carolyn Wells; "Via Crucis, a Romance of the Second Crusade," by F. Marion Crawford, illustrated by Louis Loeb; "Spanish Literature in the England of the Tudors," by John Garrett Underhill; "Francis Lieber: His Life, Times, and Political Philosophy," edited by Lewis R. Harley, Professor of History in the Central High School, Philadelphia; "This and That: A Tale of Two Times," by Mrs. Molesworth, author of "Peggy," "Miss Mouse and Her Boys," with illustrations by Hugh Thomson; "St. Andrew's Rules of Golf," and "Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire," in a new and cheaper edition, by Samuel Dill, Professor of Greek in Queen's College, Belfast.

"Great Books as Life Teachers," by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, which will be published next week by the Fleming H. Revell Company, contains in the number of themes discussed the titles of some books which will certainly arouse the curiosity of those familiar with them. For instance, Dr. Hillis deals with such widely different novels as "Les Miserables" and "The Scarlet Letter," and he even presents a study of Browning's "Saul." But Dr. Hillis writes in his preface:

In this era, when fiction is increasingly the medium of amusement and instruction, and when the great poets and essayists are becoming the prophets of a new social order, it seems important to remember that the great novelists are consciously or unconsciously teachers of morals, while the most fascinating essays and poems are essentially books of aspiration and spiritual culture.

The author goes on to say that he "approaches these volumes from the viewpoint of a pastor, interested in literature as a help in the religious life, and seeking to find in these writings bread for those who are in darkness and life for those who walk in the shadow of death."

The various editors who are in charge of departments in the preparation of "The Jewish Encyclopedia" are at present located as follows: (In speaking of the work, which will be published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, we recently published a list of the universities from which these editors had been graduated.) Dr. Isidore Singer, the managing editor, and author of several books on the Jewish question, is a resident of New York City; Dr. Cyrus Adler is the librarian of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C.; Dr. Gotthard Deutsch is professor at the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Richard Gotthell is professor at the Columbia University at New York City; Dr. Marcus Jastrow is the author of a dictionary of the Talmud, and resides at Philadelphia, where his son, Prof. Morris Jastrow, is Professor of Semitics at the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Kaufman Kohler is the well-known rabbi of the Temple Beth-El, New York City, and Prof. George F. Moore is at the Andover Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.

The official organ of the Young Men's Benevolent Association, The Literary Budget, presented under the editorship of Mr. Simon Rasch, has changed its character from a quarterly to a monthly publication. In the current number, "My Summer's Russtication" tells of a holiday spent on the Hudson following the track of Washington Irving's "Sketch Book." There is, too, "A Story of Siberia," and, among other things, a particularly sad article called "The Inquisitive Child."

A translation has just been made for Charles Carrington of Paris of "Les Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles," which has never before been done in English. The translator is Robert D. Bruce. The work will be presented on fine deckle-edge paper, with illustrated title page by Léon Lebegue. The edition will be limited to 500 copies. Of "Les Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles" George Saintsbury once wrote: "The 'Cent Nouvelles' is undoubtedly the first work of literary prose in French, and the first, moreover, of a long and remarkable series of literary works in which French writers may challenge all comers with the certainty of victory."

"The Life and Works of Dante Alighieri," by the Rev. J. F. Hogan, D. D., of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, is in press for early publication at Longmans, Green & Co.'s.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The number of children's books this season is something almost appalling, and the number of authors represented on three, four, five, and even a larger number of lists suggests that the work of writing them is undertaken with a light heart, although the most prolific authors do not seem to repeat themselves, but give something new to each publisher and each set of readers. The Revolution and "Mr. Madison's War" for a season overshadowed by the Spanish-American war, are again in favor, and at least half the stories are on these themes, but Messrs. W. A. Wilde & Co. have some stories turning on the distinctive traits of West and East, the first being "Wheat and Huckleberries," by Charlotte M. Vaile, in which girls who know the life of the Western wheat fields thoroughly visit the former home of their mother and see New England life with fearless Western eyes and refuse to suit their vocabulary to Eastern ears. "A Daughter of the West," by Mrs. Evelyn Raymond, tells of the doings of an American girl, princess by right of birth; and in still another line, "Barbara's Heritage," by Miss D. L. Hoyt, carries two American girls through Italian picture galleries, criticising and teaching the rules and methods of criticism. "The Golden Talisman," by Mr. H. Phelps Whitmarsh, follows the Mayne Reid plan of sending its hero around the world in search of something, but the object of the pursuit is perfumes, and this is a novelty. "The Queen's Rangers," by Mr. Charles Ledyard Norton, describes the adventures of boys who fought under compulsion with Captain Simcoe of the Queen's Rangers during 1777; they are in New York while the two Howes are in possession. Five other Revolutionary stories are among this firm's issues, and only one Cuban story, unless one count Mr. William E. Griffis's "Romance of Conquest; the Story of American Expansion Through Arms and Diplomacy." Mr. Griffis rejoices greatly over the confirmation of American naval action as shown in the annexation of Hawaii, and sets quotation marks about the word "paramount," as if Mr. Cleveland had invented it; but Mr. Cleveland's knowledge of the English language had always been an offense to persons with a natural objection to words containing a distracting number of letters.

Little Folks, the children's magazine, will be something like a small jungle book next year, with a twelvemonth story of "The Yellow-Capped Monkey," by Sophie Swett, six dog stories for boys, a squirrel story, a circus story, and a rebus story about "Jimmy Crow." Miss Martha Young, an Alabama writer, will contribute twelve stories of "Two Little Southern Girls and Their Plays," and three papers on national songs, and three brief historical tales indicate that the magazine intends to adapt itself to readers of rather more mature age than those for whom it is at present prepared, but it will contain five doll stories by Miss Ray Laurence, and is to end this year with a Christmas number of uncommon merit. The untimely annihilation of the Round Table will undoubtedly benefit both this magazine and St. Nicholas.

"Little Beasts of Field and Wood," by Mr. William Everett Cram, although meant for the elders, will fascinate children by its pictures and its stories of the small creatures which make the tamest wood as interesting as a wild forest to any one who knows its secret. Mr. Cram has drawn some faithful pictures of his little friends, a coon and a fox family being especially good, but he has plenty to say of creatures still more common, the squirrel, the skunk, and the mink, still to be found in the suburbs and parks. Messrs. Small & Maynard are the publishers.

Mr. Jacob A. Riis's "Ten Years' War," to be issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in November, and telling the story of reform in the New York tenements, is especially interesting when compared with his "How the Other Half Lives." He escaped the danger of sentimentalism, in which direction lies the easiest descent from the subject of that work, and his common sense has developed on the humorous side, and with success has come steady cheerfulness and faith in the disappearance of wrong, making this book as amusing to a Gallic as it is valuable to those unable to adopt Cain's philosophical attitude in regard to brothers.

This book will be issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who have a juvenile, or rather a junior New York book ready, entitled "A Young Savage," Miss Barbara Yechton's story of the transformation of an untamed girl from a Colorado ranch into a skilled practitioner of all the pretty amenities of New York social intercourse.

"Poems by Keats and Shelley," with twenty illustrations by Mr. E. H. Garrett, to be issued by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., is a reprint of the Roberts edition of 1891, with all the pretty devices of heading and tail-piece retained, and an ivory and gold cover, with rose and butterfly decoration, making it a pretty gift book, containing nine of the most characteristic poems, and with eighteen full-page pictures and portraits of both authors.

THE WEEK IN ART.

The season is slowly opening. The first art sale was held on Thursday evening at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, where a number of pictures, chiefly by members of the Barbizon and modern French schools, were disposed of at fair prices.

The Woman's Art Club will hold its annual exhibition this year by courtesy of the National Arts Club in the gallery of the Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street. The exhibition will open on Monday next and will continue until Saturday, inclusive. A press view will be held to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon from 3 to 6 P. M. It may as well be suggested at this time and at the beginning of the season that Sunday afternoon is no time for a press view. It is to be hoped that the example the Arts Club now sets in this respect will not be followed.

The sale of the Prang collection of pictures, or the originals from which the Prang Company have made their well-known reproductions, will be held at Copley Hall, Boston, on the afternoons and evenings of Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 next. Some 1,400 canvases are to be sold, and these include examples of some of the best known American artists.

There is considerable discussion in the studios over the decision of Mr. E. H. Blashfield, who is a member of the American National Jury on Paintings for the Paris Exposition, not to send in any canvas for the Exposition. It is a moot question whether a jury can pass on the works of its own members, and, on the other hand, whether it is exactly fair that an artist serving on a jury should feel that he might be considered as acting in poor taste if he sends in an example. Mr. Blashfield is a painter of too much ability and too high standing not to be given the chance of representation in any such event as the Paris Exposition.

The American Institute of Architects will hold its annual convention in Pittsburg next week, on which occasion papers will be read by Messrs. T. W. Yost, H. L. Warren, R. A. Cram, H. R. Marshall, A. L. Brockway, C. H. Blackall, L. T. Schofield, F. K. Kindl, William R. Ware, Elmer E. Garnsey, and William Ordway Partridge.

The exhibition of dry points, drawings, water colors, and monotypes by Augustus Koopman recently shown here at the Keppel Gallery is now at the Doll Richards Gallery in Boston, where the Boston critics are now examining and dissecting its examples. As a rule, Koopman's work seems to please the Boston art lovers and writers. The self-sufficient manner in which Boston art writers discuss any art display that goes there, as if it had never been shown anywhere else, makes for the gayety of nations.

The sixty-ninth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts will open to the public on Monday, Jan. 15, at the Fine Arts Building, in Philadelphia, and will remain open until Feb. 24. The annual reception and private view will be held on Saturday evening, Jan. 13. The usual medals and awards will be given this year, including the Temple Medal, gold medal of the academy, the Walter Lippincott Prize of $300 for the best figure painting in oil by an American, and the Mary Smith Prize of $100 for the best painting by a woman artist resident in Philadelphia. The Jury of Selection and the Hanging Committee this year consists of: For Painting—Hugh H. Breckinridge, Chairman; Carl Newman, Emily Sartain, Albert Rosenthal, Charles Morris Young, George R. Barse, Jr., Albert Herter, J. H. Twachtman, Kenyon Cox, Frank W. Benson, Herman Dudley Murphy, and Dwight Blaney. For Sculpture—Alexander Stirling Calder, Paul Wayland Barrett, and H. K. Bush-Brown. The Hanging Committee is composed of Hugh R. Breckinridge, George R. Barse, Jr., Carl Newman, Frank W. Benson, and Albert Herter. The selection of pictures by American artists in Europe will be in the hands of a jury formed by the Paris Society of American Painters.

The exhibition of Raffaelli's paintings and portraits will open in the Durand-Ruel Galleries, 389 Fifth Avenue, on Monday next and remain open until Dec. 4.

The Western papers are devoting much space to the sculpture work of Miss Elsie Ward, a young woman whose abilities are said to have been highly commended by Augustus St. Gaudens, who is also said to have predicted for her a large amount of fame in the future. Miss Ward, who has been in Paris studying for the past two or three years, and who has, on the advice of Mr. St. Gaudens, established her own studio there, has recently returned to her home in Denver. She brought from Paris with her her figure of the "Boy and the Frog," and Denver art lovers are at present indulging in a war dance of enthusiasm regarding this piece of work.

A large collection of photographs of scenery, buildings, and monuments of Puerto Rico, our new possession in the West Indies, together with a number of interesting relics, historical and otherwise, and also several articles reminiscent of our last

year's first occupation, are now to be seen at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street. The photographs are excellent ones, and give a very interesting, and probably truthful, idea of Puerto Rican scenery and customs. It is impossible to describe these photographs, and the exhibition is one of those which should be seen and studied by people interested in this subject for and by themselves.

Mr. Louis Windmüller will give a dinner at the Reform Club next Wednesday evening in honor of some of the sculptors and artists who contributed to the Dewey arch.

Mr. Walter Janes, whose stained glass window work has attracted much deserved attention, showed last week at his studio, 123 East Twenty-third Street, a very beautiful new window which he has lately designed for a suburban church. Mr. Janes has recently issued a very attractive and handsome catalogue containing descriptions and half-tone reproductions of some of the more notable windows he has executed. Particularly good are those to the memory of Charles Frederick Parker, "St. John the Divine," in St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo; the Cornwall memorial windows in St. Peter's Church, Milford, Conn.; "Sir Galahad," the Joseph M. Shepard memorial in the Orange Memorial Hospital, and "Christ and the Little Children," Mr. A. M. Dodd's gift window in the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, N. J.

The short letter from Admiral Dewey read at the Salmagundi Club dinner to the sculptors of the arch on Tuesday evening was said to be the first recognition the Admiral had ever accorded to their work. Apparently they had been watching eagerly for a word from the hero of Manila. One of them remarked that if the Admiral had expressed himself to the Mayor nothing had ever reached the sculptors. The cordial recognition by their fellow-craftsmen of the club was warmly appreciated by the sculptors. One feature of the decorations was twenty-eight shields in bronze, each bearing the surname of one of the guests. These were placed high on the walls of the gallery, those of Lamb and Ward being grouped together at the centre, behind the presiding officers. The walls and tables and many of the clubrooms were enriched with coppers and brasses from the collection of Mr. Alexander W. Drake of the Century Magazine. The upper end of the room, where President A. T. Van Lau sat with Mr. Ward on his right hand and Mr. Lamb on his left, centred in a huge copper disk bordered with a rope of laurel, which was one of the famous bottoms of sugar kettles. Ropes of looped laurel extended around the walls below the sculptors' names. Four tapestries belonging to Mr. Alexander C. Morgan were hung on the side walls, and open spaces were occupied by wreaths and very ancient copper plaques. The tables were decorated with yellow chysanthemums in quaint copper vessels. The candlesticks were the gems of the Drake collection and stood close along the centre of the tables, except the upper table, which was lighted from four Russian candlesticks standing quite three feet high. This table was further enriched by four fine bronzes contributed by Theodore Starr, including Mr. Frederic Remington's "Bronco Buster." Scattered about the house were numerous copper ornaments and high candelabra, the latter ornamented with curious animal forms bearing Hebrew characters, which Mr. Drake calls meat signs.

The Dowager Empress of Russia has ordered from Miss Emma Siboni of Milwaukee a miniature portrait on ivory. Miss Siboni is not so well known as a few other American miniature painters, but her work has been exhibited in Europe and has attracted much favorable comment. Perhaps she can hardly be termed an American, as she has only lived in this country for four years. She was born in Denmark twenty-two years ago, and came to America when her parents died. She first set up in Chicago as a portrait painter, but latterly has confined her attention exclusively to miniature work. Herr Erich Siboni, her father, was music teacher to the Dowager Empress and her sister, now the Princess of Wales, before their marriages.

The Union League Club has made its first monthly art exhibition of the season, very wisely a "one man" display, and now shows in the club gallery twenty-four landscapes by Charles Rollo Peters, with eight exceptions, all night subjects, so that the display is entitled "Paintings of the Night."

Charles Rollo Peters is a native of California, born there in 1862. He studied in San Francisco under Virgil Williams and Jules Tavernier, and later in Paris under Gérôme, Boulanger, and Lefebvre. He returned to California in 1895, and has devoted himself there to the painting of night effects. He spent last Summer at East Hampton, L. I., where he painted some landscapes by daylight, and now shows these with his California nocturnes. Mr. Peters is a colorist and a tonalist. His night effects are suggestive of Cazin, and also show the influence of the French impressionists, but they have sufficient individuality and originality to make him a welcome addition to the growing band of younger and stronger American landscape painters. He brings to his work rare poetic sympathy and deep feeling of nature's more sombre moods, and the present exhibition has the sense of delightful novelty. Well does he translate the clear atmosphere and sharpness of outline of Pacific Coast nights, especially those in which the full moon irradiates the old mission buildings, shores and bays of his native State. Perhaps the best of these California "nocturnes" are "San Juan Mission," a strong and fine moonlight effect; "Old Custom House—Monterey," full of sentiment and tender feeling; "Cottage—Monterey," with moonlight and the Cazin effect of a red-lighted cottage window; "San Francisquita," rich in color, and "The River—Monterey," a soft moonlight effect, full of mystery.

Mr. Peters's claim to be called a colorist is well founded on two or three sunsets at East Hampton, fresh and rich in color and clear in atmosphere; "A Breton Landscape," with a very delicate and delicious color scheme, and "Colonial Home—East Hampton," which has rarely good tonal quality. The paintings shown have so much of fulfillment and so much more of promise that the artist's career will be followed with interest. Few men new to the New York art world have evinced so much promise in a first display.

"Children of the Ghetto."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"The Strange Story of a Strange People"—would not that be an appropriate description of "Children of the Ghetto"? Mr. Zangwill surely has won for himself a place among the true realists of the time, and, I do not know whether the comparison is original, but could he not be named the "Jewish Dickens"? He tears the veil that hides the Hebrew customs from Gentile eyes aside with a ruthless hand, not sparing the race, but holding up all its petty faults, its often ludicrous ceremonies, yet at the same time making one reverence the Ghetto Hebrew for his absolute devotion to these same customs, and proving so well that earnestness and faith make up the truth of a belief or religion. The outsider is forced to take for granted much of the book referring to their inner life, for the Hebrew is chary of showing his spiritual nature to the Gentile; but we can safely do this, for the author's adherence to outward facts is so evident that we cannot doubt his veracity concerning the life of the soul. Can anything be more characteristic of the Ghetto Jewess as we know her than his description of the gaudy jewelry around, half-washed necks? And the Jew!—when passing a vendor on the streets does he not bring Moses Ansell most vividly to mind? Then these old women we occasionally see, bewigged and ugly—can one of these be a Malka? Perhaps she has the historic clothes brush hidden somewhere about her person.

There are many, doubtless, who consider the story of Reb Shemuel's verdict that his daughter, a divorced woman, cannot marry a Cohen or priest, and Hannah's acceptance of that verdict, with the heartbreaking result, forced and strained, and so it naturally seems to the modern disciple. The law that demands such a verdict is so, perhaps, but the incident itself is not; it is true. A case precisely similar to Hannah's really occurred with the same results in the London Ghetto some years ago, and upon this the story is founded. The strict adherence to the letter of the law may be considered silly by some, but is it not beautiful to see such obedience, such devotion to duty, and is there any feeling in our hearts but honor for the old man who by his decision obeyed his law, his God, even though it tore out his own and his only daughter's heart? There might be something said about the story as a drama, which I have also seen, but THE REVIEW does not seem to include the drama as either art or literature, so I will not trespass, but I should like very much to hear the opinion of THE REVIEW and its readers upon what seems to me a great book—"Children of the Ghetto."

IRENE CARTER.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 1, 1899.

The Rylands Library at Manchester

Many references have been made in these columns to the Rylands Library. This fine building, erected by Mrs. Rylands in memory of her late husband, was duly opened during the first week of this month, in Manchester. It is situated in Deansgate, one of the chief thoroughfares of the city. The library itself is 148 feet in length, 20 feet in width, and 44 feet from the floor to the top of the vaulted ceiling. In the recesses of this room will be stored the books, including the well-known Althorpe collection, bought by Mrs. Rylands from Earl Spencer. The building alone cost £250,000. The number of books has not yet been officially given, but there is known to be something over 65,000 volumes.

The Althorpe collection, it may be remembered, was offered for sale in 1892. Lord Macaulay described it as the finest library in England. Exactly what Mrs. Rylands paid for it is not known, but the story goes that an American syndicate had made an offer of $1,500,000 for it. The chief glory of the Althorpe library is its extraordinary collection of early printed books. It contains not less than fifty-one Caxtons. There are many of the earliest Bibles, including the thirty-six-line Pfister Bible and the forty-two-line great Mazarin Bible. There are issues of the early French and German presses, with the English versions of Tyndale, Coverdale, and Matthew, the Genevan translation, the revision of 1611. Of the early books there are not less than 2,000, all in fine condition, and many of these printed prior to 1480.

John Rylands was the architect of his own fortunes, and by hard work, great honesty, and prudence became one of Manchester's richest manufacturers. He lived plainly and simply and had no eccentricities.

Difficulties with the Apostrophe.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent, "W. Matches," represents a large number of your appreciative bookmaking readers, who have daily difficulties with the apostrophe, not only in dialect typography, but also in other important connections. There is probably no mark in the printer's case so often misused and abused. Uniformity of style is certainly necessary in every printing house, yet that "style" should rest upon a correct basis rather than upon any iron-clad rule. In such instances as Charles's book, the Adamses' farm, for conscience' sake, three days' work, the day's news, the witness's seat, the witnesses' testimony, &c., mistakes frequently occur. Still, the rule is simple and easily followed.

The use of the apostrophe in dialect typography, however, rests upon no well-defined system. Every custom has failed to establish a satisfactory rule. Most dialect composition looks as if a salt-box had been used to sprinkle in a shower of marks, which only disfigure the printed page. Poetic license affords an excuse for using in verse this much-abused mark to show the elimination of a letter, but in prose dialect it is a question of reproducing, phonetically, the speech of a person or people rather than emphasizing the fact that the author knew how to spell the words. Overpunctuation should be avoided; it is not only useless, but inartistic, disfiguring, and superfluous.

While the apostrophe is entitled to "all the honors" within its special province, even in prose dialect, yet it can be, and generally is, employed in doses which appall the scholarly as well as the average reader. In my opinion, it is in better taste to omit it in such dialect typography as ben, agin, ther, shud, cud, wud, hav, praps, runnin, runnen, thar, suthin, squar, curus, wi, wid, havnt, havent, &c. This form is not misleading; on the contrary, it produces the phonetic style which the author wishes to convey.

I am well aware that authors and others will take exception to this system, and insist that apostrophic marks should be liberally used. In that case the printer must follow instructions.

W. STANLEY CHILD.

New York, Oct. 30, 1899.

Old School Readers.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A number of correspondents have asked for help to enable them to obtain the completion of a poem, a line or verse of which they recall from the past as contained "in the school readers we used." And in this month's Book Buyer some one sends a selection from "The Lone Indian" which seemed as familiar to me as Mary's lamb.

What is the secret of the charm old school readers have for so many of us, and especially those of us brought up in the country "twelve miles from a lemon"? Not a week passes but I am lifted out of the crowded street and set down in the little old weather-beaten schoolhouse that stood just north of my father's garden in a hamlet in Northern Ohio, probably a duplicate of hundreds in New England, whence came the founders of the Western Reserve and the builders of schoolhouses thereon.

It was in the early sixties that I began to "study" McGuffy's "Primer of the Eclectic Series," and it must have been more than thirty years ago that I finished the Fifth and last of this series of readers. A few years later I was "'tending store" in a country town in Michigan, homesick as death, but there came to cheer me "The Fortune Teller," or "George Craft," or "Meddlesome Mattie," or "The World of Chance"—and, by the way, W. D. Howells began one of his stories by introducing this narrative, so Howells must have read from the same book I did, which is quite likely—and my want-to-go-home feeling seemed to be realized.

After other years I found myself in New York. What lonesome moments I spent in the very midst of the crowds in Broadway at first! I recognized not one of the throngs, and all seemed happy but me. I thought of "The Discontented Pendulum," of "The Mysterious Stranger." I wondered if George Case would ever teach school again, and what Lafayette Waffle was doing just then. And in my lonesomeness I stopped at Leggett's. I picked up an old volume which proved to be my dear old Second Reader. It cost 10 cents, and that night I obtained three dollars' worth from the volume.

These old books have had their day. One could journey for miles and never find them in use, but my own children lay aside their nicely illustrated, up-to-date volumes and ask, "Papa, why don't our books have as good stories as yours do?" F. J. ROOT.

East Orange, Sept. 30, 1899.

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes's "The Tracy Diamonds," published by G. W. Dillingham Company, has gone into its fourth edition in less than a month. "The Man Who Dared," published by the same house, is also in its fourth impression.

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